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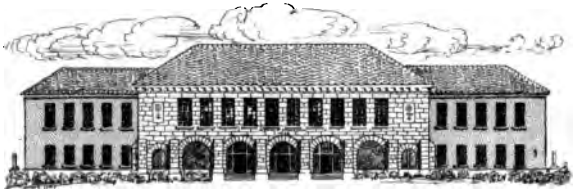

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Cantabri
Vascones
Iberi
Hiberus
Tarraco
Carthago Nova
Mare Internum
MANZ-CHICAGO

GAUL
in CAESAR'S time
Taken with some changes from
H. Meusel.
0 50 100 150
Roman miles
Sugambri
Silva Bacenis
Silva Hercynia
Marcomani
Sedusii
Suebi
Nemetes
Vangiones
Helvetii
Rauraci
Tulingi
Harudes
Boii
Aquileia
ILLYRICUM
HADRIATICUM MARE
Mediolanium
GALLIA CISALPINA
Verona
Padua
Placentia
Ravenna
Ancona
Pisae
Florentia
ITALIA
MARE
ROMA
Massilia
Narbo
Tolosa
Genava
Lugdunum
Vienna
Agedincum
Lutetia
Durocortorum
Augusta Vindelicorum
Augusta Rauracorum
Aventicum
Vindonissa
Argentoratum
Noviodunum
Bibracte
Alesia
Gergovia
Avaricum
Cenabum
Genabum
Autricum
Bratuspantium
Samarobriva
Caesaromagus
Noviomagus
Juliomagus
Augustobona
Mediolanum
Rotomagus
Caletum
Portus Itius
Gesoriacum
Portus Morinorum
Atuatuci
Eburones
Treveri
Nervii
Menapii
Aduatuca
Segni
Condrusi
Ambiani
Caerosi
Pemani
Atrebates
Remi
Suessiones
Bellovaci
Caleti
Veliocasses
Lexovii
Aulerci Eburovices
Aulerci Cenomani
Carnutes
Senones
Parisii
Meldi
Sequani
Helvetii
Pagus Tigurinus
Pagus Verbigenus
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GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR
From a bust in the British Museum

CAESAR'S GALLIC WAR

WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES, VOCABULARY
AND GRAMMATICAL APPENDIX

BY

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A REVISION OF THE EDITION BY

C. M. LOWE, Ph.D., AND J. T. EWING, M.A.

SCOTT, FORESMAN AND COMPANY

CHICAGO—NEW YORK

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PREFACE

In its general plan the present edition of Caesar is based on that of Lowe and Ewing, first published in 1891. It retains the features which gave distinction to that book, the most important of which are thus described in its preface:

"The vocabularies, notes, illustrations, and explanatory matter have been placed on the same page with the text, thus saving the student's time, which is uselessly spent in turning leaves and searching for explanations which are here placed immediately before him. At the same time, self-reliance is secured by the use of a separate text in the class room, without either notes or vocabulary. The special vocabularies have been arranged so that the first four books and the rest of the annotated text may be read consecutively, or the war with Ariovistus (Bk. I, chaps. 30-54) may be omitted and the valuable and less familiar, matter substituted from the annotated chapters of Bks. V-VII. An opportunity for sight reading is afforded in the unannotated parts of these latter books."

While the general plan of the earlier edition has been followed, in all details the book has been rewritten from beginning to end. In its preparation three definite purposes have been kept steadily in mind:

1. To help the pupil to follow the narrative understandingly.

2. To give the pupil, especially at the beginning of his reading, a systematic drill on all the common syntactical principles.

3. To exclude all bits of antiquarian and grammatical lore which, however valuable in themselves, have no direct bearing on an appreciation of Caesar's language or story.

THE STUDY OF CAESAR'S NARRATIVE. It is surely a pedagogical mistake to let a pupil carry away from the study of Caesar nothing but a memory of ablatives absolute and indirect discourse. These things he must learn as a preparation for further reading, it is true, and the language must be his chief study; but there is danger that

a year of grammar only will not tempt him to the further reading for which he has been preparing. Caesar tells an interesting story and tells it well. The universal testimony of the ages to the greatness of his writing is not founded on a universal love for grammar. The interest in finding out what Caesar did should serve as an incentive to solve his sentences. Moreover, a neglect of Caesar's thought is wrong on principle. The habit of careful attention to the subject-matter is the one thing best worth cultivating, whether one reads English or a foreign language; and this should not be forgotten in teaching Caesar.

Therefore as much as possible has been done in the notes and maps to assist in an understanding of the narrative, without introducing any discussion of disputed points. Every effort has been made to adopt the most reasonable theory for each campaign, and to make every note, plan, and map consistent with that theory.

The pupil's progress through the story must be slow, and, however well he understands each move in Caesar's game, he will have difficulty in grasping the whole. It is hoped that the campaign maps may lessen this difficulty by putting before the eyes the total results of the campaigns. In each map the route is laid out on a map of all Gaul, because only in this way can the relation of any one campaign to the whole of Caesar's task be kept constantly before the mind. The system of coloring shows the condition of Gaul at the end of each campaign,—how much had been reduced by fighting, how much had yielded without fighting, and how much was yet untouched. A comparison of any two maps will show the results of the intervening operations.

System in Grammar References. An attempt has been made to facilitate and even insure, early in the study of Caesar, a systematic drill on the more important case and mode constructions. In the notes on Book I, 1-29, it is believed that references are given for all the most common constructions. In general, the cases are emphasized during the earlier chapters, and the modes during the later. To each construction reference is made three times, two

sets of references being given close together, that they may reenforce each other, and the third after a few chapters, that the point may be clinched by review. And these references are made not only to the grammatical Appendix given in this book, but also to five leading grammars.

In Book II the same references are given, as nearly as possible in the same order; but the references for each chapter are grouped together after the notes of that chapter. In this way opportunities for the same grammatical drill are afforded, whether the class begins with Book I or Book II; but, if the class begins with Book I, these references in Book II may be omitted as unnecessary.

With such a system it is natural and right to postpone to later chapters or books the consideration of certain constructions. Thus, conditions and the details of indirect discourse are postponed to Book I, 30–54, tenses to Book III. If the teacher does not like the order of presentation he can easily supply needed references; but if he will insist on the study of the references as they come in the notes, it is believed that he will find the necessary ground covered thoroughly and systematically.

Exclusion of Non-essentials. Many things are known or are guessed about ancient military science which in no way help the pupil to understand Caesar. Many facts and theories of grammar are suggested by Caesar's language which the pupil might find useful at some later day, but which help him neither in translating Caesar nor in writing the Latin composition which should accompany the reading. An honest attempt has been made to give what is helpful and to exclude the useless lumber, though it is not hoped, much less expected, that all teachers would draw the line where the editor has drawn it.

Beginning with Book II. The most dreaded portions of Caesar are his indirect discourse. and unfortunately the majority of the speeches are found in the first book. Though the fear of indirect discourse is largely traditional, and though the construction is not really difficult for one who is properly grounded in the essentials of Latin, yet it is clearly a misfortune that the pupil should en-

counter its full difficulties at a time when the ordinary narrative gives him trouble enough. Moreover, it is questionable whether it is worth while to drill the pupil on all details of the construction, since he will see very little indirect discourse elsewhere in his preparatory course. For these reasons many teachers seek to make the pupil's path easier by reading the second book before the first, or by omitting chapters 30–54 of the first book, in which chapters the construction chiefly abounds. In preparing this edition everything possible has been done to make feasible either of these plans, without throwing any obstacles in the way of a consecutive reading from the first. But the editor feels strongly that Book I, 1–29 should be read first. The latter part of the book may well be omitted entirely, and one or more of the very interesting annotated portions of the last three books may be substituted for it.

No editor of Caesar can escape a debt of gratitude to Mr. T. Rice Holmes for having discussed with such impartiality and thoroughness the geographical and military questions of the Gallic War. *Caesar's Conquest of Gaul*, by Mr. Holmes, should be in the hands of every teacher of Caesar. Though the present editor has found it impossible to agree with all its conclusions, the book is so fair in its discussions that he is under equal obligations whether he agrees or disagrees with the author.

The text of the Lowe and Ewing edition was Kraner's. In the present edition Meusel's readings have been substituted for the most part, but not completely. The quantities are marked in accordance with the revised edition of Lane's Grammar. A few doubtful words were submitted to the decision of Professor Hanns Oertel, of Yale University, who prepared the chapter on Sound in that Grammar. For his ready assistance, thanks are due.

It would be impossible to mention by name all who have assisted the editor by suggestion and in various ways. The labor of preparing the Vocabulary was largely performed by Mr. Earl W. Murray, a former graduate student, now Assistant Professor in the University of Kansas. Mr. Murray also prepared the first draft of the systematized references for Book I, 1-29, and Book II. For the

preparation of the Index the editor is indebted to Miss Martha Whitney. Professor Charles Knapp, of Columbia University, gave the early part of the book the benefit of a most searching and helpful criticism. From beginning to end the editor has been under deep obligations to the editors-in-chief of the series.

ARTHUR TAPPAN WALKER.

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INTRODUCTION

I. The Importance of the Gallic Campaigns

The Commentaries on the Gallic War are Caesar's own story 1
of how he conquered the peoples living in what is now France and some of the lands bordering on France. He has told his story simply and directly. It was his genius that made the conquest possible, and the story could not be true without making this evident; but he has spoken of himself as if the writer and the general were different men, and there is no boasting. He has not explained to us the great importance of the war to the Roman state; there is no suggestion of its importance to his personal career; much less has he hinted at his own importance in the history of Rome and the world. These things must be learned from a study of history, not from Caesar's story.

Effect on Rome. Rome was the governing nation of ancient 2
times. In Caesar's time she had conquered the other nations which touched the Mediterranean, and was governing most of them as provinces; that is, she sent Roman governors to them and collected taxes from them. In this way she governed a comparatively narrow strip of land in southern Gaul; and as this was the particular province which Caesar was sent to govern, he calls it simply "the Province," **Prōvincia** (see map). This province was only partially protected by mountains and rivers from the semicivilized and warlike Gauls on the north; and for this reason it could never be sure of peace and safety until the rest of Gaul was conquered. Moreover, the land on the north was productive and well worth having.

Therefore Caesar's conquest of Gaul was justified, from a Roman point of view, both by the value of the land and by the necessity of protecting the Province.

3 **Effect on Gaul.** But there was a better reason for that conquest. Though the Gauls were brave they were no match for the less civilized Germans, who lived across the Rhine. Just at the time when Caesar took command of his province the Germans had begun crossing the Rhine in great numbers and were driving the Gauls out of their homes. If this movement had not been checked, the homeless Gauls would have been driven to attack Roman territory; and if the Gauls had been exterminated between the Germans and the Romans, then the Romans would have found the Germans still more dangerous neighbors than the Gauls. For the Gauls themselves, too, it was far better to be conquered by the civilized Romans than by the uncivilized Germans. The one means of safety for both Gauls and Romans was that the Romans should govern all the country west of the Rhine and should hold the Germans at bay on the other side of that great river. This was the result of Caesar's conquest of Gaul; and this result is the great justification of his bloody warfare there.

4 **Effect on Caesar.** In their effect on Caesar's own career the Gallic campaigns were all-important, and his career changed the course of history. In Gaul he gained military experience and the devotion of his army. By the aid of that army he overthrew a constitution under which the Roman state was going to ruin, and laid the foundations of an empire which lived for centuries. No doubt he did this from selfish and ambitious motives; but his ambition was so great that it could never have been satisfied until he had brought the empire he ruled to the highest possible degree of excellence, and his genius was so great that he saw the needful measures and the means to carry them out. The daggers of his assassins gave him too short a time to complete his work; but he did enough to prove himself the greatest man in Roman history.

II. Life of Caesar

Early Years, and Choice of Party. Gaius Julius Caesar was 5
born in the year[1] 102, B.C., on the 12th day of the month which was then called Quintilis, but which we now, in his honor, call July. Tradition traced the descent of the Julian family back beyond the foundation of Rome, and even to the goddess Venus as its remote ancestor. Caesar, therefore, belonged to the Roman nobility, and in the continuous strife between the Senatorial, or Aristocratic, and the Democratic parties, might have been expected to side with the aristocrats. But none of his own family had been very conspicuous in the state, and his aunt had married Marius, the greatest leader of the Democratic party, the great general who had saved Rome by his victories over the Cimbri and Teutoni. It was natural that his ambition should be fired by his uncle's career, and that his sympathies should incline toward the Democratic party. When he was only fifteen Marius made him priest of Jupiter, an office of some honor and few duties; and in 83, after the death of Marius, he deliberately identified himself with the Democratic party by marrying Cornelia, the daughter of the new leader of that party, Cinna.

Overthrow of Caesar's Party. But the power of the Demo- 6
cratic party was almost at an end. In 83 Sulla, the leader of the Aristocratic party, returned to Italy with his victorious army, after fighting for several years against Mithradates, in the East. A bloody contest drove the Democrats from power; and in 82 the victor, determined to make a revival of that party impossible, slaughtered its eminent men and so changed the constitution of the state that the Senate was in full control. The young Caesar, as nephew of Marius and son-in-law of Cinna, was too conspicuous to be overlooked. Sulla ordered him to divorce Cornelia. Caesar refused, and had to flee for his life until influential friends persuaded Sulla to

[1] Or perhaps in the year 100 B.C.

pardon him. Sulla's grudging consent is said to have been coupled with the warning that Caesar would prove as dangerous as many Mariuses.

7 **Weakness of Opposite Party.** But the form of government set up by Sulla did not stand long, and the years which followed his death made more and more clear the need of some strong man who should give order and stability to the state. During those same years Caesar was testing and developing the powers which were to make him the man to do this work.

8 **Revival of Caesar's Party.** When Sulla died, in 78, the Senate was in complete control: the Democratic party had neither a leader nor any chance to use its strength. Gradually the Senate lost this control, until, in 70, under the consuls Pompey and Crassus, the changes made by Sulla were completely done away with and the Democratic party again had an opportunity, if it could but find a leader. For a time Pompey seemed likely to be this leader. In 66 the people, contrary to the wishes of the Senatorial party, elected him general to serve against Mithradates. This gave him supreme control in Asia Minor, but kept him out of Rome for the next four years.

9 **Development of Caesar's Powers.** During all this time Caesar was developing his powers of leadership. He got a taste of military service in Asia Minor, and at twenty-two he won the civic crown of oak leaves for saving the life of a fellow citizen in battle; but as yet he seems to have had no thought of gaining distinction as general. A born politician, he loved the game of politics for its own sake as well as for its rewards. An excellent orator, both by nature and by training, he used his oratorical powers in furthering the plans of his party. He made friends easily, and his influence over them was strong. Therefore, before he was old enough to take office he was a great favorite with the people and a much sought for ally in political scheming; and at the earliest age permitted by law he was elected without difficulty to the offices of Quaestor (for 68), Aedile (for 65), and Praetor (for 62). The greatest test

of his popularity came in 63, when the office of Pontifex Maximus fell vacant and Caesar was elected to this most honorable position over the strongest candidate the Senatorial party could put forward.

Caesar's First Military Command. But in spite of his ability 10
and popularity, in the year 63 Caesar was thought of as only a shrewd politician. Rome looked upon Pompey as her greatest man, because he was her greatest general; and Caesar knew that if he should come into conflict with Pompey his shrewdness could never prove a match for Pompey's army and generalship. Caesar felt that he too must be a general, but he did not know whether he could be; for he had never had an opportunity to try his powers. The opportunity offered itself in 61, when he was sent to govern a part of Spain. There he fought with great success against some of the native tribes. His victories were not very important in themselves, and they attracted no great attention in Rome; but they showed Caesar what he could do and made him anxious for a larger field of operations.

Caesar's Consulship. Caesar now wanted the consulship, the 11
highest office in the state: if he got it he intended to carry through some measures which would be opposed by the Senatorial party. He therefore needed strong friends. Pompey had returned in triumph from the war with Mithradates, but the Senate had refused to grant some reasonable requests which he had made of it. Crassus too had a grievance against the Senate. With these two men Caesar made a secret agreement that each should further the interests of the others; and thus Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus formed what is known in history as the First Triumvirate, a mere personal agreement, with no public sanction. The influence of Pompey and Crassus helped in securing Caesar's election to the consulship for the year 59, and also assisted him, when consul, in passing measures which were for the advantage of each of the three allies. For himself Caesar took a five-year term of office as governor of Cisal-

pine Gaul (the northern part of Italy), Illyricum (north and east of the Adriatic Sea), and Transalpine Gaul (then including only the southern part of France). To protect these provinces he was given an army of four legions.

12 **Caesar's Command in Gaul.** In 58, therefore, Caesar entered upon his command. Partly because it was best for the province and the state (cf. **2** and **3**), and partly because he needed the training and the reputation of a general (cf. **10**), he determined to conquer all the rest of Gaul. How he did this he tells us himself in the Commentaries; and a brief summary prefixed to each book in this edition makes it unnecessary to tell the story here. Since he found the five years originally given him too short for the full accomplishment of his purpose, he secured an additional five years. By the year 50 the last trace of resistance to Roman authority had been crushed, and Caesar's great task was completed. Moreover, he now had a perfectly disciplined, veteran army, enthusiastically devoted to its leader.

13 **Outbreak of Civil War.** It was high time that Caesar should have his hands free, for a greater task lay before him. For several years Pompey and Crassus had looked out for his interests in Rome. But in 53 Crassus was killed in battle; and at about the same time Pompey began to feel jealous of Caesar's success and fearful of his power. He gradually turned away from Caesar and attached himself to the Senatorial party, which had always hated Caesar. On the first day of the year 49 the Senate voted that Caesar should lay down his command and return to Rome as a private citizen, though the time for which the command had been given him had not yet expired. Caesar was then in Cisalpine Gaul, and his reply was an immediate march toward Rome.

14 **Weakness of the Constitutional Government.** But during Caesar's absence from Rome the complete failure of the constitutional form of government had shown that the so-called republic could not exist much longer. Trials and elections were decided by bribery and bloodshed. The governing party

had been so weak that for one entire year a succession of riots had prevented the holding of elections. Now when it was attacked by Caesar it again showed its weakness. Although it had taken steps which were sure to bring on civil war it had done nothing to prepare for that war, except to appoint Pompey its commander-in-chief. In about two months from the time when Caesar marched into northern Italy, Pompey set sail from southern Italy with his army and most of the Senate, leaving Rome and Italy in Caesar's hands.

Civil War Makes Caesar Master of Rome. But the hardest 15
fighting of his life lay before Caesar. Pompey had crossed the Adriatic only to gain time for preparation. Besides, while Pompey's strong army lay on the east of Italy, there was another large army of Caesar's enemies in Spain, on the west. But Caesar's magnificent army and wonderful generalship carried him through all difficulties. In 49 he marched to Spain and defeated his enemies there. In 48 he followed Pompey across the Adriatic and utterly routed his army in the great battle of Pharsalus. Pompey himself fled to Egypt and was assassinated by order of the counselors of the Egyptian king. Caesar followed him to Egypt with an insufficient force and was blockaded for several months in the city of Alexandria by the Egyptian army. Meanwhile the remnants of Pompey's army made their way to the northern coast of Africa, and a new army was there organized to oppose Caesar. In 46 Caesar defeated this army too, at Thapsus, so decisively that he is said to have lost but fifty men while fifty thousand of the enemy fell. Then the sons of Pompey rallied the last opponents of Caesar, in Spain, for a final struggle, and Caesar's victory at Munda in 45 made him the undisputed master of the Roman world.

Caesar as Statesman. Caesar was no mere soldier, and it was 16
from no choice of his own that he spent all these years in fighting. He became a general because that was the only way to achieve his purpose of becoming sole ruler of Rome. But that purpose was not prompted wholly by personal ambition.

He had begun as a politician and had matured into a great statesman. There had been many abuses in the state, and the civil war had brought in confusion as well. With characteristic energy and clear-sightedness he set himself to bring order out of chaos, to organize the whole empire, and to improve its details. To carry out this work he needed the best men in the state, regardless of party: hence he pardoned those who had fought against him and gave some of them positions of high honor and great responsibility. He reformed the calendar. He took measures to remedy the financial disorders of the country. He planned a codification of the laws. He intended to carry out some great engineering feats, among others the cutting of a canal through the isthmus of Corinth. In order to protect the frontiers of the empire he planned military expeditions against the Parthians and the nations along the Danube.

17 **Assassination of Caesar.** Such enormous plans needed time for their execution, and time was denied to Caesar. A form of government which had stood for centuries could not be overthrown without grieving some true lovers of their country. One man could not make himself the master of all others, who had previously been his equals, without arousing jealousy. One man could not select the men to fill all offices without disappointing many. Men of all these classes, patriots, would-be rivals, and disappointed office seekers, joined in a conspiracy, and on the fifteenth of March, 44 B.C., Caesar fell beneath their daggers while presiding over a meeting of the Senate. The history of the following years shows the folly of this murder. For themselves the assassins reaped only death, since in a very few years every one whose fate is known had died by violence. For the state the deed was equally disastrous, since the assassination of Caesar merely caused a bloody civil war to intervene between his rule and that of Augustus.

III. Chronological Table

B.C.	Caesar's Age.	
102		Birth of Caesar, July 12. Marius defeats the Teutoni. 18
101	1	Marius defeats the Cimbri.
87	15	Marius appoints Caesar Priest of Jupiter.
86	16	Death of Marius. Cinna is Dictator.
83	19	Caesar marries Cornelia, daughter of Cinna, the Dictator.
82	20	Sulla becomes perpetual Dictator. He proscribes and pardons Caesar. Caesar leaves Rome for the East.
80	22	Caesar wins the civic crown at Mytilene.
78	24	Sulla dies. Caesar returns to Rome.
76	26	Caesar sails to Rhodes to study under Molo.
74	28	Caesar is elected Military Tribune and Pontifex.
70	32	Consulship of Pompey and Crassus. The Sullan constitution is overthrown.
68	34	Caesar is Quaestor.
65	37	Caesar is Curule Aedile.
63	39	Caesar is elected Praetor and Pontifex Maximus. Cicero is Consul. Conspiracy of Catiline exposed.
62	40	Caesar is Praetor. Pompey returns from the East.
61	41	Caesar is Propraetor in Farther Spain.
60	42	Caesar is elected Consul. "First Triumvirate" is formed.
59	43	Caesar is Consul. He marries Calpurnia.
58	44	Caesar becomes Proconsul of Gaul. Campaigns against the Helvetii and Ariovistus. Cicero is exiled.
57	45	Caesar conquers the Belgae. Recall of Cicero.
56	46	Caesar's campaign in Brittany.
55	47	Caesar invades Britain and Germany. Pompey and Crassus are joint Consuls for the second time.
54	48	Caesar invades Britain a second time. Death of Julia.
53	49	The northeastern Gauls rebel. Crassus is slain.
52	50	General revolt of the Gauls. Alienation of Pompey.
51	51	Caesar completes the conquest of Gaul.
50	52	The quarrel between Caesar and the Senate.
49	53	Civil War. Caesar is made Dictator.
48	54	Caesar defeats Pompey at Pharsalus. Pompey is killed in Egypt. The "Alexandrian War."
47	55	Caesar, again Dictator, reorganizes the government.
46	56	The "African War." The Pompeians defeated at Thapsus.
45	57	The "Spanish War." Battle of Munda.
44	58	Caesar Dictator for life. Assassinated March 15th.

IV. Caesar as General

19 The Commentaries present Caesar to our view as a military leader of the first rank, and yet he had reached middle life before he held an independent command. During his youth, when the fascinations of "war's wild trade" may have attracted him, all the channels to military preferment were closed to him on account of his connection with the Marian party. When he finally turned his attention to war, he brought the calm calculation of the man of affairs seeking to accomplish certain desirable ends through its agency. Neither the charm nor the traditions of camp and field life held sway over his mind. Love of military glory alone never lured him on, nor was the sweep of his genius hampered by the shackles of an exclusively military training.

20 **Characteristics as General.** The Commentaries reveal his method. He clearly conceived the object desired and took the most direct way possible to reach it. When it best suited his purpose he was deliberate and cautious, watching for the best opportunity to strike a crushing blow. Yet in an emergency he would coolly carry out the most daring plans, so that he sometimes appears even reckless; but this apparent recklessness was the result of swift and unerring decision, based on a keen insight into the character and probable action of his opponents. He always took the offensive and endeavored to concentrate his force and strike the enemy unexpectedly. He made up by quickness of movement for his lack of numbers. In battle he was cool and confident. He was devoid of fear, and when necessary fought in the foremost ranks. If the enemy fled he pursued him vigorously with his cavalry, slaughtering without mercy as long as a man was to be reached. He was sometimes cruel from policy, though naturally clement.

21 **Power over his Men.** Caesar won the entire devotion of his army, and this was one of the secrets of his success. He was careful of the comfort and lives of his men. He saw

to it that they had an abundance of supplies. He cautioned them against unnecessary risk in battle, and sometimes refused to allow them to fight in dangerous places even when they wished to do so. He ruled by tact rather than by fear. He generously rewarded their valor and fidelity, and knew how to rouse them on occasion to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. But such statements only partially account for his ascendency over their minds. He possessed in the fullest measure that combination of natural qualities which makes a man a born leader. Therefore his army was the obedient instrument of his will and endured unexampled hardships without a murmur.

V. Caesar as Author

Caesar's genius was many-sided, and he might have been no 22
less eminent as an orator and an author than as a statesman and a general, if he had chosen those fields of activity for their own sake. Even as it was, though he spoke and wrote mainly for political effect, he was recognized by his contemporaries as an orator second only to Cicero, and the simplicity, clearness, and terseness of his Commentaries have made them a classic from his day to our own. In the purity of their Latinity they rank with Cicero's works as the best that have come down to us. The interest of the narrative and the quality of the generalship shown in it have made the book a favorite with some of the world's greatest generals. The great Napoleon, for example, recommended it to his officers and himself wrote an abstract of it.

Purpose in Writing the Commentaries on the Gallic War. 23
Yet the book was written hastily, probably in the winter of 52-51, after the events narrated in Book VII; and it was written for a political purpose. Absent from Rome and deprived of his two chief supporters by the death of Crassus and the alienation of Pompey, Caesar wished to put himself in a good light before the Roman people. With such a purpose

he might have been expected to misstate some facts; and there have been many attempts to show that he did so. But a fair examination of these attempts shows that not one of them is well-founded. There may be occasional mistakes, where Caesar was forced to rely on information furnished him by the Gauls; but it can not be proved that there is a single intentional false statement in the whole work.

24 **Caesar's Other Writings.** In addition to the Commentaries on the Gallic War, in seven books, we have Caesar's Commentaries on the Civil War, in three books. Besides these we know of other works, now lost. We hear of some poetry and a collection of jests. He wrote a treatise on grammar while traveling rapidly from Rome to Spain. He wrote a treatise on astronomy when he reformed the calendar. He wrote an attack on Cato to counteract the effect of certain books which in praising Cato attacked Caesar. All this shows his versatility; but probably no one of these works would have been very valuable if it had been preserved.

VI. The Gauls

25 **First Appearance of the Gauls in History.** Some seven centuries before Christ, a tall, fair-haired race of men, the Gauls, began crossing the Rhine and conquering the original inhabitants of the country on its west. In time they overran everything as far as the Pyrenees, partly destroying the original inhabitants, partly uniting with them. About five centuries before Christ they began crossing the Alps and settling in northern Italy, and in 390 B.C. they took Rome and burned it. Rome was then but a small city, governing only the part of Italy which immediately surrounded it.

26 **First Decline of Gallic Power.** But from that time on the power of Rome increased and that of the Gauls decreased. A little more than two centuries before Christ, after desperate fighting, the Romans conquered and held northern Italy, Cisalpine Gaul. Again in the years from 123 to 118 there was

hard fighting with Gauls, and at the end Rome controlled that part of Gaul which Caesar calls **Prōvincia** (see 2).

Invasion of Cimbri and Teutoni. In 113 began the invasion 27
of the Cimbri and Teutoni, the most terrible danger of Rome since the day when the Gauls burned the city. It is not known whether they were Germans or Gauls, and probably the Romans of the time did not discriminate between the two races. They crossed the Rhine with their women and children, and marched slowly through Gaul, leaving a waste wherever they had passed. Several Roman armies met them and were cut to pieces. At last they made ready to invade Italy, the Teutoni by the western Alps, the Cimbri by the eastern. But the great Marius was now in command of a Roman army. In 102 he met the Teutoni and destroyed them. In 101 he joined the other Roman army and destroyed the Cimbri.

Geographical Divisions of Gaul in Caesar's Time. In Caesar's 28
time Cisalpine Gaul was almost as Roman as any other part of Italy. From it Caesar recruited his legions and levied new ones; and later he gave its inhabitants the right of Roman citizenship. The Province was peaceable and loyal to Rome, although the Allobroges had rebelled only a few years before. Caesar's task was the subjugation of all the rest of the Gauls, the inhabitants of all the country lying north of the Province and west of the Rhine. This is the country which he calls Gallia. However, he divides it into three parts and often uses the name Gallia of only the great central part, Gallia Celtica, where the Gallic stock was purest. In the southwestern part, Aquitania, fewer of the Gallic invaders had settled, and the population consisted largely of descendants of the original inhabitants. In the northeastern part, Belgium, Germans had settled in large numbers.

Factions in Gaul. If Caesar had found Gaul a compact 29
nation his task would have been more difficult than it was. But faction and division seem to have been a part of the Gallic nature, and he took advantage of this characteristic. Gaul

was cut up into many small states, each feeling itself rightfully independent. These states fought frequently with one another, and the weaker of them were either forced into dependence on the stronger or voluntarily attached themselves to stronger states for protection. In this way loose leagues or confederations were formed, between which rivalry and warfare went on. In Gallia Celtica the chief confederations were the one headed by the Haedui and the one formerly headed by the Arverni, but in Caesar's time headed by the Sequani. But the evils of faction did not stop here. The individual states, for the most part, had no strong governments. Apparently most of them had been governed by kings one or two generations before Caesar's time; but a series of revolutions had generally abolished the kingly office and had substituted magistrates elected yearly. The real power lay in the hands of rich nobles, or equites as Caesar calls them. Each of these nobles lived surrounded by numerous slaves and retainers; and as there was no power strong enough to keep them in order, individual nobles or leagues of nobles sometimes pushed their continuous rivalries to the point of civil war.

30 **Caesar's Use of the Gallic Factions.** This factional spirit was of great assistance to Caesar, for he usually found means to attach one faction or the other to himself. For example, at the outset he found two factions in the state of the Haedui, headed by two brothers, Diviciacus, friendly to the Romans, and Dumnorix, hostile to them. By strengthening Diviciacus and checking Dumnorix he secured the help of the state. The state was the leader of one of the two leagues in Celtic Gaul, and Caesar thus secured the submission of all the states in that league without fighting for it. In fact, not only did he have their passive submission, but he obtained from them provisions and men to use in conquering other parts of Gaul.

31 **Gallic Civilization.** The details of the Gallic manners and customs can be learned best from Chapters 11-20 of Book VI. It will be enough to say here that in Caesar's time the Gauls

were not wild barbarians, but had attained a considerable degree of civilization. They had long passed the stage of roaming about from one part of the country to another; though we find, in the first book of the Commentaries, that for special reasons the Helvetii intended to leave their homes and find new ones. They had roads and bridges and towns of considerable size, fortified by well built walls.

VII. Caesar's Army

THE LEGIONS

The legions formed the strength of Caesar's army. When 32
the enemy met him in hand to hand battle the legions bore the brunt of the fighting and won him the victory. But since they consisted of heavily armed, and therefore comparatively slow, foot soldiers, and since their weapons were useless at any considerable distance, the legions needed the assistance of cavalry and light-armed infantry, to complete their success.

Organization of the Legion. In theory a legion consisted of 33
6000 men; but battles, accidents, and disease so reduced this number that Caesar's legions probably averaged about 4000 men, or even less. The following table gives the divisions of a legion and their theoretical strength:

century [**centum**, hundred]	= 100 men
2 centuries = 1 maniple	= 200 men
3 maniples = 1 cohort	= 600 men
10 cohorts = 1 legion	= 6000 men

In theory, again, the legions were made up of Roman citizens; but in fact a large part of Caesar's legionary soldiers came from Cisalpine Gaul, which had not yet received the right of citizenship. However, it was thoroughly Romanized, and, in spirit at least, Caesar's legionaries were Roman citizens.

EQUIPMENT OF THE LEGIONARY SOLDIER

(Plate I)

34 **Clothing.** *a.* A sleeveless woolen shirt, reaching nearly to the knees.

b. Tight-fitting leather trousers, or perhaps merely bandages wrapped about the legs.

c. Shoes or sandals.

d. A heavy cloak for bad weather. This served also as a blanket at night.

35 **Armor.** *a.* A helmet of leather (**galea**) or metal (**cassis**).

b. A leather coat (**lōrīca**), strengthened by bands of metal across the shoulders, breast, and back.

c. A curved wooden shield (**scūtum**), covered with leather, and having a metal boss in the center. It was about four feet high and two and a half feet wide.

d. Perhaps a greave on the right leg, though Caesar does not mention it. This was very much like a foot-ball shin-guard, but made of metal.

FIG. 1
PILA

36 **Arms.** *a.* A heavy wooden javelin (**pīlum**, Fig. 1), with a long iron point which was strong enough to pierce any armor but was likely to bend as it did so. Therefore it could not easily be withdrawn when it had pierced a shield, and could not be thrown back by the enemy. After the battle the javelins were gathered and straightened by the Romans. Each soldier carried but one javelin.

b. A straight, heavy, two-edged sword (**gladius**, Fig. 2), about two feet long, adapted for either cutting or thrusting. Its scabbard (**vāgīna**) hung from a belt (**balteus**) which passed over the left

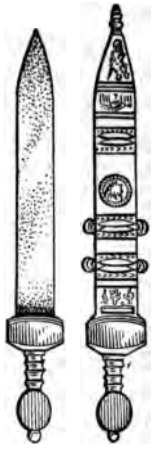

FIG. 2
GLADIUS AND VAGINA

shoulder. The sword was thus on the right side, out of the way of the shield. But the higher officers, who carried no shield, wore the sword on the left side.

Individual Baggage. Besides his personal belongings each 37
soldier carried his share of the picks, spades, baskets, etc., used in entrenching the camp; cooking utensils; and several days' rations of grain, which seems to have been apportioned out only twice a month. All this, weighing from thirty to forty-five pounds, was made into a pack (**sarcina**) and strapped on a forked stick; this the soldier carried on his shoulder. While thus encumbered the soldiers were said to be **impeditī**. If the army was attacked on the march the packs were stacked in one place under guard, and the soldiers were then **expeditī**.

OFFICERS OF THE LEGIONS

Lēgātus. All governors of provinces were given several 38
lēgātī, deputies or assistants. These legates were not strictly military officers, but were to be employed by the governors in any way they saw fit. Caesar introduced the innovation of putting a legate in command of each legion just before a battle. When one or more legions were detached from the main army for special service, Caesar put a legate in command; and legates were left in command of the winter quarters during Caesar's absence. But no one legate was in permanent command of any one legion.

Quaestor. The quaestors were financial officers, elected 39
yearly by the people at Rome. One was chosen by lot to take charge of the finances of each province, so that Caesar always had one with him. He took charge of the pay and the supplies of the army. When he was competent Caesar employed him in battle as he did his legates, putting him in command of a legion.

Praefectus Fabrum. The chief of engineers had charge of 40
such matters as the building of bridges, construction of camps, erection of siege works, repair of artillery, and the refitting of

ships. He probably had special assistants, but the actual lab was performed by skilled men detailed from the ranks.

41 **Tribūnus.** No single officer permanently commanded legion, as our colonels command regiments. Each legion ha six tribunes, who took the chief command in rotation, whi the rest probably commanded groups of cohorts or wer assigned to special service. In Caesar's army many of th tribunes were experienced and capable officers, who did goo service; but others were young men without military experience who had been appointed only because they were friends o relatives of influential men at Rome whom Caesar wished t please. It was for this reason that Caesar put his legates and quaestor in command of the legions in battle. On the marcl or in camp a tribune was in command.

42 **Centuriō.** The centurions commanded centuries, and there were therefore sixty in each legion. On them fell the immediate management of the men in battle. They fought in the ranks like the men and were expected to set the men an example of conspicuous bravery. They were therefore promoted from the ranks on the basis of their strength and size as well as their skill and gallantry. They could hope for no promotion above the rank of centurion; but there were grades of centurions from one to the other of which they rose. The highest of all was the first centurion of the first cohort, the **prīmipīlus**. He and a few others, just how many is not known, were called centurions of the first rank (**centuriōnēs prīmōrum ōrdinum**, or **prīmī ōrdinēs**), and were commonly summoned to councils of war along with the tribunes and legates.

STANDARDS AND SIGNALS OF THE LEGIONS

43 **Aquila.** Each legion had as its standard a bronze or silver eagle (**aquila**), carried on the top of a wooden staff. It was regarded with almost religious respect, and its loss was the deepest disgrace that could befall the legion. It was in charge of the first centurion of the first cohort, and was carried by a

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Plate I

1. *funditor*
2. *levis armaturae milites*
3. *legionarii*
4. *vexillum*
5. *signiferi*
6. *aquilifer*
7. *tubicen*
8. *bucinator*

Roman Soldiers

man of conspicuous strength and bravery, the **aquilifer** (Plate I, 6).

Signum. Each cohort had its own standard (**signum**), 44
carried by a **signifer** (Plate I, 5). These standards were of various forms—an open hand, the figure of an animal, etc. On the staff, below the figure, were fastened the decorations of honor which had been bestowed on the cohort—disks, half moons, wreaths, and tassels. The diversity of form was necessary in order that each soldier might recognize easily the standard of his own cohort. In hasty preparation for battle each man found his place by looking for his standard; and all through the battle he regulated his movements by those of his standard. For this reason the technical terms for such maneuvers as advancing and retreating are **signa īnferre, signa referre,** etc.

Musical Instruments. There were no bands, and the only 45
use made of musical instruments was in the giving of signals. The only instrument mentioned by Caesar in the Gallic War is the **tuba,** a straight brazen trumpet, blown by a **tubicen,** but others were probably used as well (Plate I, 7, 8).

BAGGAGE OF THE LEGION

The heavy baggage (**impedīmenta**) consisted of tents, pro- 46
visions, hand-mills for grinding grain, engines of war, etc., and was carried on pack horses or mules (**iūmenta**). These were driven or led by the drivers (**mūliōnēs**) and camp servants (**cālōnēs**), who were probably slaves.

AUXILIARY INFANTRY AND CAVALRY

Infantry. The light armed infantry (Plate I, 1 and 2), 47
which Caesar usually calls **auxilia,** contained no Roman citizens. Caesar had slingers (**funditōrēs**) from the Balearic Islands, and archers (**sagittārii**) from Crete and Numidia; but most of his light armed infantry was drawn from friendly Gallic tribes and was armed in the native fashion. He put little reliance on them for serious fighting. but made them

useful in various ways: as skirmishers, to delay the enemy's attack; as raiders; in making fortifications at a critical time; for mere show, to impress the enemy with his numbers; and in pursuit of a routed enemy. Their higher officers were prefects (**praefecti**). Their standard was a banner (**vexillum**, Plate I, 4) attached to a horizontal cross-piece at the end of a staff.

48 **Cavalry.** Caesar had no Roman cavalry. During his first six years in Gaul he had none but Gallic cavalry, but in the seventh year he secured some Germans and found them much more effective. They were useless against a line of infantry, but met the enemy's cavalry. Caesar employed them especially as scouts and raiders, or in pursuit of a routed enemy. Their higher officers were **praefecti**, and their standards were **vexilla** (cf. **47**).

THE CAMP

49 A Roman army never halted even for one night without fortifying its camp (**castra**) with a wall and trench. This must have cost two or three hours of hard work; but it made the army safe from attack, and so allowed the general to choose his own time and place for battle; and in case of defeat the camp was a place of refuge.

50 **Location and Form of Camp.** Whenever it was possible the camp was built on a hill sloping gently toward the enemy, so that the Roman army could form its line of battle in front of the camp and make the enemy charge up hill. The normal shape of the camp was a square or oblong, but it had to be accommodated to the shape of the hill. Fig. 3 shows the normal shape, while Fig. 4 shows the actual shape of one of Caesar's camps. Within the camp, streets were laid out in accordance with a fixed plan, and every legion, every cohort, every maniple had always the same location. Fig. 3 shows the normal arrangement for a camp which would accommodate five legions.

Fortifications of Camp (Fig. 5). The size of the trench (**fossa**) varied, but was usually about nine feet wide and seven 51

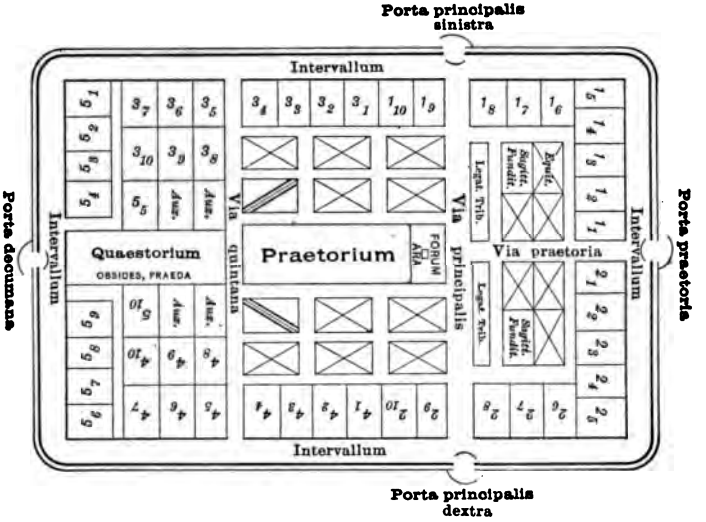


FIG. 3. PLAN OF A ROMAN CAMP (RÜstow)

deep. The earth, dug out with spades and carried in baskets, was piled up just inside the trench to make the wall (**vāllum**). This wall was faced partly with sods, partly with bundles of sticks (fascines), so that it was quite steep on the outside. Other fascines were put inside the wall, to strengthen it. It stood about six feet high, was wide enough on top to let the soldiers move about comfortably in fighting, and sloped so gradually toward the inside that soldiers could easily ascend it. Sometimes this slope was faced with logs, so as to make steps. On the outer

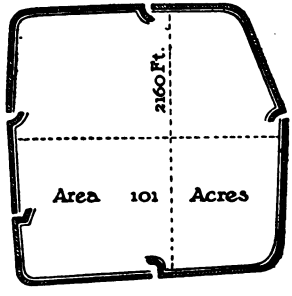


FIG. 4. CAMP ON THE AXONA

edge of the top stood a row of palisades (**vāllī**), about four feet high, which served as a breastwork. In case of an attack the

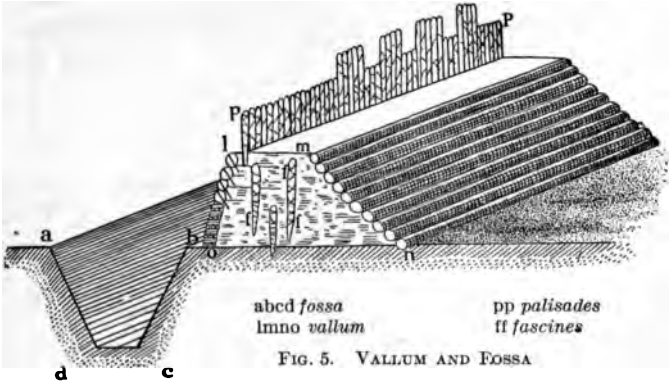


FIG. 5. VALLUM AND FOSSA

enemy would be halted by the ditch several feet from the wall, and be completely exposed to the Roman javelins, while the defenders stood on a higher position, protected by a breastwork, and could throw their missiles with great effect. In times of especial danger, towers (**turrēs**) were erected at intervals on top of the wall.

52 **Gates of Camp.** Usually there was one gate (**porta**) on each of the four sides; but in the camp represented in Fig. 4 there were two gates in front, where the soldiers had most occasion to pass in and out. The gates were mere openings in the wall, about forty feet wide as a rule. Fig. 4 shows how they were protected. A short curved wall projected into the camp from the left side of the gate. A line of soldiers stood in the gate, and another manned this wall. If the enemy got into the opening they would be exposed on their shieldless side to a shower of missiles from the wall. Ordinarily this was a sufficient protection, and it left the gates open for a sudden charge from within. But in times of great emergency the gates could be walled up solidly.

Plate II

1. imperator *2. legatus* *3. centurio* *4. lictor*
5. Gallic warrior *6. Gallic standard bearer* *7 Gallic chief*

ROMAN OFFICERS AND GAULS

THE MARCH

Line of March. The vanguard usually consisted of cavalry and light armed infantry. Under ordinary circumstances each legion was followed by a train of pack animals carrying its baggage; but in the near neighborhood of the enemy all the baggage was brought together, preceded by most of the legions and followed by the rest. 53

Length of March. The length of a day's march of course varied greatly, according to the nature of the country and the need for haste. As the soldier had to carry from forty-five to sixty pounds of arms and baggage, and as the army had to halt early in the afternoon to give time for making camp, the rate of march of the army could be nothing like that of an unencumbered individual. Probably when there was no need of haste the average march was no more than twelve to fifteen miles, and a day of rest was given about every fifth day. But Caesar, like Napoleon, owed much of his success to his power of inspiring his army to great efforts on the march. When he speaks of forced marches (**magna itinera, maxima itinera**), we are to think of marches of from eighteen to twenty-five miles a day, or even more. On one occasion he marched four legions, without baggage, fifty Roman miles in less than thirty hours, including all stops. 54

THE BATTLE

Since the legions had to do the serious work of fighting, the line of battle was arranged solely with reference to their tactics. When the enemy were within the short range of the Roman javelins they were met by a volley of these deadly missiles and their ranks were thus broken. Immediately the Romans charged, and the rest of the battle was fought out at close quarters with the sword. When possible, therefore, the line of battle was drawn up facing down a gentle slope. This gave greater range to the javelins and greater impetus to the charge; while the enemy must begin the battle breathless from 55

a charge up the hill. The auxiliary infantry might be posted in front of the line, but it was expected to do no more than delay the attack of the enemy. More often it was posted on the flanks, sometimes merely as a show of strength. The cavalry might meet the cavalry of the enemy. Otherwise it usually merely awaited the rout of the enemy, when it pursued and cut to pieces the fugitives.

56 **Line of Battle.** The line of battle was commonly triple (**triplex aciēs**), though sometimes only double (**duplex aciēs**). In the triple line of battle the first line was composed of the first four cohorts of each legion, standing side by side, with no intervals between the cohorts. Three cohorts of each legion formed the second line, which stood a short distance behind the first, ready to relieve it when it became exhausted in the battle. The remaining three cohorts of each legion formed the third line, in the rear, and were held as a reserve for any emergency. Each of these lines was eight or ten men deep, and only the front rank of the first line could engage in the battle at any one moment. But that rank would fight vigorously for a few moments, then fall back and be relieved by the next rank, and so on until all the men of the first line had been engaged. Then it was relieved as a whole by the second line.

57 **Orbis.** When surrounded by the enemy and hard pressed, a body of men would form what is now called a hollow square, and what the Romans called a circle (**orbis**), with the baggage and camp servants inside the ring of armed men.

THE CAPTURE OF TOWNS

58 A great part of Caesar's military operations consisted in the capture of walled towns. The fortification of these towns was rather primitive, but it was quite effective (Fig. 6). The face of the wall showed regular rows of log ends separated by huge stones. No one log could be grappled and pulled out, for they were all fastened together far within the wall. The logs

would not burn, for they were each imbedded in stone and earth. A battering-ram could demolish a solid stone wall, but the framework of timbers defied it. Therefore Caesar relied little on making breaches in the walls and entering in that way. But there were three other possible methods—a blockade, a sudden assault, and a formal siege.

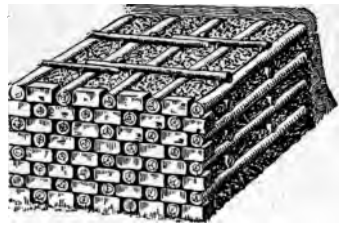


FIG. 6. SECTION OF GALLIC WALL

Blockade (obsidiō). A ring of 59
fortifications could be built around the town, and the place starved into submission. But this was too slow a method to be employed unless all other methods were hopeless, and Caesar used it only once in the Gallic War.

Sudden Assault (oppugnātiō repentīna). If a town had low 60
walls and few defenders, it might be taken by a sudden assault. Archers and slingers kept the wall partly clear of defenders. Soldiers approached the wall in safety by holding their shields over their heads and letting them overlap, forming a **testūdō** (tortoise, Plate III, 3). If there was a trench around the wall, they filled it with bundles of brushwood (**crātēs**, fascines). Then they mounted the wall by means of scaling ladders (**scālae**, Plate III). But such towns would usually surrender without a struggle, so that the method was little used.

Formal Siege (oppugnātiō). The favorite method was by 61
the use of the agger and tower (**turris**). The agger was a great causeway, built of logs and earth, which sloped gradually up toward the top of the wall. Generally it was not intended to be as high as the wall. In that case a tower, several stories high, was pushed up the causeway on rollers. From the upper stories, which rose higher than the wall, archers and slingers and artillery shot down the defenders. When the tower was near enough, a drawbridge was let down from one of the lower stories to the top of the wall, and the Romans charged across

it. Sometimes the causeway was as high as the wall, and thus itself gave access to its top (Fig. 7). Sometimes, if the wall was

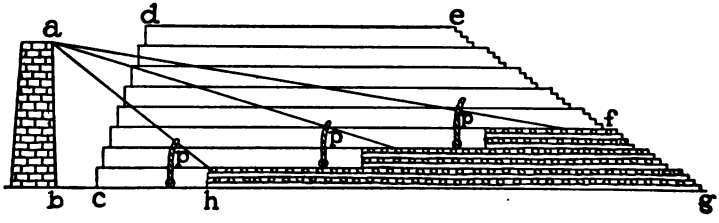


FIG. 7. SIDE VIEW OF AGGER IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION

a b, *the enemy's wall.* f g h, *part already constructed.* c d e f h, *part to be constructed.* a b c d, *part to be filled in with earth and rubbish at the last moment.* p p p, *lines of* plutei *protecting the workmen. The lines of direction show the spaces protected by the* plutei.

low and the ground about it level, no causeway was built, and the tower was pushed over the ground to the wall. Then a battering-ram might be hung in the lowest story, and the drawbridge was let down from one of the upper stories. Plate III illustrates this method of using the tower, as well as several other devices; but the city is not a Gallic town.

62 **Means of Protecting the Besiegers.** In building the agger and carrying on the other operations of a siege the assailants had to approach within easy range of missiles from the wall: hence they made use of several forms of protection.

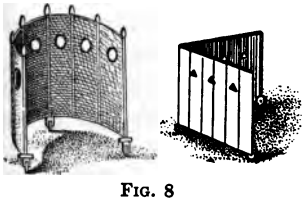


FIG. 8

a. The **pluteus** (Fig. 8) was a heavy shield, several feet high, mounted on wheels. A line of these, parallel to the wall, gave protection to men working immediately behind it; and it could be moved forward at pleasure.

b. The **musculus** (Fig. 9) was a hut with one end open and the other end partially closed. Its roof was strong enough to withstand the

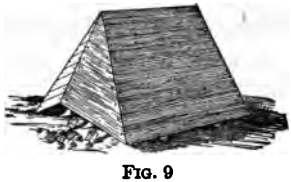


FIG. 9

PLATE III

1. turris *2. testudo arietaria* *3. testudo* *4. onager* *5 ballista*

shock of great stones which might be dropped upon it from the wall. It could be pushed up to the wall, and under its shelter men could dig out the foundation of the wall.

FIG. 10

c. The **testūdō arietāria** (Plate III, 2) was a similar hut in which hung a battering-ram (**ariēs**), a heavy timber capped with iron, intended to be swung against the wall.

d. The **vīnea** (Fig. 10) was a lighter hut, open at both ends. A number of these placed end to end made a safe covered gallery extending from a point out of range up to the **musculī**, **testūdinēs**, or **pluteī**.

All these huts were pushed forward on rollers.

The Artillery.—Caesar had with him engines of war, the **63** purpose of which corresponded to that of modern artillery. They were too heavy and clumsy to be of much service in battle: hence their chief use was in siege operations. The general name **tormenta** is derived from **torqueō**, to twist, and was applied to them because the propelling force was obtained by twisting a stick between two tightly stretched horse-hair ropes.

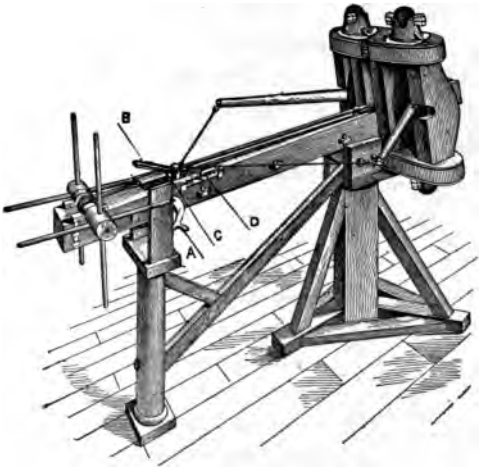


FIG. 11. CATAPULTA

a. The **ballista**

(Plate III, 5) threw heavy stones at a considerable angle from the horizontal.

b. The catapult (**catapulta**) threw great arrows nearly horizontally. Fig. 11 makes most of its mechanism clear without explanation. (A) is an arrangement for raising or lowering the rear of the nearly horizontal track, thus regulating the range. The track is grooved to hold a long sliding carriage, on the rear portion of which is the trigger (B). The operation of firing was as follows: The carriage was pushed forward till the claws of the trigger were over the bowstring; a block (C) was shoved under the heavy rear end of the trigger, and the claws were thus held down on the string; the carriage was drawn back by means of the windlass, and held in place by the hook (D); the arrow was laid on the grooved upper surface of the carriage, with its end resting on the string between the claws of the trigger; the block (C) was withdrawn and the rear end of the trigger fell by its own weight, thus releasing the string.

FIG. 12

c. The **scorpiō** was a small catapult.

d. The **onager** (Plate III, 4) threw stones, like the ballista, but was of different construction.

64

THE FLEET

The fleet is to be considered as belonging to the army, rather than as a separate organization; for when Caesar had need of it he manned it with his legionaries, put tribunes and centurions in command of indi-

vidual ships, and made one of his legates its admiral. The ships of war were about eight times as long as they were broad, and were therefore called **nāvēs longae**, in distinction from the transports (**nāvēs onerāriae**), which were shorter and wider. They had a mast and single sail, but in battle depended on oars for their propulsion. Their prows (Fig. 12) were armed with metal beaks (**rōstra**), with which to ram the ships of the enemy. If the Romans failed in this they sought to make the battle as much as possible like a battle on land, their special object being to grapple one of the enemy's ships and board it.

A BRIEF BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following list of books will suggest those which are most helpful to pupils and teachers who read only English. Those who wish to make a more detailed study of special points will find that Holmes gives references to almost everything of importance in the enormous literature of Caesar, except on the linguistic side.

Editions

A. Holder. (Freiburg and Tübingen, 1882.) This may be useful for its (inaccurate) index of words, which is intended to be complete.

H. Meusel. (Berlin, 1894.) The critical edition is the best text edition of the Gallic War. No explanatory notes.

H. Rheinhard. (Stuttgart, 1896.) Useful for its illustrations.

Of the following English editions the first two are useful:

C. E. Moberly. (The Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1878.)

A. G. Peskett. (Cambridge, 1878-1882.)

St. George Stock. (The Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1898.) Usually good when it follows good authorities.

Caesar's Life and Campaigns

Col. T. A. Dodge. *Caesar.* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1894.) Useful if Napoleon can not be obtained, but without much independent value.

W. Warde Fowler. *Julius Caesar.* (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1892.) The best life of Caesar.

J. A. Froude. *Caesar: a Sketch.* Interesting, but grossly partisan and inaccurate.

T. Rice Holmes. *Caesar's Conquest of Gaul.* (Macmillan

& Co., London, 1899.) The best discussion, in any language, of the military and geographical problems.

Napoleon III. *History of Julius Caesar.* (Out of print, but can be obtained at second hand. If possible get the Atlas with the two volumes. The French edition is more easily obtained.) Volume II gives a more complete narrative and explanation of Caesar's campaigns in Gaul than can be found elsewhere, but without much discussion of disputed points.

C. W. C. Oman. *Seven Roman Statesmen.* (Edward Arnold, London, 1902.) The characterization of Caesar is too violent a reaction against the views of Mommsen and Froude.

Plutarch's Lives. Every pupil should read the life of Caesar.

Anthony Trollope. *The Commentaries of Caesar.* (In the series, Ancient Classics for English Readers.)

Much that is valuable will be found in the following histories:

Duruy. *History of Rome.*

Long. *The Decline of the Roman Republic.* This is especially good in its treatment of Caesar's campaigns.

Merivale. *History of the Romans under the Empire.*

Mommsen. *History of Rome.* The chief defect of this extraordinary work is its too great partiality for Caesar.

Miscellaneous

H. P. Judson. *Caesar's Army.* (Ginn & Co., 1888.) This gives much fuller information about the organization and tactics of the Roman army than can be given in the introduction of an edition. It should be at hand for reference.

R. Oehler. *Bilderatlas zu Cäsars de Bello Gallico.* (Leipzig, 1890.)

W. Rüstow. *Atlas zu Cäsars Gallischem Krieg.* (Stuttgart.)

A. Van Kampen. *Quindecim ad Caesaris de Bello Gallico Commentarios Tabulae.* (Gotha.)

REFERENCES AND ABBREVIATIONS

In the grammatical references, App. = Appendix (following Book VII); G. L. = Gildersleeve-Lodge; A. = Allen and Greenough; B. = Bennett; H.-B. = Hale and Buck; H. = Harkness. In each case the latest revision has been followed.

References are made to books of the text in Roman characters, to chapters in bold-faced Arabic numerals, to lines in plain-faced Arabic numerals. Thus, III, **2**, 11 = Book III, chapter **2**, line 11.

In the page vocabularies, the figures 1, 2, 3, and 4, following definitions, indicate the number of times the word is used in Books I-IV. * indicates that the word is used 5 or more times in those books.

For the explanation of some other details, see p. 2 of the general vocabulary at the end of the book.

abbr. = abbreviation.
abl. = ablative.
acc. = accusative.
act. = active.
adj. = adjective.
adv. = adverb, adverbial.
card. = cardinal.
cf. = *cōnfer*, compare.
chap. = chapter.
comp. = comparative.
conj. = conjunction.
dat. = dative.
def. = defective.
dem. = demonstrative.
dim. = diminutive.
distr. = distributive.
e.g. = *exemplī grātiā*, for example.
encl. = enclitic.
etc. = *et cētera*, and so forth.
f. = feminine.
fig. = figure, figuratively.
freq. = frequentative.
fut. = future.
gen. = genitive.
i.e. = *id est*, that is.
imp. = imperative.
impers. = impersonal.
impf. = imperfect.
incept = inceptive.
ind. = indicative.
indecl. = indeclinable.
indef. = indefinite.
inf. = infinitive.
int. = introduction.
interrog = interrogative.
intr. = intransitive.
irr. = irregular.
l., ll. = line, lines.
lit. = literally.
m. = masculine.
neg. = negative.
n., neut. = neuter.
n. (in grammatical references) = note.
nom. = nominative.
num. = numeral.
ord. = ordinal.
p., pp. = page, pages.
part. = participle.
pass. = passive.
pers. = personal.
pf. = perfect.
pl. = plural.
plupf. = pluperfect.
poss. = possessive.
prep. = preposition.
pres. = present.
pron. = pronoun.
reflex. = reflexive.
rel. = relative.
sc. = *scīlicet*, supply.
sing. = singular.
subj. = subjunctive.
sup. = superlative.
tr. = transitive.

BOOK I, CHAPTERS 1 TO 29. WAR WITH THE HELVETII

The Helvetii were a Gallic people living in northern Switzerland. Hemmed in by the mountains, they had retained without loss their strength and independence. During the invasion of Gaul by the Cimbri a part of the Helvetii had left their country independently and defeated a Roman army in 107 B.C. Many of the Helvetii had joined the Cimbri and Teutoni in their attempted invasion of Italy in 102 and 101 B.C. After the disastrous result of these attempts the Helvetii had remained comparatively quiet for a long time; but now, dissatisfied with the narrow limits of their country, they determined to seek wider fields

The originator of this plan was Orgetorix, their most powerful nobleman. But the Helvetii soon learned that he was trying to further ambitious plans of his own and to use them as tools; that he intended to make himself their king, and then to unite with two neighboring states in the subjugation of all Gaul. The penalty for the crime of aiming at royal power was death, but Orgetorix anticipated the punishment by committing suicide. Yet the Helvetii persisted in the plans which they had adopted at his suggestion. They made all preparations, then burned their homes and gathered near the western end of Lake Geneva, ready to set out.

But Rome had been watching their preparations in some alarm. If the Helvetii marched through the province, they could not fail to give trouble to the Romans. And what was a more serious matter, if the Helvetii left their country vacant it would be occupied by the Germans; and the Germans were dangerous neighbors. Caesar's term of office as governor of Gaul began in the year of their departure. Learning that the Helvetii intended to set out sooner than he had expected, he hurried to Geneva, so that when they gathered he was there to meet them. He destroyed the bridge across the Rhone, which they had failed to secure, and with his one legion hastily made and manned a line of defenses on the south bank of the river. He then forbade their crossing, and easily checked their attempts to disobey his orders.

The baffled Helvetii now obtained permission of the Sequani to pass to the west through their territory. The great host, with its women and children and thousands of wagons, marched slowly through this to the Saone, and its van crossed the river and began plundering the land of

the Haedui. Meanwhile Caesar had hastened back to northern Italy and returned with five legions. The Haedui, who had been nominal allies of the Romans for many years, now appealed to Caesar. He was not sorry to appear as the champion of Gallic freedom, for he thus gained a footing in Gaul. Finding that one of the four divisions of the Helvetii had not yet crossed the Saone, he fell upon it and cut it to pieces. Immediately he crossed the river in pursuit of the main body. For fifteen days he followed it, but on account of the nature of the country he was unable to head off the slowly moving mass. Finally the lack of provisions compelled him to turn aside to Bibracte. Believing that this action was due to cowardice, the Helvetii in turn became the pursuers, thus allowing Caesar to meet them on ground of his own choosing. In a hard fought battle he defeated them with immense loss; and the remnant of the once proud and mighty people sadly returned to its mountain home.

EXPLANATION OF CAMPAIGN MAP

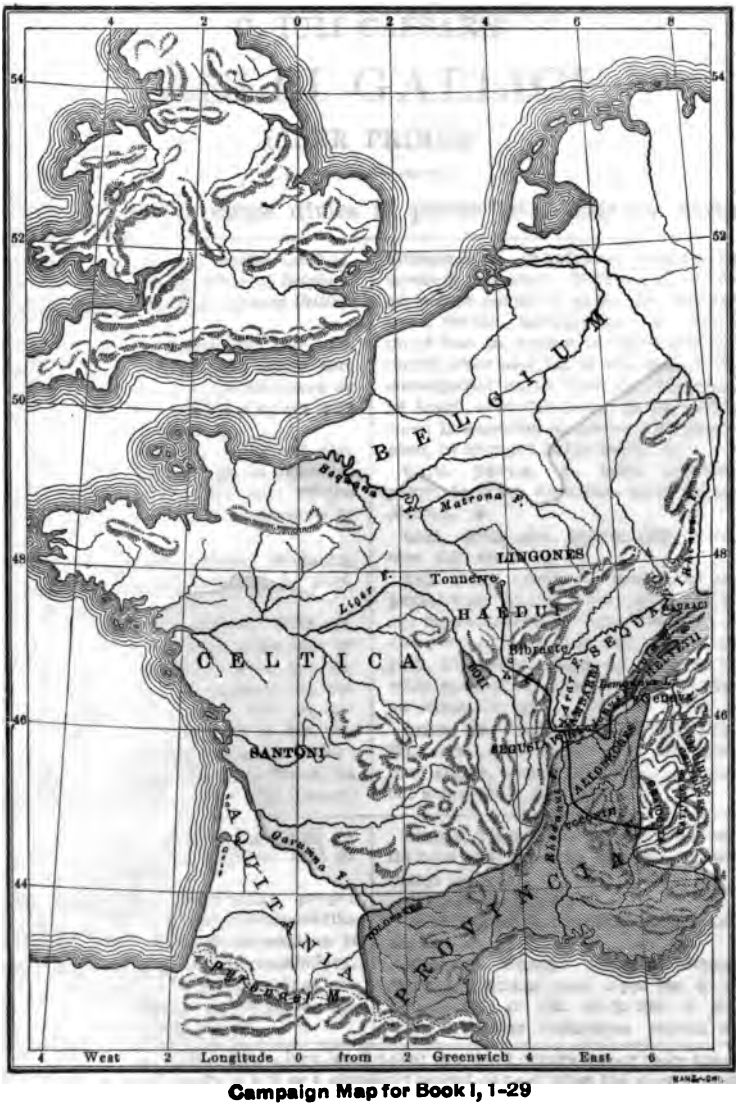
Brown indicates the part of Transalpine Gaul which belonged to Rome when Caesar entered upon his command.

Red indicates the states whose submission Caesar secured by conquering them in battle. The Boii are shown in the homes given them after their defeat. The Latobrigi and the Tulingi lived across the Rhine and are not shown on this map. The Ceutrones, the Graioceli, and the Caturiges were forced to permit the passage of the army, but were probably not reduced to submission, and are therefore left uncolored.

Blue indicates the states which submitted without fighting. In chap. **30** we are told that envoys from "nearly all Gaul" came to Caesar as a result of his victory over the Helvetii. It is certain that Celtic Gaul is meant; therefore Aquitania and Belgium are left uncolored. In chap. **31** we are told that Ariovistus held a part of the territory of the Sequani; this is left uncolored. In **II, 34** we are given a list of states which did not submit till 57; these also are left uncolored. All the rest of Celtic Gaul may be supposed to have submitted at the close of the war with the Helvetii; it is therefore colored blue.

The line of march shows Caesar's route in crossing the Alps the second time, with the five legions. It also shows the route of the Helvetii after they left their territory. After crossing the Arar Caesar's route coincides with that of the Helvetii.

Crossed sabers indicate battlefields. Colonel Stoffel's identification of the main battlefield (Histoire de Jules César: Guerre Civile, II, 439–453) is almost certainly right and is indicated on this map.



Campaign Map for Book I, 1-29

C. IULI CAESARIS
BELLI GALLICI
LIBER PRIMUS

1. Gallia est omnis dīvīsa in partēs trēs, quārum ūnam

1. Gallia, -ae, *f.*, Gallia (găl'ĭ-ą), *better*, Gaul, *including either* (1) *Belgium, Celtica, and Aquitania, or* (2) *only Celtica. See map.* ∗

sum, esse, fuī (App. 66), *intr.*, be, exist, live; stay, remain; serve for; *with gen. in predicate*, be the mark *or* sign of; belong to; be the duty of; *with dat. of possessor*, have. ∗

omnis, -e, *adj.*, all, every, all the, every kind of; the whole, as a whole; *m. pl. as noun*, all, every one; all the rest; *n. pl. as noun*, all possessions *or* goods. ∗

dīvidō, dīvidere, dīvīsī, dīvīsum, *tr.* divide, separate; **dīvīsus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, divided. ∗

in, *prep. with acc. and abl. With acc.* (1) *of motion, from one place into or towards another place*, into, to; in, among; towards, for, against; at; upon: (2) *of time*, till, into; for; on, at: (3) *other uses*, in, in respect to, for, under, over, on; **in diēs,** from day to day; **in fugam conicere,** put to flight; **in Caesarem incidere,** meet with Caesar; **summum in cruciātum venīre,** be severely punished. *With abl.* (1) *of rest or motion within a place*, in among, over, within, throughout; on, upon: (2) *of time*, in, during, in the course of; on: (3) *other uses*, in, in the case of; in consequence of, in view of; on, upon; **in Ararī,** over the Arar; **in eō,** in his case; **in ancorīs,** at anchor; **in opere esse,** be engaged in the work. ∗

pars, partis, *f.*, part, portion; party, faction; direction, side, place; district. ∗

trēs, tria, *gen.* **trium** (III), *card. num. adj.*, three. ∗

quī, quae, quod, *rel. pron.* (*and see* **quis**), who, which, what; *often implying an antecedent*, he who, those who; *with force of dem.*, this, that; **quam ob rem,** wherefore; **quem ad modum,** in what manner, how, as; **quō,** *with comparatives*, the; **quō . . . eō,** the . . . the. ∗

ūnus, ūna, ūnum, *gen.* **ūnīus** (App. 32), *card. num. adj.*, one, the same one; single, alone; the sole, the only; the sole *or* only one. ∗

Chap. 1. A brief description of the great divisions of Gaul, and of their inhabitants.

1. Gallia: in translating, proper names should always be pronounced like English words. The pronunciation is always indicated in the vocabulary. The values of the vowel markings are shown in the table on p. 2 of the vocabulary at the end of the book.

omnis, "as a whole," shows that *Gallia* here has meaning (1) of the vocabulary.

dīvīsa: the adjective.

partēs trēs: on the divisions of Gaul, see Int. 28.

quārum ūnam, "one of which (parts)." **ūnam:** case? App. 124: G.-L. 330: A. 387: B. 172: H.-B. 390: H. 404. The grammar references should al-

∗ The asterisk, in the vocabulary, shows that the word occurs five or more times in Books I-IV. A figure, 1, 2, 3, or 4, similarly placed, is used when the word occurs less than five times.

incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquītānī, tertiam quī ipsōrum linguā Celtae, nostrā Gallī appellantur. Hī omnēs linguā, īnstitūtīs, lēgibus inter sē differunt. Gallōs ab Aquītānīs Garumna

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2. incolō, -colere, -coluī, ——, *tr. and intr.* [colō, cultivate], inhabit, dwell in; live. ✱

Belgae, -ārum, *m.* (ABdefg), the Belgae (bĕl'jē), *or* Belgians. ✱

alius, -a, -ud, *gen.* **alīus** (App. 32), another, other; **alius . . . alius,** one . . . another; *in pl.*, some . . . others. ✱

Aquītānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Aquitania, Aquitanian; *pl. as noun*, the Aquitani (ăk"wĭ-tā'nī), *possibly* Aquitanians, *inhabiting southwestern Gaul.* ✱

tertius, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.* [ter, thrice], third. ✱

ipse, ipsa, ipsum, *gen.* **ipsīus** (App. 59), *intensive pron.*, self (*as opposed to some one else; not to be confused with the reflexive* **sē**, self. App. 163); himself, herself, itself, themselves; he, she, it, they; *as adj.*, very; *in gen.*, his, her, its, *or* their own. ✱

lingua, -ae, *f.*, tongue, language. 3.

3. Celtae, -ārum, *m.*, the Celtae (sĕl'tē), *better*, the Celts. 1.

noster, -tra, -trum, *poss. adj.* [nōs, we], our, ours, our own; *in pl. as noun*, our men, our troops. ✱

Gallus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Gaul, Gallic; *pl. as noun*, the Gauls, *inhabiting Central Gaul, Northern Italy, etc.* ✱

appellō, 1, *tr.*, accost, address, call by name, name, call. ✱

hīc, haec, hoc, *dem. pron.* (App. 54), *used for what is near in space, time, or thought, with more emphasis than* **is**; this, this man, woman, *or* thing; he, she, it; *abl. sing.* **hōc,** on this account; in this respect; the (*with comparatives*); **hīc . . . ille,** the latter . . . the former. *See* App. 170, *a.* ✱

īnstitūtum, -ī, *n.* [**instituō,** set up, establish], a fixed course *or* principle; habit, institution, custom. 3.

4. lēx, lēgis, *f.*, law, statute, enactment. 4.

inter, *prep. with acc.* (*sometimes following its noun*), (1) *of place*, among, between: (2) *of time*, during, within, for: (3) *in other relations*, among, between, in; in among *or* between; to; over; along with: (4) *with reflex. pron., of reciprocal action* (App. 166), with, to, *or* from each other *or* one another, *as*, **inter sē differunt,** differ from one another; each other, one another, *as*, **co-**

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ways be looked up and studied. In the notes on I, 1-29, for each of the most common principles of syntax grammar references are given three times, in order that it may be studied and twice reviewed.

2. Belgae: it is impossible to understand and appreciate Caesar's story unless one follows it on the map. The letters in parentheses which follow geographical names, in the vocabulary, correspond to the letters on the margins of the map in the front of the book. By their aid places can easily be found.

aliam, tertiam: sc. *partem incolunt.*

quī = *iī quī:* a nominative pronoun antecedent is often omitted.

ipsōrum linguā, "in their own language." **linguā:** case? App. 143: G.-L. 401: A. 409: B. 218: H.-B. 423: H. 476.

3. Celtae, Gallī: case? App. 95, *a*: G.-L. 205; 206: A. 283; 284: B. 167; 168, 2, *b*: H.-B. 316; 317, 3: H. 393, 8.

linguā, īnstitūtīs, lēgibus, "in language, institutions, and laws." Notice the absence of a conjunction. Latin usually says either "a, b, c," or "a and b and c," while English usually says "a, b, and c." For case see App. 149: G.-L. 397: A. 418: B. 226: H.-B. 441: H. 480.

4. Garumna flūmen: sc. *dīvidit.* **flūmen:** case? App. 95, *b*: G.-L. 320; 321: A. 281; 282: B. 169, 1, 2: H.-B. 316; 317, 2, *a*: H. 393.

flūmen, ā Belgīs Matrona et Sēquana dīvidit. Hōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgae, propterea quod ā cultū atque hūmānitāte prōvinciae longissimē absunt, minimēque ad eōs mercā-

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hortātī inter sē, encouraging one another. ✱

suī, sibi, sē, *or* **sēsē**, *reflex. pron. of 3d person* (App. 163, 164, 165), himself, herself, itself, themselves; he, she, they, etc.; **inter sē**, *see* **inter** *and* App. 166. ✱

differō, differre, distulī, dilātum, *tr. and intr.* [**ferō**, carry. App. 81], scatter, spread; put off, defer; be different, differ. 1.

ā (*before consonants*), **ab** (*before vowels and some consonants*), **abs** (*before* **tē**, *and in some compounds*), *prep. with abl., originally denoting separation;* (1) *of place, persons, time, etc.*, from, away from, from the vicinity of: (2) *denoting position, in some phrases*, at, in, on, on the side of; **ā tergō**, in the rear: (3) *with expressions of measure*, away, off; **ab mīlibus passuum duōbus**, two miles away: (4) *with the pass. voice often denoting the agent, as the person from whom the action comes*, by: (5) *variously translated in other relations*, from, by, in respect to, after. ✱

Garumna, -ae, *m.* (DEcd), the Garumna (gą-rŭm'nạ), *or* Garonne, *a river forming the boundary between Aquitania and Celtic Gaul.* 3.

5. flūmen, -inis, *n.* [**fluō**, flow], river, stream. ✱

Matrona, -ae, *m.* (Bef), the *river* Matrona (măt'rō-nạ), *now* the Marne. 1.

et, *conj.*, and; also, too, even; **et . . . et**, both . . . and. ✱

Sēquana, -ae, *m.* (BCdef), the *river* Sequana (sēk'wą-nạ), *better*, Seine. 1.

6. fortis, -e, *adj.*, strong, valiant, brave. ✱

propterea, *adv.* [**propter**, because of], on this account; **propterea quod**, because. ✱

quod, *conj.* [*adv. acc. of the neuter of* **quī**, who, which], as to which, in that, that; as to the fact that, insomuch as; because; **quod sī**, but if; **propterea quod**, because. ✱

cultus, -ūs, *m.* [**colō**, cultivate], cultivation; civilization; mode of life; dress. 2.

atque, ac (**ac** *only before consonants*, **atque** *before vowels and consonants*), *conj., usually adds something especially important, while* **et** *usually associates objects of equal importance;* and also, and even, and; *after words denoting a comparison or difference*, than, as, from. ✱

hūmānitās, -tātis, *f.* [**hūmānus**, human], humanity, refinement, culture. 2.

7. prōvincia, -ae, *f.*, office *of governor of a province;* province, *a territory subject to Rome and governed by a Roman governor; especially* the Province, *the southern part of France.* ✱

longē, *adv.* [**longus**, long], far, far away, distant; **longē lātēque**, far and wide. ✱

absum, abesse, āfuī, *intr.* [**sum**, be. App. 78], be away from, be absent *or* distant, be wanting *or* free from. ✱

minimē, *adv.* [**minimus**, least], least,

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5. Matrona . . . dīvidit: the two rivers formed one boundary, and the verb is therefore singular: App. 180, *b*: G.-L. 285, 2: A. 317, *b*: B. 255, 3: H.-B. 331, 3: H. 392, 4.

hōrum: case? App. 101: G.-L. 367; 372: A. 346, *a*, 2: B. 201, 1: H.-B. 346: H. 440, 5; 442.

7. prōvinciae: see Int. 2, 26.

quod absunt: mode? App. 244: G.-L. 540: A. 540: B. 286, 1: H.-B. 554; 555: H. 588, I.

minimē saepe, "very seldom."

tōrēs saepe commeant atque ea quae ad effēminandōs animōs pertinent important, proximīque sunt Germānīs, quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt.

very little; by no means, not at all. 4.

-que, *conj.* (*always affixed to the word or some part of the expression it connects*), and; **que . . . que**, *or* **que . . . et**, both . . . and. ✱

ad, *prep. with acc., originally denoting motion toward;* (1) *denoting motion*, to, toward, against, to the vicinity of: (2) *denoting position*, at, by, near: (3) *denoting purpose, with gerund and gerundive*, to, for: (4) *with numerals*, up to, about: (5) *of time*, up to, until; at, on: (6) *variously translated in other relations*, at, after, for, to, according to, in the eyes of, among. ✱

is, ea, id *gen.* **eius** (App. 57, *weak dem. pron. referring to some person or object named in the context*, this, that, these, those; he, she, it, they; the, a; **is locus quō**, a, *or* the, place where; **ea quae**, (the) things which; **eō**, *with comp.*, the; **eō magis**, all the more; **eō . . . quō**, *with comparatives*, the . . . the. ✱

mercātor, -ōris, *m.* [**mercor**, trade], merchant, trader. ✱

8. saepe, *adv.*, often, frequently; many times, again and again; **saepe numerō**, often, time and again, frequently; *comp.* **saepius**, oftener, more frequently; time and again; too often. ✱

commeō, 1, *intr.* [**meō**, go], go back and forth; *with* **ad**, resort to, visit. 1.

effēminō, 1, *tr.* [**ex** + **fēmina**, woman], make effeminate, enervate, enfeeble. 1.

animus, -I, *m.*, soul, spirit; mind, intellect; feelings; character; resolution, courage; **animī causā**, for amusement; **in animō habēre**, intend. ✱

9. pertineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, ——, *intr.* [**teneō**, hold], hold *or* reach to, extend; pertain, have reference to, concern; tend, aim at; **eōdem pertinēre**, tend to the same purpose *or* result, amount to the same thing. ✱

importō, 1, *tr.* [**in**+**portō**, carry], carry *or* bring in, import. 8.

proximus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *sup.* (App. 43), nearest, next; last, previous; *with acc.* (App. 122, *b*), next to. ✱

Germānī, -ōrum, *m.*, the Germani (jēr-mā'nī), *better*, Germans. ✱

trāns, *prep. with acc.*, across, beyond, over; *in compounds*, **trāns** *or* **trā**, across, over, through. ✱

10. Rhēnus, -I, *m.* (ABCfgh), the *river* Rhenus (rē'nŭs), *better*, the Rhine. ✱

cum, *prep. with abl.*, with, along with, together with. ✱

continenter, *adv.* [**continēns**, continuous], without interruption, continually, continuously. 8.

bellum, -I, *n.*, war. ✱

gerō, gerere, gessī, gestum, *tr.*, bear, carry, wield; (*of war*) carry on,

mercātōrēs: Roman traders had for some time penetrated the interior of Gaul, bringing, among other things, strong wines, of which the Gauls were very fond.

8. quae . . . pertinent: notice that in relative clauses the relative almost always stands first and the verb last: everything that stands between the relative and the first finite verb which follows usually belongs to the relative clause.

ad effēminandōs animōs, "to weaken the courage"; the gerundive construction will be treated later.

9. proximī Germānīs, "next to the Germans": case? App. 122: G.-L. 359: A. 384: B. 192, 1: H.-B. 362, III: H. 434, 2.

10. quibuscum: use and position of *cum*? App. 140; 60, *b*: G.-L. 392; 413, 1: A. 413, *b*; 150, *d*: B. 222; 142, 4: H.-B. 418, *a*; 419, 4: H. 473, 1; 182, 2.

Quā dē causā Helvētiī quoque reliquōs Gallōs virtūte praecēdunt, quod ferē cotīdiānīs proeliīs cum Germānīs contendunt, cum aut suīs fīnibus eōs prohibent, aut ipsī in eōrum fīnibus

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perform, wage, conduct; *pass.*, be done, go on, occur. ✱

11. dē, *prep. with abl., originally denoting motion from;* (1) *of place*, from, down from, away from, out of: (2) *of time*, just after, about: (3) *variously translated in other relations*, about, concerning, of, from, in accordance with, for. ✱

causa, -ae, *f.*, cause, reason, grounds, motive; situation, condition; a (*legal*) case, cause; **causam dīcere**, to plead a case; **causā**, *following a gen.*, for the sake of, for the purpose of, for. ✱

Helvētius, -a, -um, *adj.* (Cgh), of the Helvetii (hĕl-vē'shyī), Helvetian; *as noun*, one of the Helvetii, an Helvetian; *pl.*, the Helvetii, *possibly* Helvetians. ✱

quoque, *conj., following the word emphasized*, also, too, likewise. ✱

reliquus, -a, -um, *adj.* [relinquō, leave], left, remaining, the rest, the rest of; future, subsequent; *n. as noun*, remainder, rest. ✱

virtūs, -ūtis, *f.* [vir, man], manliness, valor, merit, worth, virtue, courage; strength, energy; *pl.*, good qualities, virtues, merits. ✱

praecēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *tr.* [cēdō, go], go before; surpass, excel. 1.

12. ferē, *adv.*, almost, nearly, about, for the most part. ✱

cotīdiānus, -a, -um, *adj.* [cotīdiē, daily], every day, daily; usual, customary. ✱

proelium, -ī, *n.*, battle, contest, engagement; **proelium committere**, join *or* begin battle, risk a fight, engage in battle, fight. ✱

contendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentum, *tr. and intr.* [tendō, stretch], push forward, hasten; march; strive, contend, fight; be anxious for; maintain, insist. ✱

13. cum, *conj.*, when, as, while; after, as soon as; whenever; since, because; although; **cum . . . tum**, not only . . . but also, both . . . and; **cum prīmum**, as soon as. *See* App. 238-242. ✱

aut, *conj., used where the difference is important or exclusive*, or; **aut . . . aut**, either . . . or. ✱

suus, -a, -um, *reflex. pronominal adj. referring to subject* (App. 163, 164, 165, 167, *a*) [suī, himself, herself, etc.], of *or* belonging to himself, herself, etc., his own, their own; his, hers, its, theirs; **sua**, *n. pl. as noun*, one's property; **suī**, *m. pl. as noun*, their men (*friends or countrymen*). ✱

fīnis, -is, *m.*, boundary, limit, border, end; *pl.*, boundaries; territory, country. ✱

prohibeō, 2, *tr.* [habeō, have, hold], keep from, keep, restrain, prevent, prohibit; keep out *or* away from; protect, guard. ✱

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11. quā dē causā, "(and) for this reason." The relative is often used to connect independent sentences in Latin, but is not so used in English. We must in such cases translate by a personal or demonstrative pronoun, and we may render the connective force of the relative by using "and" or "but," if we like: App. 173, *a*: G.-L. 610, 1: A. 308, *f*: B. 251, 6: H.-B. 284, 8: H. 510.

Helvētiī: although the rest of the chapter is concerned with the larger divisions of Gaul, Caesar speaks of this tribe in particular, because it is to be prominent in the following chapters.

virtūte: ablative of specification.

12. proeliīs, "in battle"; but it is an ablative of means.

13. suīs fīnibus: the reflexives *suī* and *suus* regularly refer to the subject:

bellum gerunt. Eōrum ūna pars, quam Gallōs obtinēre dictum est, initium capit ā flūmine Rhodanō; continētur Garumnā flūmine, Ōceanō, fīnibus Belgārum; attingit etiam ab Sēquanīs et Helvētiīs flūmen Rhēnum; vergit ad septentriōnēs. Belgae ab extrēmīs Galliae fīnibus oriuntur; perti-

14. obtineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum, *tr.* [**teneō**, hold], hold, retain, possess, maintain; acquire, obtain. ✱

dicō, dicere, dīxī, dictum, *tr.*, say, tell, speak, express, mention; name, appoint; **causam dicere,** plead a case; **iūs dicere,** administer justice. ✱

15. initium, -tī, *n.* [**ineō**, go into], beginning, commencement, origin; edge *of a country*, borders. ✱

capiō, capere, cēpī, captum, *tr.*, take, capture, seize, catch; take in, beguile, induce; take up (*arms*); choose, select (*a place*); form, adopt (*a plan*); reach, arrive at (*a place*); make (*a beginning*); **collem capere,** take position on a hill; **fugam capere,** take to flight. ✱

Rhodanus, -ī, *m.* (CDfg), the *river* Rhodanus (rōd'ą-nŭs), *better*, Rhone. ✱

contineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum, *tr.* [**teneō**, hold], hold together; hold, keep, restrain; bound, shut in; contain; **sē continēre,** *with abl.*, remain in, on, *or* within. ✱

16. Ōceanus, -ī, *m.*, the ocean; *as adj.*, *with* **mare,** the ocean. ✱

attingō, -tingere, -tigī, -tāctum, *tr.* [**ad**+**tangō**, touch], touch *or* border on, reach, extend to, arrive at, attain. ✱

etiam, *conj.*, and also, also, even, yet. ✱

17. Sēquanus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to the Sequani; *pl. as noun*, **Sēquanī** (Cfg), the Sequani (sĕk' wą-nī). ✱

vergō, -ere, ——, ——, *intr.*, look] *or* lie towards, be situated; slope. 3.

septentriōnēs, -um, *m.* [**septem**, seven +**triōnēs**, plough oxen], *the seven plough oxen, the stars of the Great Bear, hence* the north. ✱

18. extrēmus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*sup. of* **exterus.** App. 44], outermost, utmost, farthest, extreme; the farthest part of; **extrēmī** (*as noun*), the rear; **ad extrēmum,** at last, at the end; as a last resort. ✱

orior, orīrī, ortus sum, *intr.*, arise, begin, spring up, rise, start; be born, descend; **oriēns sōl,** the rising sun, sunrise; the east. ✱

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suīs therefore refers to the Helvetii. For case see App. 134: G.-L. 390, 2: A. 400; 401: B. 214, 2: H.-B. 408, 2: H. 464, 1; and notice that the preposition *ab* is often used in the same sense, as in *ab Aquītānīs*, l. 4.

eōrum refers to the Germans. For case see App. 99: G.-L. 362: A. 343: B. 198: H.-B. 339: H. 440, 1.

14. eōrum refers back to the Gauls as a whole, not to the Helvetii, who have just been mentioned.

quam is the object, **Gallōs** the subject of *obtinēre:* App. 123: G.-L. 343, 2: A. 397, *e*: B. 184: H.-B. 398: H. 415. The infinitive clause, **quam . . . obtinēre,** is the subject of *dictum est:* App. 266: G.-L. 343, 2; 650: A. 580: B. 314, 1: H.-B. 589: H. 642. The whole may be freely translated, "which, as has been said, the Gauls occupy."

15. ā flūmine, "at the river." There are many phrases in which we feel "at" or "on" to be the appropriate preposition, but in which the Romans seem to have thought of a starting-point and consequently used *ab* or *ex*, which literally mean "from."

16. ab Sēquanīs, "in the direction of" or "on the side of." Cf. the preceding note.

18. extrēmīs fīnibus: i. e. those farthest from the Roman province.

nent ad īnferiōrem partem flūminis Rhēnī; spectant in septentriōnēs et orientem sōlem. Aquītānia ā Garumnā flūmine ad Pȳrēnaeōs montēs et eam partem Ōceanī quae est ad Hispāniam pertinet; spectat inter occāsum sōlis et septentriōnēs.

2. Apud Helvētiōs longē nōbilissimus fuit et dītissimus Orgetorīx. Is, M. Messālā, M. Pīsōne cōnsulibus, rēgnī cupi-

19. īnferus, -a, -um, *adj.*, low, below; *comp.*, **īnferior,** lower; inferior; **ab īnferiōre parte,** below, down stream; *sup.*, **īnfimus** *or* **īmus,** lowest, last; *with* **collis,** the base of; **ad īnfimum, ab īnfimō,** at the bottom. ✱

spectō, 1, *tr.* [*freq. of* **speciō,** see], look at, regard; look, face, lie. 3.

20. sōl, sōlis, *m.*, the sun; **ad occidentem sōlem,** toward the setting sun *or* west; **ad orientem sōlem,** toward the rising sun *or* east. ✱

Aquītānia, -ae, *f.* (DEcd), Aquitania (ăk″wĭ-tā′nĭ-ą), *southwestern Gaul between the Garonne and the Pyrenees.* ✱

21. Pȳrēnaeus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Pyrenean; **Pȳrēnaei montēs** (Ecde), the Pyrenaei (pĭr″ē-nē′ī), *better*, Pyrenees Mountains. 1.

mōns, montis, *m.*, mountain; mountain range; hill, height. ✱

22. Hispānia, -ae, *f.* (Eabcd), Hispania (hĭs-pā′nĭ-ą), *better*, Spain. 2.

occāsus, -ūs, *m.* [**occidō,** fall, set], falling down, setting; *with* **sōlis,** sunset; the west. 4.

1. apud, *prep. with acc.*, at, among, near, with; (*with persons*) at the house of, in the presence of. ✱

nōbilis, -e, *adj.* [**nōscō,** know], well known, distinguished, noted; of noble birth, noble; *as noun*, a noble. ✱

dīves, dīvitis, *adj.*, wealthy, rich. *Sup.*, **dītissimus.** 1.

2. Orgetorīx, -īgis, *m.*, Orgetorix (ôr-jĕt′ō-rĭks), *a chief of the Helvetii.* ✱

M., *abbr. for* **Mārcus** (mär′kŭs), *a Roman praenomen.* ✱

Messāla, -ae, *m.*, Marcus Valerius Messala (mär′kŭs vą-lē′rĭ-ŭs mĕ-sā′lą), *consul*, 61 B.C. 2.

Pīsō, -ōnis, *m.*, Marcus Pupius Piso Calpurnianus (mär′kŭs pū′pĭ-ŭs pī′sō kăl-pĕr″nĭ-ā′nŭs), *consul with Messala*, 61 B.C. 2.

cōnsul, -ulis, *m.*, a consul, *one of the two chief magistrates elected annually by the Roman people.* ✱

rēgnum, -ī, *n.* [**rēx,** king], kingly *or* royal authority, royal power, sovereignty; kingdom. ✱

cupiditās, -tātis, *f.* [**cupidus,** eager], eagerness, desire, greed, avarice. 3.

19. in septentriōnēs . . . sōlem: i. e., toward the northeast.

22. ad Hispāniam, "near Spain"; the reference is to the Bay of Biscay.

inter occāsum . . . septentriōnēs: i. e., toward the northwest.

Chap. 2-4. The ambition and downfall of Orgetorix.

Chap. 2. Orgetorix persuades the Helvetii to invade Gaul.

1. nōbilissimus: case? App. 156; 157: G.-L. 205; 211: A. 283; 284; 286: B. 233, 1, 3; 234: H.-B. 316; 317, 3: H. 394.

2. M. Messālā . . . cōnsulibus, "in the consulship of Marcus Messala and Marcus Piso." Case? App. 150: G.-L. 409; 410: A. 419, *a*; 420, 1: B. 227, 1, 2, *a*: H.-B. 421, 1: H. 489, 1. These men were consuls in the year 61 B. C., three years before Caesar went to Gaul. In giving dates the Romans designated the year by naming the consuls of that year.

rēgnī: case? App. 98: G.-L. 363, 2: A. 347; 348, note: B. 200: H.-B. 354: H. 440, 2.

ditāte inductus coniūrātiōnem nōbilitātis fēcit et cīvitātī persuāsit ut de fīnibus suīs cum omnibus cōpiīs exīrent: Perfacile esse, cum virtūte omnibus praestārent, tōtīus Galliae

3. indūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**dūcō**, lead], lead *or* draw on; induce, influence, instigate; cover. **4.**

coniūrātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**coniūrō**, swear together], a swearing together; plot, conspiracy; secret league, confederacy. **3.**

nōbilitās, -tātis, *f.* [**nōbilis**, well known], celebrity; noble birth, nobility, rank; the nobility, the nobles. **3.**

faciō, facere, fēcī, factum, *tr. and intr.*: *tr.*, make, construct, form, do, execute (*commands, etc.*); give (*opportunity, etc.*); *with* **ut**, bring about, cause: *intr.*, do, act. *Pass.*, **fīō, fierī, factus sum** (App. 83), *with passive of above meanings, and, used impersonally*, result, happen, come to pass. ✱

cīvitās, -tātis, *f.* [**cīvis**, citizen], citizenship; the citizens (*as forming a community*), state, city. ✱

4. persuādeō, -suādēre, -suāsī, -suāsum, *tr. and intr.* [**suādeō**, advise], *advise prevailingly;* convince, persuade, prevail upon; inculcate; **sibi persuādērī**, be convinced. ✱

ut *and* **utī**, *adv. and conj.*, (1) *as interrog. adv.*, how? (2) *as rel. adv. and conj.*, as, in proportion as, just as; insomuch as; as if: (3) *as conj.* (a) *with ind.*, when, after; (b) *with subj.*, that, in order that, to; that, so that, so as to; though, although; *after words of fearing*, that not. **I, 2.**

cōpia, -ae, *f.*, supply, plenty, abundance, number; *pl.*, resources; forces, troops. ✱

exeō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *intr.* [**eō**, go. App. 84], go from *or* out, depart from, leave. **2.**

5. perfacilis, -e, *adj.* [**facilis**, easy], very easy. **2.**

3. coniūrātiōnem: the real purpose of the conspiracy was to make Orgetorix king, although the Helvetii, like most Gallic peoples, had no king. See Int. 29. His real reasons for wishing the people to emigrate were (1) that by making himself leader of the emigration he could get power enough to make himself king; and (2) that as king he wished to conquer the other states of Gaul.

cīvitātī: case? App. 115: G.-L. 346: A. 367: B. 187, II, *a*: H.-B. 362, footnote 3, (*b*): H. 426, 2. The list of verbs given in this rule should be committed to memory.

4. ut exīrent: mode? App. 228, *a*: G.-L. 546, 1: A. 563: B. 295, 1: H.-B. 502, 3, (*a*): H. 563, 1; 565.

cōpiīs here includes the women and children.

5. perfacile esse . . . potīrī is indirect discourse, depending on a verb of saying implied in *persuāsit*. Indirect discourse (App. 265) is very common in Caesar, and for this reason its essential principles should be grasped as soon as possible. No reference to details of the construction will be given in **I, 1-29.** The most essential fact to grasp is that when a declarative sentence is turned into indirect discourse the verb of the principal clause becomes an infinitive: App. 266: G.-L. 648; 650: A. 580, *a*: B. 314, 1, 2: H.-B. 589: H. 642, 1. This infinitive, however, cannot properly be translated by an English infinitive. In the present instance, what Orgetorix said was, *perfacile est . . . potīrī*, "it is very easy to get control." The *est* has become *esse*, but the English equivalent is "(saying) that it was very easy to get control."

cum . . . praestārent, "since they excelled all in valor." **virtūte:** case? App. 149: G.-L. 397: A. 418: B. 226: H.-B. 441: H. 480. **omnibus:** case? App. 116, I: G.-L. 347: A. 370: B. 187, III, 1: H.-B. 376: H. 429. **praestārent:** mode? App. 239: G.-L. 586: A. 549: B. 286, 2: H.-B. 526: H. 596.

imperiō potīrī. Id hōc facilius iīs persuāsit, quod undique locī nātūrā Helvētiī continentur: ūnā ex parte flūmine Rhēnō lātissimō atque altissimō, quī agrum Helvētium ā Germānīs dīvidit; alterā ex parto monte Iūrā altissimō, quī est inter

praestō, -stāre, -stitī, -stātum, *tr. and intr.* [**stō**, stand], stand *or* place before; show, exhibit, supply, furnish; be superior, excel, surpass; *impers.*, **praestat,** it is better *or* more advisable. ∗

tōtus, -a, -um, *gen.* **tōtīus** (App. 33), *adj.*, the whole, the whole of; entire, all; *with force of adv.*, wholly, entirely. ∗

6. imperium, -rī, *n.* [**imperō**, command], command, order; authority, sway, supreme power, dominion, sovereignty; supreme military command, highest official power. ∗

potior, 4, *intr.* [**potis,** powerful], become master of, get control *or* possession of, obtain, capture. ∗

facile, *adv.* [**facilis,** easy], easily, readily. *Comp.*, **facilius**; *sup.*, **facillimē** (App. 41). ∗

undique, *adv.* [**unde,** whence], from all parts; on all sides, everywhere. ∗

7. locus, -ī, *m.* (*pl.* **loca, -ōrum,** *n.*), place, position, locality, situation; topic, subject; condition, state; rank, family; opportunity; **obsidum locō,** as hostages. ∗

nātūra, -ae, *f.* [**nāscor,** be born], nature; natural disposition, character; constitution. ∗

ē (*only before consonants*), **ex** (*before vowels and some consonants*), *prep. with abl., originally denoting motion out of;* (1) *of place,* out of, from, away from; *denoting position, in some phrases,* on; **ūnā ex parte,** on one side: (2) *of time,* from, after, since; **ex itinere,** immediately after the march: (3) *variously translated in other relations,* from, out of, of, because of, in accordance with; **ē regiōne,** opposite. ∗

8. lātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, broad, wide, extensive. 4.

altus, -a, -um, *adj.*, high, lofty; deep; *neut. as noun,* the deep, the sea. ∗

ager, agrī, *m.*, field, land; district, territory. ∗

9. alter, -era, -erum, *gen.* **alterius** (App. 32), the other (*of two*); second; the one; **alter . . . alter,** the one . . . the other; **alterī . . . alterī,** the one party . . . the other. ∗

Iūra, -ae, *m.* (Cg), the Jura (jū'ra) *mountains.* 3.

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tōtīus . . . potīrī: l. e., the Helvetii were to do what the Haedui and the Sequani were trying to do. See Int. 29. **imperiō:** case? App. 145: G.-L. 407: A. 410: B. 218, 1: H.-B. 429: H. 477, I.

6. id . . . persuāsit, lit. "he persuaded this (*id*) to them more easily on this account (*hōc*)" = "he persuaded them to this course the more easily." **hōc:** case? App. 138: G.-L. 408: A. 404: B. 219: H.-B. 444: H. 475.

iīs: cf. *cīvitātī*, l. 3.

quod continentur: mode? App. 244: G.-L. 540: A. 540: B. 286, 1: H.-B. 554; 555: H. 588, I. See the map for the details that follow.

7. locī: case? App. 99: G.-L. 362: A. 223: B. 198: H.-B. 339: H. 440, 1.

nātūrā: case? App. 143: G.-L. 401: A. 409: B. 218: H.-B. 423: H. 476.

8. ā Germānīs: case? App. 134: G.-L. 390, 1, 2: A. 401: B. 214, 2: H.-B. 408, 1, *a*: H. 461. We have learned in 1, 12-14, that the Rhine did not prevent frequent battles with the Germans. Later in his work Caesar implies that the pressure of the Germans was one of the reasons for the emigration of the Helvetii. On the other hand, the certainty that Germans would occupy Helvetia was one of the reasons why Caesar would not let the Helvetii emigrate. See Int. 3.

9. alterā ex parte: "on a second side." Notice how often a monosyllabic preposition stands between an adjective and its noun.

Sēquanōs et Helvētiōs; tertiā lacū Lemannō et flūmine Rhodanō, quī prōvinciam nostram ab Helvētiīs dīvidit. Hīs rēbus fīēbat ut et minus lātē vagārentur et minus facile fīnitimīs bellum īnferre possent; quā ex parte hominēs bellandī cupidī magnō dolōre afficiēbantur. Prō multitūdine autem

10. lacus, -ūs, *m.*, lake. 3.

Lemannus, -I (*with or without* **lacus**), *m.* (Cg), Lake Lemannus (lē-măn'ŭs), *better*, Lake Leman, *or* the Lake of Geneva. 3.

12. rēs, reī, *f.*, *of indefinite meaning; variously translated according to the context;* thing, object, matter, event, affair, occurrence; circumstance, case; act, action, deed; reason, ground; **rēs familiāris,** property; **rēs frūmentāria,** supplies; **rēs mīlitāris,** warfare; **novae rēs,** revolution; **rēs pūblica,** state; **rēs āctae,** deeds, achievements; **quam ob rem,** *see* **quī** *and* **quis.** ✱

minus, *adv. comp.* [**parvus,** little], less; not at all, too little; **quō minus,** *see* **quōminus.** ✱

lātē, *adv.* [**lātus,** wide], widely, extensively; **longē lātēque,** far and wide. 4.

vagor, 1, *intr.* [**vagus,** roaming], roam about, rove, wander. 4.

fīnitimus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**fīnis,** limit, border], bordering on, adjoining, neighboring; *pl. as noun,* neighbors. ✱

13. īnferō, īnferre, intulī, illātum, *tr.* [**ferō,** bear], bear into, import, inflict, cause, produce; cast into; **in equum īnferre,** mount on a horse; **causā illātā,** making an excuse; **signa īnferre,** advance the standards, attack. ✱

possum, posse, potuī, ——, (App. 80), *intr.* [**potis,** able+**sum,** be], be able, can; to have power *or* influence, have strength, be strong; *with* **quam** *and sup.*, as possible, e.g. **quam plūrimās possunt,** as many as possible; **multum posse, plūs posse,** *and* **plūrimum posse,** *see* **multum.** ✱

homō, -inis, *m.*, human being, man, *as distinguished from the lower animals; in pl.*, mankind, humanity, men. ✱

bellō, 1, *intr.* [**bellum,** war], make *or* carry on war, wage war. 3.

14. cupidus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**cupiō,** desire], eager, desirous, zealous, fond. 2.

magnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, great (*in size, quantity, or degree*), large, abundant, much; important, extensive; loud (*voice*); high (*tide*); **magnī** (*gen. sing. neut.*), of great importance; **magnīs itineribus,** by forced marches. *Comp.*, **maior;** *sup.*, **maximus.** ✱

dolor, -ōris, *m.* [**doleō,** grieve], grief, distress, pain (*physical or mental*), vexation, annoyance. 3.

afficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *tr.* [**ad**+**faciō,** do], do to, treat, affect; **magnō dolōre afficere,** to annoy greatly. 3.

prō, *prep. with abl.* [cf. **prae,** before], before, in front of; for, in behalf of; on account of, in consideration of, in

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10. tertiā: sc. *ex parte.* The fourth boundary, not mentioned here, was formed by the Alps.

11. hīs . . . fīēbat, lit. "by these things it was brought about" = "the result was."

12. ut vagārentur: mode? App. 229, *b*: G.-L. 553, 3: A. 569, 2: B. 297, 2: H.-B. 521, 3, *a*: H. 571, 1.

minus, "less" than they desired.

fīnitimīs: for case cf. *omnibus*, 1.5.

13. quā ex parte, "and on this ground": use of relative? App. 173, *a*: G.-L. 610, 1: A. 308, *f*: B. 251, 6: H.-B. 284, 8: H. 510.

hominēs . . . cupidī, "being men who were desirous of fighting." **bellandī:** construction? App. 287; 291: G.-L. 425; 428: A. 502; 504: B. 338, 1, *b*: H.-B. 611; 612, I: H. 624; 626.

14. prō . . . hominum, "considering the great size of the population."

hominum et prō glōriā bellī atque fortitūdinis angustōs sē 15
fīnēs habēre arbitrābantur, quī in longitūdinem mīlia passuum CCXL, in lātitūdinem CLXXX patēbant.

3. Hīs rēbus adductī et auctōritāte Orgetorīgis permōtī

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return for; as, in the disguise of; in place of, instead of; in proportion to, according to; *in compounds* (*written* **prō**, **pro**, *and* **prōd**), for, before, forward, forth. ✱

multitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**multus**, much], a great number, multitude; the multitude, the common people, the populace. ✱

autem, *conj.*, but (*a weak adversative*); however, on the other hand; now; moreover. ✱

15. **glōria, -ae,** *f.*, glory, renown, honor, fame, reputation. 2.

fortitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**fortis**, brave], bravery, courage. 1.

angustus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**angō**, squeeze], compressed, confined, straitened, narrow; **in angustō,** in a critical condition. ✱

16. **habeō,** 2, *tr.*, have, hold, possess; think, consider, regard; deliver (*with* **ōrātiōnem**); **in animō habēre,** intend; **ratiōnem habēre,** have regard for; take care *or* see that (*followed by an* **ut** *clause*); **cōnsilium habēre,** form a plan; **in numerō hostium habēre,** consider as enemies; **aliter sē habēre,** be otherwise *or* different; *for* **habēre** *with pf. pass. part., e.g.* **vectīgālia redēmpta habēre,** *see* App. 286, *b*. ✱

arbitror, 1, *tr. and intr.* [**arbiter**, umpire], decide; think, believe. ✱

longitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**longus**, long], length, extent; long duration. 1.

mīlle, *indecl. num. adj.*, a thousand; *pl. as noun*, **mīlia, -ium,** *n.*, thousands (*usually followed by genitive*); **mīlia passuum,** thousands of paces, miles. ✱

passus, -ūs, *m.* [**pandō**, extend], a pace, *the distance from where the foot leaves the ground to where the same foot strikes it again, a measure of 4 feet, 10 1-4 inches* (*five Roman feet*); **mīlle passūs** *or* **passuum,** a *Roman* mile, *4851 feet*. ✱

17. **ducentī, -ae, -a** (**CC**), *card. num. adj.* [**duo**, two+**centum**, hundred], two hundred. ✱

quadrāgintā (**XL**), *card. num. adj., indecl.*, forty. 2.

lātitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**lātus**, wide], width, extent, breadth. ✱

centum (**C**), *indecl. card. num.*, a hundred. 4.

octōgintā (**LXXX**), *card. num. adj., indecl.* [**octō**, eight], eighty. 3.

pateō, -ēre, -uī, ——, *intr.*, lie or be open, be passable; stretch out, extend. 4.

1. **addūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum,** *tr.* [**dūcō**, lead], lead *or* draw to, bring to; induce, influence. ✱

auctōritās, -tātis, *f.* [**auctor**, producer], influence, character, authority, reputation. ✱

permoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, *tr.* [**moveō**, move], move thoroughly, arouse, incite, excite; affect, influence. ✱

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15. **sē**: case? App. 123: G.-L. 343, 2: A. 397. *e*: B 184: H.-B. 398: H. 415.

angustōs fīnēs, "(too) narrow limits." **fīnēs**: case? App. 124: G.-L. 330: A. 387: B. 172: H.-B. 390: H. 404. Caesar has somewhat overstated the size of Helvetia, because he had to depend on the reports of the Gauls. It comprised rather more than half of modern Switzerland. According to chap. 29 the population was 263,000, while Switzerland now has a population of about 3,000,000.

16. **mīlia**: case? App. 130: G.-L. 335: A. 425: B. 181: H.-B. 387, I: H. 417.

cōnstituērunt ea quae ad proficīscendum pertinērent comparāre, iūmentōrum et carrōrum quam maximum numerum coëmere, sēmentēs quam maximās facere, ut in itinere cōpia frūmentī suppeteret, cum proximīs cīvitātibus pācem et amīcitiam cōnfirmāre. Ad eās rēs cōnficiendās biennium sibi satis esse dūxē-

2. cōnstituō, -stituere, -stituī, -stitūtum, *tr.* [**statuō**, set up], set up, erect, construct; appoint, decide, decree, determine, establish, set, settle; (*of troops*) draw up, station; (*of ships*) anchor, station; raise (*a legion*). ✱

proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum, *intr.* [*cf.* **prōficiō**, advance], set out, start, depart; set out for, start for; go, proceed. ✱

comparō, 1, *tr.* [**parō**, prepare], prepare, get ready; acquire, gain, secure; prepare for. ✱

3. iūmentum, -ī, *n.* [**iungō**, join, yoke], yoke *or* draft animal, beast of burden. 2.

carrus, -ī, *m.*, cart. ✱

quam, (1) *adv.*, (*a*) *interrog.*, how? (*b*) *rel.*, as; *with sup. and with or without* **posse,** as . . . as possible, very; **quam diū,** as long as; (2) *conj. with comp.*, than; **prius . . . quam,** before; **post . . . quam, posteā . . . quam,** after. ✱

maximus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*sup. of* **magnus**, great. App. 42], greatest, largest. ✱

numerus, -ī, *m.*, number, quantity, amount; account; **in numerō,** *with gen.*, among, as. ✱

coëmō, -emere, -ēmī, -ēmptum, *tr.* [**emō**, buy], buy, buy up. 1.

4. sēmentis, -is, *f.* [**sēmen**, seed], sowing. 1.

iter, itineris, *n.* [**eō**, go], route, road; journey, march; passage; **facere iter,** march, travel; **magnīs itineribus,** by forced marches. ✱

frūmentum, -ī, *n.*, grain; *pl.*, crops. ✱

5. suppetō, -petere, -petīvī, -petītum, *intr.* [**sub**+**petō**, seek, obtain], be near *or* at hand; be in store, be supplied, hold out. 2.

pāx, pācis, *f.*, peace; favor. 2.

amīcitia, -ae, *f.* [**amīcus**, friend], friendship. ✱

cōnfirmō, 1, *tr.* [**firmō**, strengthen], establish, strengthen, encourage, console; declare, assert. ✱

6. cōnficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *tr.* [**faciō**, make], make *or* do thoroughly, complete, accomplish, finish; finish

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Chap. 3. The Helvetii make preparations. Orgetorix conspires with other chiefs.

2. ad proficīscendum: construction? App. 287; 293: G.-L. 426; 432: A. 502; 506: B. 338, 3: H.-B. 611; 612, III: H. 624; 628.

comparāre, coëmere, facere, cōnfirmāre all depend on *cōnstituērunt;* "they decided to get ready . . ., to buy . . ., to sow . . ., and to establish . . ."

3. iūmentōrum: especially oxen: case? App. 101: G.-L. 368: A. 346, *a*: B. 201, 1: H.-B. 346: H. 440, 5; 441.

quam maximum numerum, "as great a number as possible" or "as many . . . as possible."

4. ut cōpia suppeteret, "in order that a supply might be at hand": mode? App. 225, *a*, 3: G.-L. 544, I; 545, 1, 3: A. 531, 1: B. 282, 1: H.-B. 502, 2: H. 568.

5. cum . . . cōnfirmāre: although the Helvetii were warlike they wished to march peaceably while encumbered with their women and children and baggage train.

cum proximīs cīvitātibus: the Sequani, Allobroges, etc. For case see App. 140: G.-L. 392: A. 413: B. 222: H.-B. 418; 419, 1: H. 473, 1.

6. ad . . . cōnficiendās, lit. "for these things to be completed" = "for completing these preparations." Study

runt; in tertium annum profectiōnem lēge cōnfirmant. Ad eās rēs cōnficiendās Orgetorīx dēligitur. Is sibi lēgātiōnem ad cīvitātēs suscipit. In eō itinere persuādet Casticō, Catamantaloedis fīliō, Sēquanō, cuius pater rēgnum in Sēquanīs multōs annōs obtinuerat et ā senātū populī Rōmānī amīcus appellātus

up, exhaust, weaken; furnish; dress (*leather*). ✱

biennium, -nī, *n.* [**bis,** twice+**annus,** year], two years. 1.

satis, *adv. and indecl. adj. and noun;* (1) *as adv.*, enough, sufficiently; rather; very; well; (2) *as adj.*, sufficient; (3) *as noun*, enough. ✱

dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum, *tr.*, lead, conduct, guide, draw; bring, fetch; trace, construct, extend; deem, consider, judge; protract, defer. ✱

7. **annus, -ī,** *m.*, year. ✱

profectiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**proficīscor,** set out], a setting out, start, departure. 3.

8. **dēligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctum,** *tr.* [**legō,** choose], pick out, select, choose. ✱

lēgātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**lēgō,** delegate], embassy, legation; commission. ✱

9. **suscipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum,** *tr.* [**su(b)s+capiō,** take], take *or* lift up; undertake, assume, take on one's self; begin, engage in. ✱

Casticus, -ī, *m.*, Casticus (kăs′tĭ-kŭs). 1.

Catamantaloedis, -is, *m.*, Catamantaloedis (kăt′ą-măn″ta-lē′dĭs). 1.

10. **fīlius, -lī,** *m.*, son. 4.

pater, -tris, *m.*, father; *in pl.*, forefathers, ancestors; **pater familiae,** father *or* head of a family. ✱

multus, -a, -um, *adj.*, much, great; *pl.*, many; *with abl. denoting time when*, late; *as noun*, many *persons or things; comp.* **plūs, plūris,** more; *as noun*, more; *pl.*, more, several, many; *sup.*, **plūrimus, -a, -um,** most; *pl.*, very many. ✱

11. **senātus, -ūs,** *m.* [**senex,** old], *a body of old men;* senate; *esp., the administrative council of Rome.* ✱

populus, -ī, *m.*, the people, the mass,

carefully this very common gerundive construction: App. 288; 293: G.-L. 427; 432: A. 503; 506: B. 339, 1, 2: H.-B. 609; 610; 612, III: H. 623; 628. Compare with it the gerund in l. 2. Notice that *ad* governs *rēs* and that *cōnficiendās* is an adjective in agreement with *rēs*. App. 157: G.-L. 289: A. 286: B. 234: H.-B. 320: H. 394. But *cōnficiendās* must be translated as if it were a verbal noun (gerund) governing *rēs* as its object.

sibi: case? App. 120: G.-L. 350, 2: A. 376: B. 188, 1: H.-B. 366, *a* (or 362, 1): H. 425, 4.

biennium... dūxērunt, "they judged that two years were sufficient." *Dūcō* with this meaning is followed by indirect discourse: cf. 2, 5. The Helvetii intended to spend the years 60 and 59 in preparation and to leave home in the spring of 58.

7. **cōnfirmant:** tense? App. 190, *a*: G.-L. 229: A. 469: B. 259, 3: H.-B. 491, 1: H. 532, 3. Caesar uses the historical present much more freely than English idiom permits it to be used in translating. It is best always to translate by a past.

8. **sibi suscipit,** "he took on himself." For case cf. *omnibus*, 2, 5.

9. **Casticō:** case? App. 115: G.-L. 346, R. 2: A. 367: B. 187, II: H.-B. 362, I, footnote 3, *b*: H. 426, 2.

10. **fīliō, Sēquanō:** case? App. 95, *b*: G.-L. 320: A. 281; 282: B. 169, 1, 2, 3: H.-B. 316, 317, 2, *a*: H. 393, 1.

11. **annōs:** case? App. 130: G.-L. 336: A. 423, 2: B. 181, 1: H.-B. 387, II: H. 417.

obtinuerat, "had held." Always be suspicious of a translation which sounds like the Latin word. It may be

erat, ut rēgnum in cīvitāte suā occupāret, quod pater ante habuerat; itemque Dumnorīgī Haeduō, frātrī Dīviciācī, quī eō tempore prīncipātum in cīvitāte obtinēbat ac maximē plēbī acceptus erat, ut idem cōnārētur persuādet, eīque fīliam suam

the crowd, *as opposed to individuals;* a people *or* nation. ✱

Rōmānus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**Rōma,** Rome], Roman; *as noun,* a Roman. ✱

amīcus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**amō,** love], friendly, well disposed; devoted; *as noun, m.,* a friend, an ally. ✱

12. occupō, 1, *tr.* [**ob**+**capiō,** take], take possession of, seize, occupy; engage, employ. ✱

ante, (1) *adv.,* before, above, previously; (2) *prep. w. acc.,* before, in advance of. ✱

13. item, *adv.,* in like manner, so, also, just so. ✱

Dumnorīx, -īgis, *m.,* Dumnorix (dŭm′nō-rĭks), *a Haeduan chieftain, brother of Diviciacus.* ✱

Haeduus, -a, -um, *adj.* (Cef), of the Haedui (hĕd′ū-ī); Haeduan; *as noun,* a Haeduan; *pl.,* the Haedui, *possibly* Haeduans, *one of the most powerful of the Gallic tribes.* ✱

frāter, -tris, *m.,* brother. ✱

Dīviciācus, -ī, *m.,* Diviciacus (dĭv″ĭ-shĭ-ā′kŭs), *a chief of the Haedui, friendly to the Romans.* ✱

14. tempus, -oris, *n.,* a division *or* section of time, a time, time (*in general*); occasion, crisis; **omnī tempore,** always; **in reliquum tempus,** for the future; **ūnō tempore,** at the same time, at once. ✱

prīncipātus, -ūs, *m.* [**prīnceps,** chief], chief place *or* position; chief authority, leadership. 1.

magis, *adv., comp.* [**magnus,** great], more, rather, in a higher degree; *sup.* **maximē,** especially, in the highest degree; mostly, mainly. ✱

plēbs, plēbis, *or* **plēbēs, -ēī,** *f.,* populace, common people. 3.

15. acceptus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **accipiō,** accept], acceptable, beloved *by (with dative).* 1.

idem, eadem, idem (App. 58), *dem. pron.* [**is,** this, that], the same; this very; **idem atque,** the same as. ✱

cōnor, 1, *intr.,* attempt, endeavor, try. ✱

fīlia, -ae, *f.,* daughter. 4.

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right, but it is very likely to be wrong. "Obtained" would be wrong here.

ā senātū: case? App. 137: G.-L. 401: A. 405: B. 216: H.-B. 406, 1: H. 468.

amīcus: an honorary title often granted to foreign states or chiefs by the Roman Senate in recognition of special services or to attach them to Roman interests.

12. ut occupāret, "to seize." This clause is the object of *persuādet* in l. 10: mode? App. 228, *a*: G.-L. 546, 1, 2: A. 563: B. 295, 1: H.-B. 502, 3, *a*: H. 563, 1; 565. Cf. *ut suppeteret,* l. 4, which is not used as an object.

13. Dumnorīgī: younger than Diviciacus, and a bold leader of the anti-Roman party among the Haedui.

Haeduō: the Haedui were the rivals of the Sequani for the leadership among the Gallic states. See map, and Int. 29.

quī: i.e. Dumnorix.

14. tempore: case? App. 152: G.-L. 393: A. 423, 1: B. 230: H.-B. 439: H. 486.

prīncipātum, "the leading position"; but he was not a magistrate.

plēbī: case? App. 122: G.-L. 359: A. 384: B. 192, 1: H.-B. 362, footnote 3, *a*: H. 434, 2.

15. ut idem cōnārētur, "to attempt the same thing"; i.e. attempt to overthrow the constitutional government and make himself king.

eī: case? App. 114: G.-L. 345: A. 363: B. 187, I: H.-B. 365: H. 424; 425, 1.

in mātrimōnium dat. Perfacile factū esse illīs probat cōnāta perficere, propterea quod ipse suae cīvitātis imperium obtentūrus esset: Nōn esse dubium quīn tōtīus Galliae plūrimum Helvētiī possent: sē suīs cōpiīs suōque exercitū illīs rēgna conciliātūrum cōnfirmat. Hāc ōrātiōne adductī inter sē fidem et iūs iūrandum

16. mātrimōnium, -nī, *n.* [**māter,** mother], marriage, wedlock, matrimony; **in mātrimōnium dare,** to give in marriage; **in mātrimōnium dūcere,** to marry (*said of the man*). 2.

dō, dare, dedī, datum (App. 85), *tr.*, give, bestow, present, grant, furnish; offer; yield, give up; **in fugam dare,** put to flight; **dare manūs,** yield; **dare negōtium,** *with dat.*, employ, engage, direct. (*Some compounds of* **dō** *are derived from an obsolete verb,* **dō,** put). 4.

ille, illa, illud, *gen.* **illīus,** *dat.* **illī** (App. 56), *dem. pron.* (*of what is remote in time, place, thought, etc., cf.* **hīc**), that, that man, woman, *or* thing; he, she, it; **hīc . . . ille,** the latter . . . the former, *see* App. 170, *a.* 4.

probō, 1, *tr.* [**probus,** good], consider good, approve; prove, show, demonstrate. 3.

cōnātum, -ī, *n.* [**cōnor,** try], attempt, undertaking. 1.

17. perficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *tr.* [**faciō,** make, do], make *or* do thoroughly *or* completely, complete, finish; construct, build; achieve, accomplish, cause. ✱

18. nōn (App. 188, *a*), *adv.*, not; no. ✱

dubius, -a, -um, *adj.*, uncertain, doubtful. 1.

quīn, *conj.* [**quī,** who *or* how + **ne,** *negative*], that not, but that; *after negative words of doubt or hindrance,* but that, that, from, to; **quīn etiam,** nay even, moreover. ✱

multum, *adv.* [*acc. of* **multus,** much], much, very, greatly, especially; *comp.* **plūs,** more; **plūs posse,** be more able *or* powerful, have more influence; *sup.* **plūrimum,** most, very; **plūrimum posse,** be most powerful; be very powerful *or* influential. ✱

19. exercitus, -ūs, *m.* [**exerceō,** train], *a trained or disciplined body of men,* an army. ✱

conciliō, 1, *tr.* [**concilium,** assembly], bring together; gain *or* win over, secure; reconcile, conciliate. 1.

20. ōrātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**ōrō,** speak], a speaking, speech, language, words, address, argument. ✱

fidēs, -ēī, *f.* [**fīdō,** confide], faith, con-

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16. perfacile . . . perficere, lit. "he shows to them to accomplish the attempts to be very easy to do [*factū*, the supine]" = "he showed them that it was very easy to carry out the undertaking." **esse:** cf. 2, 5.

17. propterea quod obtentūrus esset, lit. "because he was about to seize upon" = "because he intended to seize upon." The clause is causal, like *propterea quod absunt* in 1, 6; but the subjunctive is used because it is a subordinate clause in indirect discourse. The second important fact about indirect discourse (cf. 2, 5) is that all subordinate verbs which in the direct form were either indicatives or subjunctives must be subjunctives in the indirect form: App. 269: G.-L. 650: A. 580: B. 314, 1: H.-B. 534, 2, I; 535, 2: H. 643.

18. nōn . . . quīn, "(he proved that) there was no doubt that."

19. sē illīs conciliātūrum (sc. *esse*), "that he would win for them." *Esse* is usually omitted from the future infinitive.

illīs: i.e. for Casticus and Dumnorix.

20. hāc ōrātiōne, "by this argument."

inter sē, "to one another."

dant et, rēgnō occupātō, per trēs potentissimōs ac firmissimōs populōs tōtīus Galliae sēsē potīrī posse spērant.

4. Ea rēs est Helvētiīs per indicium ēnūntiāta. Mōribus suīs Orgetorīgem ex vinculīs causam dīcere coēgērunt; damnātum poenam sequī oportēbat, ut ignī cremārētur. Diē

fidence; faithfulness, loyalty, trustworthiness; allegiance, protection, dependence; pledge, assurance; **fidem facere**, convince, give a pledge; **fidem sequī**, surrender. ✱

iūs iūrandum, iūris iūrandī, *n.* [**iūs**, right+**iūrō**, swear], an oath. ✱

21. per, *prep. with acc.*, through, throughout; by means of, through the agency of, on account of, through the efforts *or* influence of; **per sē**, of their own accord, on their own responsibility; *sometimes with intensive force*, in itself, themselves; *in composition*, through, very, thoroughly, completely. ✱

potēns, -entis, *adj.* [*pres. part. of* **possum**, be able], powerful, influential. 4.

firmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, strong, stable, vigorous, firm. 3.

22. spērō, 1, *tr.* [**spēs**, hope], hope, hope for, anticipate. 2.

1. indicium, -cī, *n.* [**indicō**, disclose], disclosure, information; **per indicium**, through informers. 1.

ēnūntiō, 1, *tr.* [**nūntiō**, announce], report, declare, disclose. ✱

mōs, mōris, *m.*, manner, custom, practice; *pl.*, customs, habits; character. ✱

2. vinculum, -ī, *n.* [**vinciō**, bind], bond, fetter, chain. 3.

cōgō, cōgere, coēgī, coāctum, *tr.* [**co**+**agō**, lead], lead *or* bring together, collect, draw together, assemble; force, compel, constrain. ✱

3. damnō, 1, *tr.* [**damnum**, damage], declare guilty, sentence, condemn. 1.

poena, -ae, *f.*, punishment, penalty. 3.

sequor, secūtus sum, *tr. and intr.*, follow, follow after, pursue; accompany, attend; follow *in point of time; with* **poena**, be inflicted; **fidem sequī**, seek the protection. ✱

oportet, -ēre, -uit, ——, *intr. impers.*, it is necessary, needful, becoming, proper; *when translated as personal verb*, must, ought. ✱

ignis, -is, *m.*, fire. 4.

cremō, 1, *tr.*, burn. 2.

diēs, -ēī, *m. and f.*, day; time; **in diēs**, from day to day; **diem ex diē**, day after day. ✱

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21. rēgnō occupātō potīrī posse spērant, "they hoped that after they had seized the royal power [each in his own land] they could get control of." **rēgnō occupātō**: case? App. 150: G.-L. 409; 410: A. 419: B. 227, 2, *a* H.-B. 421, 3: H. 489, 1. Latin is very fond of the ablative absolute: English very seldom uses its corresponding idiom, the nominative absolute. Never translate an ablative absolute literally "The royal power having been seized" is wretched English.

per trēs populōs: i.e. the Helvetii, the Sequani, and the Haedui.

22. Galliae: case? App. 111: G.-L. 407, n. 2, *d*: A. 410, *a*: B. 212, 2: H.-B. 353: H. 477, I, 3.

Chap. 4. Orgetorix is tried for conspiracy, but escapes. His sudden death.

1. ea rēs, "this conspiracy."

Helvētiīs: case? App. 114, *c*: G.-L. 345: A. 362; 365: B. 187, 1: H.-B. 365: H. 424; 425, 1.

mōribus: case? App. 142, *a*: G.-L. 399, n. 1: A. 418, *a*: B. 220, 3: H.-B. 414, *a*: H. 475, 3.

2. ex vinculīs, "in chains." Cf. note on **1**, 15.

3. damnātum . . . cremārētur, lit. "it was necessary for the punishment to

cōnstitūtā causae dictiōnis Orgetorīx ad iūdicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum mīlia decem, undique coēgit, et omnēs clientēs obaerātōsque suōs, quōrum magnum numerum habēbat, eōdem condūxit; per eōs, nē causam dīceret, sē ēripuit. Cum cīvitās ob eam rem incitāta armīs iūs suum exsequī cōnārētur, multitūdinemque hominum ex agrīs

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4. dictiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**dīcō, say**], speaking, pleading. 1.

iūdicium, -cī, *n.* [**iūdex, judge**], judicial proceedings, trial; opinion, judgment; **iūdicium facere,** express an opinion; **iūdiciō,** by design, purposely. 4.

5. familia, -ae, *f.*, household (*including slaves*); retinue (*including all dependents*); family. 2.

decem (**X**), *indecl. card. num.*, ten. ✱

6. clīēns, -entis, *m.*, *f.* [**cluēō,** hear, obey], client, vassal, dependent, retainer. 3.

obaerātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**aes,** money], in debt; *as noun,* debtor. 1.

7. eōdem, *adv.* [*old dative of* **īdem**], to the same place, to the same point (result, end, etc.). ✱

condūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**dūcō,** lead], lead *or* bring together, assemble; conduct; hire. 4.

nē (App. 188, *b*), (1) *conj. with subj.*, that . . . not, so that . . . not, in order that . . . not, lest; *after verbs of fearing,* that, lest: (2) *adv.*, not; **nē . . quidem** (*enclosing the emphatic word*), not even. ✱

8. ēripiō, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptum, *tr.* [**rapiō,** seize], wrest *or* take away, extort, deprive; rescue, relieve, save. ✱

ob, *prep. with acc.*, on account of, for; *in compounds,* opposed to, to, toward, against; **quam ob rem,** wherefore, why. ✱

incitō, 1, *tr.* [**citō,** put in motion], set in motion; incite, arouse, urge on, stimulate; exasperate; **cursū incitātō,** at full speed. ✱

arma, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, arms; equipment; *by metonymy,* battle, war. ✱

iūs, iūris, *n.*, right, justice, law; rights; power, authority. ✱

9. exsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, *tr.* [**sequor,** follow], follow out, enforce. 1.

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follow (him) condemned that he should be burned with fire" = "if condemned it was necessary that the punishment of being burned be inflicted upon him." **damnātum:** use of participle? App. 283: G.-L. 667: A. 496: B. 337, 2, *b*: H.-B. 604. 3: H. 638, 2. **ut cremārētur** is a substantive clause in apposition with *poenam;* it is perhaps best taken as a substantive clause of result.

diē: gender? App. 30, *a*: G.-L. 64: A. 97, *a*: B. 53: H.-B. 101: H. 135: case? App. 152: G.-L. 393: A. 423: B. 230, 1: H.-B. 439: H. 486.

diē . . . dictiōnis, "on the day set for the pleading of the case." **causae:** case? App. 98: G.-L. 363, 2: A. 347; 348, note: B. 200: H.-B. 354: H. 440, 2. **dictiōnis:** possessive genitive, limiting *diē.*

5. ad, "about."

6. obaerātōs: those who had become slaves on account of debt.

7. per eōs, "by their help."

nē . . . dīceret, "to avoid pleading his case": mode? App. 225, *b*: G.-L. 545, 3: A. 531, 1: B. 282, 1: H.-B. 502, 2: H. 568.

8. cum cōnārētur . . . -que magistrātūs cōgerent, "when the state was attempting . . . and the magistrates were collecting": mode? App. 240; 242, *a*: G.-L. 585: A. 546, notes 1, 2, 3: B. 288, *b*: H.-B. 524: H. 600, II, 1.

magistrātūs cōgerent, Orgetorīx mortuus est; neque abest suspīciō, ut Helvētiī arbitrantur, quīn ipse sibi mortem cōnscīverit.

5. Post eius mortem nihilō minus Helvētiī id quod cōnstituerant facere cōnantur, ut ē fīnibus suīs exeant. Ubi iam sē ad eam rem parātōs esse arbitrātī sunt, oppida sua omnia, numerō ad duodecim, vīcōs ad quadringentōs, reliqua prīvāta aedificia incendunt; frūmentum omne, praeterquam quod sēcum

10. magistrātus,-ūs, *m.* [**magister**, master], public office, magistracy; public officer, magistrate. ✱

morior, morī, mortuus sum, *intr.* [**mors**, death], die. 2.

neque (nec) (App. 188, *a*), *conj.* [**ne-**+**que**], and not, not, nor; but not; **neque . . . neque**, neither . . . nor. ✱

11. suspiciō,-ōnis, *f.* [**suspicor**, suspect], suspicion, distrust; cause for suspicion; indication, appearance. ✱

mors, -tis, *f.*, death; **sibi mortem cōnsciscere**, commit suicide. 4.

12. cōnsciscō, -sciscere, -scīvī, -scītum, *tr.* [**sciscō**, resolve], resolve upon; **sibi mortem cōnsciscere**, commit suicide. 2.

1. post, *adv., and prep. with acc.* (1) *as adv.*, later, afterwards; (2) *as prep.*, behind, after; **post tergum** *or* **post sē**, in the rear. ✱

nihilō, *adv.*, by no means; **nihilō minus**, nevertheless; **nihilō sētius**, none the less, nevertheless. 3.

2. ubi, *adv.* (1) *of place*, in which place, where; (2) *of time*, when, whenever; **as** soon as; **ubi prīmum**, as soon as. ✱

iam, *adv.*, now, at this time; already, by this time, at last; really, indeed, even; **neque iam** *or* **iam nōn**, no longer; **ubi iam**, as soon as. ✱

3. parō, 1, *tr.*, prepare, get ready; procure, acquire; prepare for, get ready for; **parātus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, ready, prepared; equipped. ✱

oppidum, -ī, *n.*, fortified town, town, stronghold. ✱

4. duodecim, *card. num. adj.* [**duo**, two+**decem**, ten], twelve. 2.

vīcus, -ī, *m.*, hamlet, village. ✱

quadringentī, -ae, -a, *card. num. adj.*, four hundred. 2.

prīvātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, private, personal, individual; *as noun*, person, individual. 3.

5. aedificium, -cī, *n.* [**aedificō**, build], building, house. ✱

incendō, -cendere, -cendī, -cēn-

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11. ut with the indicative usually means either "as', or "when."

quīn . . . cōnscīverit, "that he committed suicide."

Chap. 5-8. Caesar thwarts the efforts of the Helvetii to cross the Rhone and march through the Roman Province.

Chap. 5. The Helvetii burn their dwellings and secure allies.

1. nihilō: case? App. 148: G.-L. 403: A. 414: B. 223: H.-B. 424: H. 479, 1.

2. cōnantur: tense? App. 190, *a*: G.-L. 229: A. 469: B. 259, 3: H.-B. 491, 1: H. 532, 3.

ut exeant, "(namely) to go forth," is a substantive volitive (or purpose) clause in apposition with *id*.

3. ad eam rem, "for the enterprise." **parātōs** is the adjective.

esse, "were": indirect discourse.

oppida, vīcōs, aedificia: notice the absence of conjunctions, and cf. note on **1**, 3.

4. numerō: case? App. 149: G.-L. 397: A. 418: B. 226: H.-B. 441: H. 480.

ad, "about."

5. sēcum: position of *cum*? App. 52, *a*: G.-L. 413, R. 1: A. 144, note 1: B. 142, 4: H.-B. 418, *a*: H. 175, 7.

portātūrī erant, combūrunt, ut, domum reditiōnis spē sublātā, parātiōrēs ad omnia perīcula subeunda essent; trium mēnsium molita cibāria sibi quemque domō efferre iubent. Persuādent Rauracīs et Tulingīs et Latobrīgīs, fīnitimīs, utī eōdem ūsī

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sum, *tr.* [*cf.* **candeō**, shine], set fire to, fire, burn; inflame, excite. ∗

praeterquam, *adv.*, besides, except. 1.

6. portō, 1, *tr.*, carry, transport, bring, take. 3.

combūrō, -ūrere, -ussī, -ustum, *tr.* [**com(b)+ūrō**, burn], burn up. 1.

domus, -ūs (App. 29, *d*), *f.*, house; home; native country. ∗

reditiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**redeō**, return], return. 1.

spēs, -eī, *f.*, hope, anticipation, expectation. ∗

tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātum, *tr.*, lift, elevate; take on board; take away, remove; do away with, destroy; cancel; **sublātus**, *pf. part. as adj.*, elated. ∗

7. perīculum, -ī, *n.*, trial, test, attempt; risk, danger, peril. ∗

subeō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *tr.* [**eō**, go. App. 84], come *or* go under, come up to, come up; undergo, endure. 4.

mēnsis, -is, *m.*, month. 3.

8. molō, -ere, -uī, -itum, *tr.*, grind. 1.

cibārius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**cibus**, food], pertaining to food; *n. pl. as noun*, provisions; **molita cibāria**, meal, flour. 2.

quisque, quidque, *and* **quisque, quaeque, quodque**, *universal indef. pron.* (App. 62), each one, each; every one, all. ∗

efferō, efferre, extulī, ēlātum, *tr.* [**ex+ferō**, carry. App. 81], bring *or* carry out, carry *or* take away; raise; spread *or* publish abroad, make known; elate, puff up. 2.

iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussum, *tr.*, order, bid, command, enjoin. ∗

9. Rauracī, -ōrum, *m.* (Cg), the Rauraci (raw′ra-sī). 2.

Tulingī, -ōrum, *m.* (Cgh), the Tulingi (tū-lĭn′jī), *a Gallic tribe east of the Rhine.* 4.

Latobrīgī, -ōrum, *m.* (Bh), the Latobrigi (lăt′ō-brĭ′jī), *a Gallic tribe east of the Rhine.* 3.

ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum, *intr.*, make use of, employ, use, avail one's self of, exercise; have, enjoy, experience, possess, show; adopt, accept; **ūsus**, *pf. part. often translated* with. ∗

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6. portātūrī erant, lit. "they were about to take" = "they intended to take."

ut essent is a purpose clause.

domum reditiōnis, "of returning home." **domum**: case? App. 131: G.-L. 337: A. 427, 2: B. 182, 1, *b*: H.-B. 450, *b*: H. 419, 1.

spē sublātā: translate the ablative absolute by a temporal clause.

7. ad . . . subeunda: construction? App. 288; 293: G.-L. 427; 432: A. 503; 506: B. 339, 1, 2: H.-B. 609; 610; 612, III: H. 623; 626.

trium mēnsium cibāria, "supplies for three months." **mēnsium**: case? App. 100: G.-L. 365, 2: A. 345, *b*: B. 203, 2: H.-B. 355: H. 440, 3. Napoleon III estimates that 8,500 wagons, drawn by 34,000 draft animals, were needed to transport the necessary provisions and baggage of the Helvetian host: even this is probably an underestimate.

8. sibi: case? App. 120: G.-L. 352: A. 376: B. 188, 1: H.-B. 366: H. 425, 4.

domō: case? App. 134, *a*: G.-L. 390, 2: A. 427, 1: B. 229, 1, *b*: H.-B. 451, *a*: H. 462, 4.

9. utī . . . proficīscantur, lit. "that having used the same plan, their towns . . . having been burned, they set out along with them" = "to adopt . . ., to burn . . ., and to set out." **cōnsiliō**: case? App. 145: G.-L. 407: A. 410: B. 218, 1: H.-B. 429: H. 477.

cōnsiliō, oppidīs suīs vīcīsque exustīs, ūnā cum īīs proficīscantur; Bōiōsque, quī trāns Rhēnum incoluerant et in agrum Nōricum trānsierant Nōrēiamque oppugnābant, receptōs ad sē sociōs sibi ascīscunt.

6. Erant omnīnō itinera duo quibus itineribus domō exīre

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10. cōnsilium, -ī, *n.*, consultation, deliberation; counsel, advice; plan, design; measure, course of action; judgment; prudence, wisdom; an assembly for deliberation, council, council of war; **commūnī cōnsiliō,** by, *or* in accordance with, general action; **pūblicō cōnsiliō,** by action of the state; **cōnsilium capere** *or* **inīre,** form *or* adopt a plan; **cōnsilium habēre,** think, consider. ✱

exūrō, -ūrere, -ussī, -ustum, *tr.* [ūrō, burn], burn up. 1.

ūnā, *adv.* [ūnus, one], (1) *of place,* together, along with, in one place; (2) *of time,* together, along with, at the same time, also. ✱

11. Boiī, -iōrum, *m.* (Ce), the Boii (bō′yī), *a Celtic tribe once very powerful in southern Germany and Cisalpine Gaul. Those who joined the Helvetii were afterwards settled by Caesar as indicated on the map.* ✱

12. Nōricus, -a, -um, *adj.*, pertaining to Noricum (*a country between the Danube and the Alps*), Norican. 2.

trānseō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *tr. and intr.* [eō, go. App. 84], go across *or* over, cross; march through, pass through; move, migrate; *of time,* pass by. ✱

Nōrēia, -ae, *f.* (Ck), Noreia (nō-rē′yą), *a town in Noricum, now* Neumarkt. 1.

oppugnō, 1, *tr.* [ob+pugnō, fight], fight against, attack, assault, storm, besiege. ✱

recipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *tr.* [re-+capiō, take], take *or* get back, recover; admit, receive, receive in surrender *or* submission; admit of, allow; *with* **sē,** withdraw one's self, retreat, escape, flee, run back; recover one's self. ✱

13. socius, -cī, *m.* [*cf.* **sequor,** follow], companion; confederate, ally. ✱

ascīscō, -scīscere, -scīvī, -scītum, *tr.* [ad+scīscō, approve], approve; admit *or* receive (*as allies*). 2.

1. omnīnō, *adv.* [omnis, all], at all; whatever; altogether, entirely, wholly; in all, only. ✱

duo, duae, duo (App. 49), *card. num. adj.*, two. ✱

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11. Bōiōs is the object of **ascīscunt:** App. 124: G.-L. 330: A. 387: B. 172: H.-B. 390: H. 404.

12. receptōs . . . ascīscunt, lit. "the Boii, received to themselves [*ad sē*], they admit to themselves [*sibi*] as allies" = "they received among their people and joined to themselves as associates the Boii, who had," etc.

13. sibi: case? App. 116, I: G.-L. 347: A. 370: B. 187, III, 2: H.-B. 376, *a*: H. 429, 1.

As explained in the notes on **1, 1,** each of the most common principles of syntax is referred to three times in the notes on **I, 1-29.** At the end of the chapter in which the third reference to any construction has been given, attention is called to the fact; and if the pupil has not yet mastered the construction he should do so immediately.

THIRD REFERENCES:
Direct object
Ablative of specification

Chap. 6. The Helvetii decide to march through the Roman Province.

1. erant, "there were."

quibus itineribus, "by which." Caesar sometimes repeats the antecedent in the relative clause, where English usage requires its omission. Case? App. 144: G.-L. 389: A. 429, *a*: B. 218, 9: H.-B. 426, *a*: H. 476.

quibus . . . possent, "by which they

possent: ūnum per Sēquanōs, angustum et difficile, inter montem Iūram et flūmen Rhodanum, vix quā singulī carrī dūcerentur; mōns autem altissimus impendēbat, ut facile perpaucī prohibēre possent: alterum per prōvinciam nostram, multō facilius atque expedītius, propterea quod inter fīnēs Helvētiōrum et Allobrogum, quī nūper pācātī erant, Rhodanus fluit, isque nōn nūllīs locīs vadō trānsītur. Extrēmum oppidum

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2. difficilis, -e, *adj.* [facilis, easy], not easy, hard, troublesome, difficult. 3.

3. vix, *adv.*, with difficulty, barely, hardly, scarcely. 4.

quā, *adv.* [*abl. fem. of* quī], by which way *or* road; in which place, where. ✱

singulī, -ae, -a, *distrib. num. adj.*, one each, one; one at a time, single, separate; each, every; the several; **in annōs singulōs,** annually. ✱

4. impendeō, -pendēre, ——, ——, *intr.* [in+pendeō, hang], overhang, impend. 2.

5. perpaucī, -ae, -a, *adj.* [paucī, few], very few, but very few; *m. pl. as noun,* very few. 4.

6. multō, *adv.* [*abl. of* **multus,** much], by far, much. 4.

facilis, -e, *adj.* [faciō, do], easy. 4.

expedītus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **expediō,** set free], unimpeded, free, unobstructed; without baggage; light armed; *as noun,* a light armed soldier. ✱

7. Allobrogēs, -um, *m.* (Dfg), the Allobroges (ă-lŏb′rō-jēz), *a powerful Gallic people in the Province.* ✱

nūper, *adv.*, recently, not long ago. 3.

pācō, 1, *tr.* [pāx, peace], make peaceful, subdue, pacify; **pācātus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, peaceful, quiet, subdued. ✱

8. fluō, fluere, flūxī, ——, *intr.*, flow, run. 2.

vadum, -ī, *n.*, ford, shallow. ✱

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could leave home," is a clause of characteristic: App. 230: G.-L. 631, 2: A. 535, *a*: B. 283, 1, 2: H.-B. 521, 1, *a*: H. 591, 1.

domō: case? App. 164, *a*: G.-L. 390, 2: A. 427, 1: B. 229, 1, *b*: H.-B. 451, *a*: H. 462, 4.

2. ūnum (*iter*) and **alterum** (*iter*) are appositives of *itinera duo*; App. 95, *b*: G.-L. 320: A. 281; 282, *a*: B. 169, 1, 2, 5: H.-B. 317, 2; 319, I, *a*: H. 393, 4. Study the two routes on the map, p. 70. The one involved passing through Pas de l' Écluse, the other involved crossing the Rhone.

3. vix: notice its emphatic position before the relative, and cf. note on *quae pertinent*, 1, 8.

4. dūcerentur, "could be drawn." This is another subjunctive of characteristic, but it differs from *possent* in that here the subjunctive mode has the potential meaning "could": App. 230, *c*: G.-L. 631, 2: H.-B. 517, 2. The place referred to is Pas de l' Écluse: see map, p. 70.

ut possent: mode? App. 226: G.-L. 552: A. 537, 1: B. 284, 1: H.-B. 521, 2, *a*: H. 570.

5. prohibēre: sc. *eōs*.

6. multō: case? App. 148: G.-L. 403: A. 414: B. 223: H.-B. 424: H. 479, 1.

7. nūper pācātī erant: in 61 B.C., after a desperate struggle to regain their independence.

8. nōn nūllīs locīs, "at several points." Why is the preposition *in* not used? App. 151, *b*: G.-L. 385, n. 1: A. 429, 1: B. 228, 1, *b*: H.-B. 436: H. 485, 2.

vadō trānsītur, lit. "is crossed by a ford" = "is fordable."

extrēmum: i.e. it is on the northern frontier.

Allobrogum est proximumque Helvētiōrum fīnibus Genava. Ex eō oppidō pōns ad Helvētiōs pertinet. Allobrogibus sēsē vel persuāsūrōs, quod nōndum bonō animō in populum Rōmānum vidērentur, exīstimābant, vel vī coāctūrōs ut per suōs fīnēs eōs īre paterentur. Omnibus rēbus ad profectiōnem comparātīs, diem dīcunt quā diē ad rīpam Rhodanī omnēs conveniant. Is diēs erat a. d. v. Kal. Aprīl., L. Pīsōne A. Gabīniō cōnsulibus.

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9. Genava, -ae, *f.* (Cg), Genava (jĕn'ạ-vạ), *a city of the Allobroges, now* Geneva. 3.

10. pōns, pontis, *m.*, bridge. ✱

11. nōndum, *adv.* [**nōn**, not+**dum**], not yet. ✱

bonus, -a, -um, *adj.*, good, beneficial, profitable, well-disposed; (*with* **animō**) friendly; *as noun*, **bonum, -ī,** profit, advantage; **bona, -ōrum,** goods, property, estate; **bonī, -ōrum,** the good, good men *or* citizens. *Comp.*, **melior**; *sup.*, **optimus** (App. 42). ✱

12. videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsum, *tr.*, see, perceive, observe, examine, understand; see to, take care; *in pass.*, be seen; seem, appear; seem proper, seem best. ✱

exīstimō, 1, *tr.* [**aestimō**], estimate, reckon, think, consider. ✱

vel, *conj. and adv.* (1) *as conj.*, or; **vel . . . vel,** either . . . or; (2) *as adv.*, even. ✱

vīs, vīs (App. 27), *f.*, force, might, energy, strength; violence, severity; authority, power; a force, a great number; *pl.*, **vīrēs,** strength, force; **vim facere,** use violence. ✱

13. eō, īre, iī (īvī), itum (App. 84), *intr.*, go, proceed, march, pass. ✱

patior, passus sum, *tr. and intr.*, endure, withstand, suffer; permit, allow. ✱

14. rīpa, -ae, *f.*, bank (*of a stream*). ✱

15. conveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ven-

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9. est might more naturally have stood before *Genava*.

10. Allobrogibus . . . persuāsūrōs exīstimābant, "they thought they should either persuade the Allobroges." **persuāsūrōs** (*esse*) is the principal verb in indirect discourse: cf. note on *persuādēbimus*, 1. 1.

11. quod vidērentur is a subordinate clause in indirect discourse. App. 269: G.-L. 650: A. 580: B. 314: H.-B. 534, 2, I; 535, 2: H. 643.

bonō animō, "of a friendly disposition" or "well disposed." Case? App. 141: G.-L. 409: A. 415: B. 224, 1: H.-B. 443: H. 473, 2.

12. vel coāctūrōs (*esse*), "or should compel them": in the same construction as *persuāsūrōs*.

13. omnibus rēbus comparātīs, "when they had made everything ready."

14. quā diē: cf. note on *quibus itineribus*, l. 1.

quā diē omnēs conveniant, "on which they should all assemble." Mode? App. 225, *a*, 1: G.-L. 545, 1: A. 531, 2: B. 282, 2: H.-B. 502, 1: H. 590.

15. a. d. V. Kal. Aprīl. = *ante diem quīntum Kalendās Aprīlēs* = *diē quīntō ante Kalendās Aprīlēs*. The former phrase is idiomatic but can not be parsed. In all such reckonings the Romans counted both ends, while we count but one. The date here meant is the twenty-eighth of March, which we should consider the fourth day before the

7. Caesarī cum id nūntiātum esset, eōs per prōvinciam nostram iter facere cōnārī, mātūrat ab urbe proficīscī, et quam maximīs potest itineribus in Galliam ulteriōrem contendit et ad Genavam pervenit. Prōvinciae tōtī quam maximum potest

tum, *tr. and intr.* [**veniō**, come], come together, assemble; convene, meet; come to, arrive; be agreed upon; *impersonal*, be convenient, suitable, necessary. ✱

quīntus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.* [**quīnque**, five], fifth. 3.

Kal., *abbr. for* **Kalendae, -ārum,** *f.*, the Calends, *the first day of the Roman month.* 1.

Aprīl., *abbr. for* **Aprīlis, -e,** *adj.*, of April, April. 2.

L., *abbr. for* **Lūcius**, Lucius (lū'shyŭs), *a Roman praenomen.* ✱

Pisō, -ōnis, *m.*, Lucius Calpurnius Piso (lū'shyŭs kăl-pēr'nĭ-ŭs pī'sō), *Caesar's father-in-law, consul* 58 B.C. 2.

A., *abbr. for* **Aulus** (aw'lŭs), *a Roman praenomen.* 1.

16. Gabīnius, -nī, *m.*, Aulus Gabinius (aw'lŭs gă-bĭn'ĭ-ŭs), *consul with Lucius Piso*, 58 B.C. 1.

1. Caesar, -aris, *m.*, Gaius Julius Caesar (gā'yŭs jū'lĭ-ŭs sē'zar), *conqueror of Gaul and author of the Commentaries.* ✱

nūntiō, 1, *tr.* [**nūntius**, messenger], announce, send news, report, make known; order, direct. ✱

2. mātūrō, 1, *tr. and intr.* [**mātūrus**, ripe], ripen; quicken, accelerate; make haste, hasten. 2.

urbs, urbis, *f.*, city; *especially*, the city, *Rome.* 2.

3. ulterior, -ius, *adj., comp.* [**ultrā**, beyond. App. 43], farther, more remote, ulterior. ✱

4. perveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, *intr.* [**veniō**, come], come through; come to, arrive at, reach; *of property*, fall, revert. ✱

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first of April, instead of the fifth.

L. Pisōne . . . cōnsulibus: cf. note on **2, 2.**

THIRD REFERENCES:
Apposition
Purpose clauses

Chap. 7. Caesar hastens to Gaul and delays the Helvetii by a pretext.

1. Caesarī: he had been consul in the year 59, and at the end of his year of office he had immediately become proconsul of Gaul. See Int. 11, 12. He was at this time near Rome, preparing to leave for his province. The news merely hastened his movements.

cum nūntiātum esset: mode? App. 240; 242, *a*: G.-L. 585: A. 546, notes 1, 2, 3: B. 288, B: H.-B. 524: H. 600, II, 1.

id, "this fact," is explained by its appositive, the clause, *eōs . . . cōnārī*, "that they were planning, etc." **eōs:** case? App. 123: G.-L. 203, R. 1; 343, 2: A. 397, *e*: B. 184: H.-B. 398: H. 415. **cōnārī:** construction? App. 266: G.-L. 650: A. 580: B. 314, 1: H.-B. 589; 591: H. 642.

2. ab urbe, "from [near] the city," instead of *ex urbe*, because one who held a military command could not legally be in the city.

quam maximīs potest itineribus, lit. "by (as great) day's journeys as the greatest he can" = "by as long day's journeys as possible." *quam maximīs itineribus* would have meant the same thing. These two idioms are very common in Caesar. We learn from Plutarch that Caesar traveled about ninety miles a day. **itineribus:** case? App. 142: G.-L. 399: A. 412: B. 220, 1: H.-B. 445, 2: H. 473, 3.

3. ulteriōrem = *trānsalpīnam*, "beyond the Alps" from Rome.

4. ad Genavam: use of preposition? App. 131, *a*: G.-L. 337, R. 4: A. 428, *a*: B. 182, 3: H.-B. 453, 1: H. 418, 4.

prōvinciae imperat, "he levied upon the province."

mīlitum numerum imperat (erat omnīnō in Galliā ulteriōre legiō ūna), pontem quī erat ad Genavam iubet rescindī. Ubi dē eius adventū Helvētiī certiōrēs factī sunt, lēgātōs ad eum mittunt, nōbilissimōs cīvitātis, cuius lēgātiōnis Nammēius et Verucloetius prīncipem locum obtinēbant, quī dīcerent sibi esse in animō sine ūllō maleficiō iter per prōvinciam facere, propterea quod aliud iter habērent nūllum; rogāre ut eius

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5. mīles, -itis, *m.*, soldier, private soldier; infantry (*opposed to* **equitēs**); **mīlitēs imperāre,** levy soldiers *upon.* ✱

imperō, 1, *tr. and intr.* [**in**+**parō**, procure], demand from, enjoin *or* levy upon; command, order, instruct, rule. ✱

6. legiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**legō**, choose], a legion. ✱

rescindō, -scindere, -scidī, -scissum, *tr.* [**re-**+**scindō**, cleave], cut away *or* down, break down, destroy. **2.**

7. adventus, -ūs, *m.* [**veniō**, come], coming, arrival, approach. ✱

certus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*for* **crētus**, *pf. part. of* **cernō**], decided; certain, sure, fixed; **certiōrem facere,** to inform (*acc. and inf.*); order (**ut** *or* **nē** *and subj.*); **certior fierī,** be informed. ✱

lēgātus, -ī, *m.* [**lēgō**, delegate], *one with delegated powers;* ambassador, envoy, legate; lieutenant, legatus. ✱

8. mittō, mittere, mīsī, missum, *tr.*, send, send off, dismiss, let go, dispatch; hurl, discharge. ✱

Nammēius, -ī, *m.*, Nammeius (nă-mē′yŭs). 1.

9. Verucloetius, -tī, *m.*, Verucloetius (vĕr′ū-klē′shyŭs), *an Helvetian envoy, sent to Caesar.* 1.

prīnceps, -ipis, *adj.* [**prīmus**, first+**capiō**, take], *taking the first place;* chief, most prominent, first; *as noun,* chief *or* principal person, leader, chief. ✱

10. sine, *prep. with abl.*, without. ✱

ūllus, -a, -um, *gen.*, **ūllīus** (App. 32), *adj.*, a single, any; *as noun,* any one, anybody. ✱

maleficium, -cī, *n.* [**malum**, evil+**faciō**, do], evil doing, mischief, harm, injury. **4.**

11. nūllus, -a, -um, *gen.*, **nūllīus,** *adj.* [**ne-**+**ūllus**, any], not any, no; *as noun,* no one, none; **nōn nūllus,** some; *as noun,* some, some persons. ✱

rogō, 1, *tr.*, ask; request, ask for. ✱

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5. mīlitum: case? App. 101: G.-L. 368: A. 346, *a*, 1: B. 201, 1: H.-B. 346: H. 440, 5; 441.

in Galliā: case? App. 151: G.-L. 385: A. 426, 3: B. 228: H.-B. 433: H. 483.

6. legiō: this was the tenth, afterwards Caesar's favorite legion. On the organization of a legion see Int. 33.

7. certiōrēs factī sunt, lit. "were made more certain"="were informed." **certiōrēs:** case? App. 156; 157: G.-L. 211: A. 283; 284; 286: B. 233, 1, 2; 234: H.-B. 317, 3; 320, III: H. 394.

8. nōbilissimōs: used as a noun.

9. quī dīcerent, "who were to say"="to say": a relative clause of purpose.

sibi esse in animō, "that they had in mind" or "intended." **sibi:** case? App. 117: G.-L. 349: A. 373: B. 190: H.-B. 374: H. 430.

11. quod habērent is a subordinate clause in indirect discourse. *Cf.* **3, 17.**

rogāre (sc. *sē*), "that they asked." The speakers said to Caesar *rogāmus,* "we ask."

ut sibi liceat, "that it be permitted them" or "that they be allowed." For mode see App. 228, *a*: G.-L. 546, 1: A. 563: B. 295, 1: H.-B. 530, 2: H. 563, 1; 565.

eius: i.e. Caesar's.

voluntāte id sibi facere liceat. Caesar, quod memoriā tenēbat L. Cassium cōnsulem occīsum exercitumque eius ab Helvētiīs pulsum et sub iugum missum, concēdendum nōn putābat; neque hominēs inimīcō animō, datā facultāte per prōvinciam

12. voluntās, -tātis, *f.* [volō, wish], wish, will, desire, inclination; good will, favor; consent, approval. ✱

licet, licēre, licuit *and* **licitum est,** *intr., impers.*, it is lawful, one has permission, it is permitted, one may, one is allowed; **licet mihi,** I may; **petere ut liceat,** to ask permission. ✱

memoria, -ae, *f.* [**memor,** mindful], the faculty of memory; recollection, memory, remembrance; tradition; **memoriā tenēre,** remember; **patrum memoriā,** in the time of our fathers. ✱

teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentum, *tr.*, hold, keep, occupy, possess, hold possession of; hold in, restrain, bind; **sē tenēre,** remain; **memoriā tenēre,** remember. ✱

13. Cassius, -sī, *m.*, Lucius Cassius Longinus (lū′shyŭs kăsh′yŭs lŏn-gī′nŭs), *consul* 107 B.C., *slain in battle by the Tigurini.* 3.

occīdō, -cīdere, -cīdī, -cīsum, *tr.* [ob+caedō, cut, slay], cut down, kill, slay. ✱

14. pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsum, *tr.*, beat, defeat, rout; drive out, expel. ✱

sub, *prep. with acc. and abl.* (1) *With acc.*, (a) *with verbs of motion*, under, beneath; up to: (b) *of time*, just at, about, toward. (2) *With abl.*, (a) *of position*, under, beneath; toward, near to; at the foot *or* base of: (b) *of time*, during, within: *in compounds,* **sub** *or* **subs,** under; up, away; from beneath; secretly; in succession; slightly. ✱

iugum, -ī, *n.* [iungō, join], yoke; ridge, crest. ✱

concēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *tr. and intr.* [cēdō, go], go away, depart, withdraw; grant, yield; allow, permit. ✱

putō, 1, *tr.*, think, consider, believe. ✱

15. inimīcus, -a, -um, *adj.* [in-+amīcus, friendly], unfriendly, hostile; *as noun*, an enemy (*personal*), rival, *to be distinguished from* **hostis,** a public enemy. 3.

facultās, -tātis, *f.* [*old adj.*, **facul** =facilis, easy], power; opportunity, chance; resources, supply. ✱

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12. voluntāte is an ablative of accordance.

tenēbat: mode? App 244: G.-L. 540: A. 540: B. 286, 1: H.-B. 554; 555: H. 588, I.

13. occīsum, pulsum, missum are perfect passive infinitives in indirect discourse, and depend on *memoriā tenēbat*, which is equivalent to a verb of knowing. The perfect infinitive represents the action as past at the time of *tenēbat;* "that Lucius Cassius had been slain," etc.

ab Helvētiīs: case? App. 137: G.-L. 401: A. 405: B. 216: H.-B. 406, 1: H. 468.

14. sub iugum, "under the yoke." This "yoke" was made of three spears, two planted in the ground and the third fastened across them at a suitable height. Under this the soldiers of the captured army were compelled to pass, in token of submission and degradation.

concēdendum (*esse*), "that permission ought to be granted."

15. hominēs temperātūrōs (*esse*), "that men would refrain." The future infinitive shows that a future indicative was used in the direct form. Caesar thought *nōn temperābunt*, "they will not refrain."

animō: case? App. 141: G.-L. 400: A. 415: B. 224, 1: H.-B. 443: H. 473, 2.

datā facultāte may be translated by a conditional clause; "if an opportunity should be given."

itineris faciendī, temperātūrōs ab iniūriā et maleficiō exīstimābat. Tamen, ut spatium intercēdere posset, dum mīlitēs quōs imperāverat convenīrent, lēgātīs respondit diem sē ad dēlīberandum sūmptūrum; sī quid vellent, ad Īd. Aprīl. reverterentur.

16. temperō, 1, *intr.*, restrain *or* control one's self, refrain; **temperātus**, *pf. part. as adj.*, temperate, mild. 2.

iniūria, **-ae**, *f.* [**in-**+**iūs**, right], wrong, injustice; outrage, injury, harm, violence. ✱

17. tamen, *adv.* (*opposed to some expressed or implied concession*), yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding, still, however; at least. ✱

spatium, **-tī**, *n.*, space, distance, extent, length *of space;* period *or* length *of time, hence* time, opportunity. ✱

intercēdō, **-cēdere**, **-cessī**, **-cessum**, *intr.* [**cēdō**, go], go *or* come between, lie between, intervene, be between; pass. 4.

dum, *conj.*, while, as long as; till, until. ✱

18. respondeō, **-spondēre**, **-spondī**, **-spōnsum**, *tr. and intr.* [**spondeō**, promise], reply, answer. ✱

19. dēlīberō, 1, *tr.* [**lībra**, balance], weigh well; consider, deliberate. 2.

sūmō, **sūmere**, **sūmpsī**, **sūmptum**, *tr.* [**sub**+**emō**, take], take away, take; assume; *with* **supplicium**, inflict; *with* **labor**, spend. ✱

sī, *conj.*, if, if perchance; to see whether *or* if; whether; **quod sī**, but if, now if. ✱

quis, **quid**, *and* **quī**, **quae**, **quod** (App. 61 and 62), (1) *interrog. pron.*, who? which? what? **quam ob rem**, why? **quem ad modum** how? (2) *indef. pron., especially after* **sī**, **nisi**, **nē**, **num**, any one, anything, any; somebody, something, some. ✱

volō, **velle**, **voluī**, —— (App. 82), *tr. and intr.*, wish, be willing, want, desire; prefer, choose; intend; mean; **quid sibi vellet**, what did he intend *or* mean? ✱

Īdūs, **-uum**, *f., pl.*, the Ides: *the 15th of March, May, July and October, and the 13th of other months.* 1.

20. revertō, **-vertere**, **-vertī**, **-versum**, *intr., used almost exclusively in the perfect tenses, and* **reverter**, **-vertī**, **-versus sum**, *intr., used in the tenses*

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16. itineris faciendī: construction? App. 288; 291: G.-L. 427; 428: A. 503; 504: B. 339, 1: H.-B. 612, I; 613: H. 623; 626.

17. dum mīlitēs convenīrent, "until the soldiers should arrive."

18. diem, "time."

sē sūmptūrum, "that he should take."

ad dēlīberandum: construction? App. 287; 293: G.-L. 426; 432, R.: A. 502; 506: B. 338, 3: H.-B. 611; 612, III: H. 624; 628.

19. sī quid vellent, "if they wanted anything." Why *quid?* App. 174: G.-L. 315: A. 310, *a*: B. 91, 5: H.-B. 276, 1: H. 186.

20. reverterentur; "they should come again." This is a principal clause in indirect discourse, but the subjunctive is used instead of the infinitive because an imperative was used in the direct form. Caesar said *sī quid vultis, revertiminī,* "if you want anything, come again." The third (cf. 2, 5 and 3, 17) important fact about indirect discourse is that all imperatives of the direct form become subjunctives in the indirect form: App. 267: G.-L. 652: A. 588: B. 316: H.-B. 534, 2; 538: H. 642.

THIRD REFERENCES:
Predicate nouns and adjectives
Agreement of adjectives
Partitive genitive
Subject of infinitive
Substantive volitive (or purpose) clause
Causal clauses with quod, etc.
Infinitive in indirect discourse
Gerund
Gerundive

8. Intereā eā legiōne quam sēcum habēbat mīlitibusque quī ex prōvinciā convēnerant, ā lacū Lemannō, quī in flūmen Rhodanum īnfluit, ad montem Iūram, quī fīnēs Sēquanōrum ab Helvētiīs dīvidit, mīlia passuum XIX mūrum in altitūdinem pedum sēdecim fossamque perdūcit. Eō opere perfectō praesidia dispōnit, castella commūnit, quō facilius, sī sē invītō trānsīre

formed on the present stem [**re-**+**vertō**, turn], turn back, come back, return. ✱

1. intereā, *adv.*, in the meantime, meanwhile. 4.

3. īnfluō, -fluere, -flūxī, ——, *intr.* [**fluō**, flow], flow into, empty into. ✱

4. ūndēvīgintī (XIX), *card. num. adj., indecl.* [**ūnus**, one+**dē**, from+**vīgintī**, twenty], nineteen. 2.

mūrus, -ī, *m.*, a wall. ✱

altitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**altus**, high, deep], height; depth; thickness (*of timber*). ✱

5. pēs, pedis, *m.*, the foot; a foot, *11.65 inches in length;* **pedibus**, on foot; **pedem referre**, retreat. ✱

sēdecim (XVI), *card. num. adj., indecl.*, sixteen. 2.

fossa, -ae, *f.* [*pf. part. fem. of* **fodiō**, dig], trench, ditch. ✱

perdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**dūcō**, lead], lead through *or* along, conduct, bring over, bring; construct, extend; influence, win over; draw out, prolong. 4.

opus, operis, *n.*, work, labor; military work *or* works, fortifications, defenses; a work *of engineering or architecture;* **nātūrā et opere**, by nature and art; **opera**, crafts. ✱

praesidium, -dī, *n.* [**praesideō**, guard], guard, garrison; safeguard, protection; fortification, stronghold; help, aid; safety. ✱

6. dispōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *tr.* [**pōnō**, place], place apart *or* about; distribute, arrange, station. 2.

castellum, -ī, *n.* [**castrum**, fort], fortress, redoubt. ✱

commūniō, 4, *tr.* [**mūniō**, fortify], fortify strongly, intrench. 1.

quō, *conj.* [*abl. case form of* **quī**, who,

Chap. 8. Caesar prevents the Helvetii from crossing the Rhone.

1. legiōne mīlitibusque: case? App. 143: G.-L. 401, R. 1: A. 409: B. 218, 10: H.-B. 423, *a*: H. 476.

2. ā lacū . . . ad montem: see map, p. 70.

4. mīlia: case? App. 130: G.-L. 335: A. 425: B. 181: H.-B. 387: H. 417.

mīlia passuum XIX = about 17½ English miles. This is the distance from the lake to Pas de l'Écluse, following the windings of the river. Caesar's plain statement is that he constructed a wall and a trench nineteen miles in length. Napoleon III believed that the banks of the river were so steep for most of the distance that no artificial fortifications were needed, and the map on p. 70 shows the only places where he believed that Caesar constructed the wall and trench—a total of about three miles. Napoleon's view is generally accepted, but there are good grounds for doubting its correctness.

in altitūdinem pedum sēdecim, lit. "of sixteen feet into height" = "sixteen feet high." **pedum:** App. 100: G.-L. 365, 2: A. 345, *b*: B. 203, 2: H.-B. 355: H. 440, 3. The "section of Caesar's wall," set into the map, p. 70, makes clear the method of constructing this wall. The top of the bank was cut down so as to make a steep front sixteen feet high: this was the *mūrus*. The earth which was dug out was simply thrown down the hill. A line of palisades was set on top, to serve as a breastwork for the Roman soldiers.

6. dispōnit, "stationed at several points." Caesar had too few men to man the entire line. He therefore sta-

cōnārentur, prohibēre posset. Ubi ea diēs quam cōnstituerat cum lēgātīs vēnit et lēgātī ad eum revertērunt, negat sē more et exemplō populī Rōmānī posse iter ūllī per prōvinciam dare; et, sī vim facere cōnentur, prohibitūrum ostendit. Helvētiī

which], in order that, so that, that. ✱

invītus, -a, -um, *adj.*, against one's wish *or* will, unwilling, reluctant; **sē invītō**, against his will. ✱

8. veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum, *intr.*, come, arrive, go, advance; **in spem venīre**, have hopes; *pass. often impers.*, *as* **ventum est**, they came, it came, etc. ✱

negō, 1, *tr. and intr.*, say no, refuse, say . . . not. 1.

9. exemplum, -ī, *n.*, example, precedent. 2.

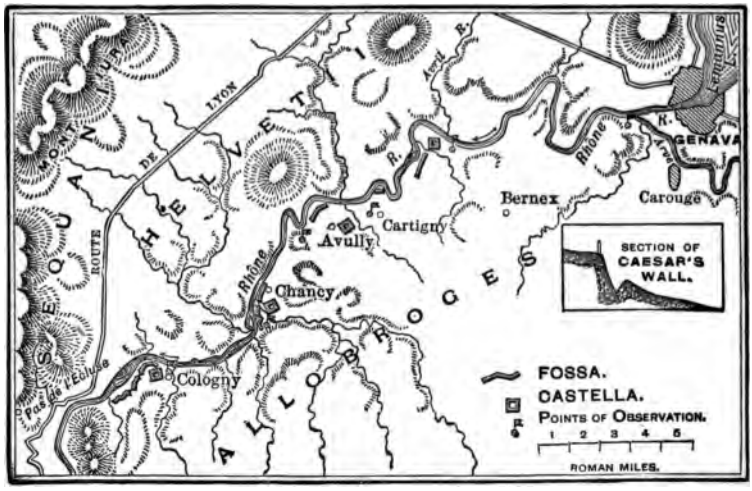
10. ostendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentum, *tr.* [obs+tendō, stretch], stretch before; present, show, bring into view, reveal; tell, declare; point out, mention. ✱

tioned detachments (*praesidia*) in *castella*, at suitable points, and of course had pickets all along the line. At an alarm the nearest detachments were to run to the threatened point.

G.-L. 409: A. 419, *a*; 420, 1: B. 227, 1, 2, *a*: H.-B. 421, 1: H. 489, 1.

8. negat sē posse, "he said that he could not."

mōre et exemplō: case? App. 142, *a*:



CAESAR'S FORTIFICATIONS ON THE RHONE

quō facilius posset: when is *quō* used in purpose clauses? App. 225, *a*, 2: G.-L. 545, 2: A. 531, 2, *a*: B. 282, *a*: H.-B. 502, 2, *b*: H. 568, 7.

sī cōnārentur, "if they should try."

sē invītō: construction? App. 150: G.-L. 399, n. 1: A. 418, *a*: B. 220, 3: H.-B. 414, *a*: H. 475, 3.

10. sī . . . cōnentur, "if they should try to use force."

prohibitūrum (sc. *se* . . . *esse*), "that he would stop them."

eā spē dēiectī, nāvibus iūnctīs ratibusque complūribus factīs, aliī vadīs Rhodanī, quā minima altitūdō flūminis erat, nōn numquam interdiū, saepius noctū sī perrumpere possent cōnātī, operis mūnītiōne et mīlitum concursū et tēlīs repulsī hōc cōnātū dēstitērunt.

9. Relinquēbātur ūna per Sēquanōs via, quā Sēquanīs

11. dēiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [iaciō, throw. App. 7], hurl *or* cast down; dislodge; kill; foil, disappoint. ∗

nāvis, -is, *f.*, ship, boat; **nāvis longa,** galley, ship of war; **nāvis onerāria,** transport. ∗

iungō, iungere, iūnxī, iūnctum, *tr.*, join *or* unite together, attach, connect. 4.

ratis, -is, *f.*, raft. 2.

complūrēs, -a, *adj.* [plūs, more], several, many; a great many. ∗

12. parvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, little, small, insignificant; *comp.*, **minor, minus,** lesser, smaller; shorter; **minus,** *as noun*, less; *sup.*, **minimus, -a, -um,** least, very small. ∗

13. numquam, *adv.* [ne-+umquam, ever], not ever, never; **nōn numquam,** sometimes. 3.

interdiū, *adv.* [diēs, day], during the day, by day. 1.

noctū, *adv.* [nox, night], by night. 4.

perrumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, -ruptum, *tr. and intr.* [rumpō, break], break through, force one's way through, force a passage. 1.

14. mūnītiō, -ōnis, *f.* [mūniō, fortify], fortifying; fortification, rampart, works, intrenchments. ∗

concursus, -ūs, *m.* [concurrō, run], a running together, attack, onset; collision. 2.

tēlum, -ī, *n.*, *a weapon for fighting at a distance*, missile, dart, javelin. ∗

repellō, repellere, reppulī, repulsum, *tr.* [re-+pellō, beat, drive], beat *or* drive back, repel, repulse. 4.

15. cōnātus, -ūs, *m.* [cōnor, try], attempt, undertaking. 1.

dēsistō, -sistere, -stitī, -stitum, *intr.* [sistō, stand], abandon, cease, give up. 4.

1. relinquō, -linquere, -līquī, -lic-

11. eā spē dēiectī, lit. "cast down from this expectation" = "disappointed in this expectation." **spē:** case? App. 134: G.-L. 390, 2: A. 402: B. 214, 2: H.-B. 408, 2, footnote: H. 464.

nāvibus iūnctīs, "by joining together boats," and thus making a pontoon bridge.

12. aliī: we should expect some corresponding word in the previous phrase, *nāvibus . . . factīs*. The meaning is that most of the Helvetii tried to cross by boats and rafts, but others by fords.

13. sī possent, "(to see) whether they could." For this use of *sī*, see App. 264, *b*: G.-L. 460, 1, *b*; 467: A. 576, *a*: B. 300, 3: H.-B. 582, 2, *a*: H. 649, II, 3.

14. concursū: cf. note on **dispōnit, 1. 6.**

repulsī, "were repulsed and."

15. cōnātū is an ablative of separation.

THIRD REFERENCES:

Accusative of extent of space
Ablative of separation
Ablative of means
Ablative absolute

Chap. 9-15. The Helvetii march out through the territory of the Sequani. Caesar, with a reinforced army, cuts to pieces a fourth of them and follows the rest.

Chap. 9. The Helvetii obtain permission from the Sequani to pass through their country.

1. ūna via, "only the way." This was through Pas de l'Écluse, the way mentioned in 6, 2.

quā, "and by this." Case? App. 144:

invītīs propter angustiās īre nōn poterant. Hīs cum suā sponte persuādēre nōn possent, lēgātōs ad Dumnorīgem Haeduum mittunt, ut eō dēprecātōre ā Sēquanīs impetrārent. Dumnorīx grātiā et largītiōne apud Sēquanōs plūrimum poterat et Helvētiīs erat amīcus, quod ex eā cīvitāte Orgetorīgis fīliam in mātrimōnium dūxerat, et cupiditāte rēgnī adductus novīs rēbus studēbat et quam plūrimās cīvitātēs suō beneficiō habēre obstrictās volēbat. Itaque rem suscipit et ā Sēquanīs

tum, *tr.* [**re-**+**linquō**, leave]. leave behind, leave, abandon; *pass.*, be left. remain. ✱

via, -ae, *f.*, way, road, route; journey, march. ✱

2. propter, *prep. with acc.* [**prope**, near], on account of, because of, in consequence of ✱

angustiae, -ārum, *f. pl.* [**angustus**, narrow], narrowness; a narrow place *or* pass, strait, defile; straits, difficulties, perplexity. ✱

3. spontis, *gen.*, and **sponte**, *abl.* (*obsolete nom.*, **spōns**), *f.*, of one's own accord, willingly, voluntarily; by one's self. 2.

4. dēprecātor, *m.* [**dēprecor**, plead for], mediator, intercessor. 1.

impetrō, 1, *tr.* [**in**+**patrō**, accomplish], obtain (*by request, entreaty, exertion*), accomplish, succeed in obtaining (*one's request*); **impetrāre ā (ab)**, gain permission from, persuade. ✱

5. grātia, -ae, *f.* [**grātus**, pleasing], favor, good will, gratitude, esteem, influence, popularity; **grātiās agere**, thank; **grātiam habēre**, to feel grateful; **grātiam referre**, to return a favor; **hanc grātiam referre**, to return a favor in this way; **grātiam inīre**, to gain favor; **grātiā** *following a gen.*, for the purpose of, in order to. ✱

largītiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**largior**, bribe], bribery. 1

8. novus, -a, -um, *adj.*, new, novel, unusual; fresh; **rēs novae**, a change of govèrnment, revolution; *sup.*, **novissimus, -a, -um**, latest, last; *as noun or with* **agmen**, those in the rear, the rear. ✱

studeō, -ēre, -uī, ——, *intr.*, be eager *or* zealous; desire, strive after, devote one's self to; pay attention to; accustom one's self to. ✱

beneficium, -cī, *n.* [**bene**, well+**faciō**, do], well-doing, benefit, favor, kindness. ✱

9. obstringō, -stringere, -strinxī,

G.-L. 389: A. 429, *a*: B. 218, 9: H.-B. 426: H. 476.

Sēquanīs invītīs, "if the Sequani should refuse." Ablative absolute.

2. cum possent: mode? App. 239: G.-L. 586: A. 549: B. 286, 2: H.-B. 526: H. 598.

suā sponte, "by their own efforts" or "by themselves." The phrase usually means "of their own accord."

3. Dumnorīgem: this is the Dumnorix who is mentioned in 3, 13 as having conspired with Orgetorix. Although that plot had failed he was still seeking a chance to make himself king.

4. ut impetrārent is a clause of purpose.

eō dēprecātōre, lit. "he being mediator" = "by his mediation."

5. grātiā: case? App. 138: G.-L. 408: A. 404: B. 219: H.-B. 444: H. 475.

6. Helvētiīs: case? App. 122: G.-L. 359: A. 384: B. 192, 1: H.-B. 362, footnote 3, *a*: H. 434, 2.

8. rēbus: case? App. 115: G.-L. 346, R. 2: A. 367: B. 187, II: H.-B. 362, footnote 3, *b*: H. 426, 1.

suō . . . obstrictās, lit. "to hold bound by his kindness" = "to keep under obligations."

impetrat ut per fīnēs suōs Helvētiōs īre patiantur, obsidēsque 10
utī inter sēsē dent perficit: Sēquanī, nē itinere Helvētiōs prohibeant; Helvētiī, ut sine maleficiō et iniūriā trānseant.

10. Caesarī renūntiātur Helvētiīs esse in animō per agrum Sēquanōrum et Haeduōrum iter in Santonum fīnēs facere, quī nōn longē ā Tolōsātium fīnibus absunt, quae cīvitās est in prōvinciā. Id sī fieret, intellegēbat magnō cum perīculō prōvinciae

-strictum, *tr.* [**stringō**, tie], bind, hold *under obligations*, pledge. 2.

itaque, *conj.* [**ita**, so], and so, therefore, accordingly. ✱

10. obsēs, -idis, *m. and f.* [**obsideō**, blockade], *one that is guarded*, hostage; pledge, security. ✱

1. renūntiō, 1, *tr.* [**re-**+**nūntius**, message], bring back word, bring news, report; declare elected. ✱

2. Santonī, -ōrum, *or* **Santonēs, -um**, *m.* (Ded), the Santoni (săn′tō-nī), *or* Santones (săn′tō-nēz). 3.

3. Tolōsātēs, -ium, *m.*, the Tolosates (tŏl″ō-sā′tēz), *the people of Tolosa*. 1.

4. intellegō, -legere, -lēxī, -lēctum, *tr.* [**inter**+**legō**, choose, select], select *or* distinguish between; understand; know; see, perceive, realize; find out, learn. ✱

10. obsidēs: all through Caesar's narrative we find that states were obliged to bind themselves to carry out their agreements by giving hostages. The hostages were usually the children of the most influential men of the state, and were liable to enslavement or death if the state failed to fulfill its agreement.

11. Sēquanī, Helvētiī: sc. *obsidēs dent;* i.e. the Sequani bound themselves not to stop the Helvetii, etc. The clauses are substantive volitive clauses, objects of the implied phrase "bind themselves."

THIRD REFERENCES:
Dative with special verbs
Dative with adjectives

Chap. 10. Caesar brings more troops from Italy.

1. Caesarī: case? App. 114, *c*: G.-L. 345: A. 362; 365: B. 187, I: H.-B. 365: H. 424; 425, 1.

renūntiātur: tense? App. 190, *a*: G.-L. 229: A. 469: B. 259, 3: H.-B. 491, 1: H. 532, 3. Caesar had sent out spies and scouts to report the movements of the Helvetii.

Helvētiīs: case? App. 117: G.-L. 349: A. 373: B. 190: H.-B. 374: H. 430.

esse is the subject of *renūntiātur*.

2. facere is the subject of *esse*.

3. nōn longē: the distance is really about 130 miles, but the Helvetii would be more dangerous in the territory of the Santones than in their own country, because they would no longer be hemmed in by natural barriers. Caesar had reason to fear that either the Helvetii or the Gauls whom they should drive from their homes would raid the Province; and since it was his duty to protect the Province he was justified in forcing the Helvetii to remain at home. He does not choose to add, however, that this movement of the Helvetii gave him an excellent opportunity to interfere in the affairs of Gaul, and thereby fitted in with his plans for the conquest of the country.

4. id sī fieret, "if this should be carried out," is a subordinate clause in indirect discourse, depending on *futūrum:* mode? App. 269: G.-L. 650: A. 580: B. 314: H.-B. 534, 2, II: H. 643. Caesar's thought was, "if this shall be carried out [future indicative], it will, etc."

magnō . . . futūrum, "that it would be (attended) with great danger to the province." **prōvinciae** is a genitive.

futūrum ut hominēs bellicōsōs, populī Rōmānī inimīcōs, locīs patentibus maximēque frūmentāriīs fīnitimōs habēret. Ob eās causās eī mūnītiōnī quam fēcerat T. Labiēnum lēgātum praeficit; ipse in Ītaliam magnīs itineribus contendit duāsque ibi legiōnēs cōnscrībit, et trēs, quae circum Aquilēiam hiemābant, ex hībernīs ēdūcit, et quā proximum iter in ulteriōrem

5. bellicōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**bellum,** war], of *or* full of war, warlike. 3.

6. patēns, -entis, *adj.* [**pateō,** be open], open, unobstructed, accessible. 1.

frūmentārius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**frūmentum,** grain], of *or* pertaining to grain; *of places,* fruitful, productive of grain; **rēs frūmentāria,** supply of grain, provisions. ✱

7. T. *abbr. for* **Titus** (tī′ tŭs), *a Roman praenomen.* ✱

Labiēnus, -ī, *m.*, Titus Atius Labienus (tī′ tŭs ā′ shyŭs lā″bi-ē′ nŭs), *Caesar's most trusted lieutenant in the Gallic War. In the Civil War he aided Pompey and was slain at Munda* 45 B.C. ✱

8. praeficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *tr.* [**faciō,** make], make before; place over, put in command of, put at the head of, place in charge of. 4.

Ītalia, -ae, *f.*, Italy, *sometimes (in Caesar) including Cisalpine Gaul, but usually including only the rest of the peninsula.* ✱

9. ibi, *adv.*, there, in that place. ✱

cōnscrībō, -scrībere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptum, *tr.* [**scrībō,** write], *write together in a list;* levy, enroll, enlist: write. ✱

circum, *prep. with acc.* [**circus,** a circle], around, about, near. 2.

Aquilēia, -ae, *f.*, Aquileia (ăk″wĭ-lē′ yą), *a city of Cisalpine Gaul.* 1.

hiemō, 1, *intr.* [**hiems,** winter], pass the winter, winter. ✱

10. hīberna, -ōrum, *n.* [*sc.* **castra,** camp], winter camp, winter quarters. ✱

ēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**dūcō,** lead], lead out *or* forth; draw (*a sword*). ✱

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5. ūt habēret is the subject of *futūrum:* mode? App. 229, *b*: G.-L. 553, 3: A. 569, 2: B. 297, 2: H.-B. 521, 3, *a*: H. 571, 1.

inimīcōs is here used as a noun, and therefore a genitive depends on it. If used as an adjective it would govern the dative.

locīs is probably a dative depending on *fīnitimōs*, though it may be an ablative of place.

6. habēret: sc. *prōvincia.*

7. mūnītiōnī: case? App. 116, I: G.-L. 347: A. 370, *a*, note 1: B. 187, III, 2: H.-B. 376, *a*: H. 429, 1.

lēgātum: see Int. 38.

8. Ītaliam: i.e. Cisalpine Gaul, which was one of the provinces under his proconsular command.

itineribus: case? App. 142: G.-L. 399: A. 412: B. 220, 1: H.-B. 445, 2: H. 473, 3.

9. cōnscrībit: he did this without authority from Rome. He had been given only four legions,—the one in Transalpine Gaul and the three at Aquileia. But the situation was more serious than the Roman Senate realized. He therefore increased his army to six legions, perhaps 24,000 men. With these legions and some auxiliary troops he had to oppose 92,000 fighting men, according to the Gallic records given in chap. 29.

10. hībernīs: case? App. 134, *a*: G.-L. 390, 1: A. 426, 1: B. 229: H.-B. 408, 1: H. 461.

quā proximum iter erat, "where there was the shortest route." He chose the pass of Mount Genèvre, and the route is shown on the map facing p. 42. He did not wish to return to Geneva, for by this time the Helvetii had left their

Galliam per Alpēs erat cum hīs quīnque legiōnibus īre contendit. Ibi Ceutronēs et Graiocelī et Caturīgēs, locīs superiōribus occupātīs, itinere exercitum prohibēre cōnantur. Complūribus hīs proeliīs pulsīs, ab Ocelō, quod est oppidum citeriōris prōvinciae extrēmum, in fīnēs Vocontiōrum ulteriōris prōvinciae diē septimō pervenit; inde in Allobrogum fīnēs, ab Allobrogibus in Segusiāvōs exercitum dūcit. Hī sunt extrā prōvinciam trāns Rhodanum prīmī.

11. Helvētiī iam per angustiās et fīnēs Sēquanōrum suās cōpiās trādūxerant, et in Haeduōrum fīnēs pervēnerant

11. Alpēs, -ium, *f. pl.* (Cghi), the Alpes (ăl′pēz), *better*, the Alps. ✱

quīnque (V), *card. num. adj., indecl.*, five. 4.

12. Ceutronēs, -um, *m.* (Dg), the Ceutrones (sū′trō-nēz). 1.

Graiocelī, -ōrum, *m.* (Dg), the Graiocelī (grā-yŏs′ē-lī). 1.

Caturīgēs, -um, *m.* (Dg), the Caturiges (kăt′ū-rī′jēz). 1.

superior, -ius, *adj.* [*comp. of* **superus**, high. App. 44], (1) *of place*, upper, higher, superior; (2) *of time*, previous, earlier, former. ✱

14. Ocelum, -ī, *n.* (Dg), Ocelum (ŏs′ē-lŭm). 1.

citerior, -ius, *comp. adj.* (App. 43), nearer, hither; **Gallia citerior** (=**Cisalpīna**), Cisalpine Gaul, *on the nearer (Italian) side of the Alps.* ✱

15. Vocontiī, -ōrum, *m.* (Df), the Vocontii (vō-kŏn′shyī). 1.

16. septimus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.* [**septem**, seven], seventh. ✱

inde, *adv.*, from that place, thence; then, thereupon. ✱

17. Segusiāvī, -ōrum, *m.* (Def), the Segusiavi (sĕg″ū-shī-ā′vī). 1.

extrā, *adv., and prep. with acc.*, out of, outside of, beyond, without. 1.

18. prīmus, -a, -um, *adj., sup.* (App. 43), first, foremost; first part of; *pl. as noun*, the first, the front rank *or* ranks; leaders, chiefs; **in prīmīs**, especially. ✱

2. trādūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**trāns**+**dūcō**, lead], lead across,

country. It is estimated that Caesar spent two months in securing his reinforcements.

11. legiōnibus: case? App. 140: G.-L. 392, R. 1: A. 413: B. 222: H.-B. 420: H. 473, 1.

13. complūribus . . . proeliīs: English order, *hīs pulsīs* (ablative absolute) *complūribus proeliīs* (ablative of means).

15. prōvinciae: case? App. 99: G.-L. 362: A. 343: B. 198: H.-B. 339: H. 440, 1.

17. in Segusiāvōs: i.e. into that part of their territory which lies between the Rhone and the Arar. He encamped on the heights above the city of Lyons. Labienus must have rejoined him there.

THIRD REFERENCES:
Possessive genitive
Indirect object
Dative with compound verbs
Ablative of place from which
Ablative of accompaniment
Historical present
Subordinate clause in indirect discourse

Chap. 11. Three states ask Caesar to protect them against the Helvetii.

1. iam, "by this time."

angustiās: at Pas de l'Écluse.

2. pervēnerant: i.e. the head of their column had crossed the Arar, though its rear was some miles from

eōrumque agrōs populābantur. Haeduī, cum sē suaque ab iīs dēfendere nōn possent, lēgātōs ad Caesarem mittunt rogātum auxilium: Ita sē omnī tempore dē populō Rōmānō meritōs esse ut paene in cōnspectū exercitūs nostrī agrī vāstārī, līberī in servitūtem abdūcī, oppida expugnārī nōn dēbuerint. Eōdem tempore Ambarrī, necessāriī et cōnsanguineī Haeduōrum,

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lead over; take across, transport; transfer, convey, pass on; win over. ✱

3. populor, 1, *tr.*, devastate, ravage, lay waste. 4.

4. dēfendō, -fendere, -fendī, -fēnsum, *tr.* [**fendō,** strike], keep *or* ward off, repel; defend, protect. ✱

5. auxilium, -lī, *n.* [**augeō,** increase], help, assistance, aid; *pl.*, auxiliary troops; reinforcements. ✱

ita, *adv.*, so, thus, in this way; as follows; **ut . . . ita,** in proportion as . . . in such proportion, as . . . so; **nōn ita,** not so very, not very; **ita . . . ut,** just . . . as; so . . . that. ✱

mereō, *and* **mereor,** 2, *tr.*, deserve, merit, be worthy of; win, earn, incur (**odium**); serve *as a soldier* (*i.e. earn pay*). 3.

6. paene, *adv.*, nearly, almost. ✱

cōnspectus, -ūs, *m.* [**cōnspiciō,** look at], sight, view; presence. ✱

vāstō, 1, *tr.* [**vāstus,** waste], lay waste, ravage, devastate. 3.

līberī, -ōrum, *m.*, [**līber,** free], *the free members of the household* (*as opposed to slaves*); children. ✱

7. servitūs, -ūtis, *f.* [**servus,** a slave], slavery, servitude. ✱

abdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**dūcō,** lead], lead away, draw *or* carry off, withdraw. 1.

expugnō, 1, *tr.* [**pugnō,** fight], take *or* carry by storm, capture by assault; overpower, sack. ✱

dēbeō, 2, *tr.* [**dē**+**habeō,** have], *have, or keep from some one;* owe; *with inf.*, ought, must; *pass.*, be due. ✱

8. Ambarrī, -ōrum, *m.* (Cf), the Ambarri (ăm-băr'ī), *clients of the Haedui.* 2.

necessārius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**necesse,** necessary], necessary, requisite, pressing; *with* **tempus,** critical; *as noun,* kinsman, friend. ✱

cōnsanguineus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**sanguis,** blood], of the same blood; *as noun,* kinsman, relative. 3.

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that river. They had traveled only about a hundred miles during the two months of Caesar's absence. Much of this time, however, had been spent in negotiations with the Sequani. Their line of march must have been at least fifty miles in length, and their progress was necessarily slow, especially at the pass. For their route see the map facing p. 42.

3. cum possent: causal.

suaque, "and their property."

4. rogātum: form and use? App. 295: G.-L. 435, n. 3: A. 509: B. 340, 1, *a*: H.-B. 612, *a*: H. 632, 1; 633.

5. omnī tempore, "on every occasion."

meritōs esse depends on the idea of "saying" which is implied in *rogātum.* About sixty years before, the Haedui had been called "brothers" of the Roman people, and ever since that time their relations with Rome had been friendly; but we do not know that they had ever been of assistance to Rome.

6. ut agrī vāstārī nōn dēbuerint, "that their lands ought not to have been devastated." **dēbuerint:** mode? App. 226: G.-L. 552: A. 537, 1: B. 284, 1: H.-B. 521, 2: H. 570.

nostrī = *Rōmānī.* It agrees with *exercitūs.*

Caesarem certiōrem faciunt sēsē dēpopulātīs agrīs nōn facile ab oppidīs vim hostium prohibēre. Item Allobrogēs quī trāns Rhodanum vīcōs possessiōnēsque habēbant fugā sē ad Caesarem recipiunt et dēmōnstrant sibi praeter agrī solum nihil esse reliquī. Quibus rēbus adductus Caesar nōn exspectandum sibi statuit dum, omnibus fortūnīs sociōrum cōnsūmptīs, in Santonōs Helvētiī pervenīrent.

12. Flūmen est Arar, quod per fīnēs Haeduōrum et

9. dēpopulor, 1, *tr.* **populor**, lay waste], lay waste, ravage. 2.

10. hostis, -is, *m., f.*, (*public*) enemy *or* foe *in distinction from* **inimicus**, *a personal enemy; pl.*, the enemy. ✱

11. possessiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**possideō**, possess], possession, occupation; a possession, property. 4.

fuga, -ae, *f.*, flight; **in fugam conicere** *or* **dare**, put to flight. ✱

12. dēmōnstrō, 1, *tr.* [**mōnstrō**, show], point out, show, explain, describe; declare, state, say. ✱

praeter, *prep. with acc.* [**prae**, before], before; beyond, past; contrary to; in addition to, except, besides. ✱

solum, -ī, *n.*, bottom; ground, soil, earth. 1.

nihil, *indecl. noun, n.*, nothing; *with gen.*, no, none of; *acc. as adv.*, not, not at all, by no means; **nōn nihil**, somewhat. ✱

13. exspectō, 1, *tr.* [**spectō**, look at], look out for, await, expect; wait to see; anticipate, apprehend. ✱

14. statuō, statuere, statuī, statūtum, *tr.* [**status**, position], put in position, set up, place; determine, resolve; judge, pass sentence; think, consider. ✱

fortūna, -ae, *f.* [**fors**, chance], fortune, luck, chance, opportunity; lot, condition; good fortune, success; property, estate. ✱

cōnsūmō, -sūmere, -sūmpsī, -sūmptum, *tr.* [**sūmō**, take], *take together or all at once;* devour, consume, destroy; use up, waste, pass. 3.

1. Arar, Araris (*acc.* **-im**), *m.* (CDfg), the Arar (ā'rạr), *the modern* Saone. 4.

9. sēsē dēpopulātīs agrīs, "that their lands had been laid waste and that they," etc. In a number of deponent verbs the perfect participle is used with a passive meaning.

10. Allobrogēs, quī . . . habēbant: most of the Allobroges were south of the Rhone and were not troubled; but the map shows that some were north of the river and on the route of the Helvetii.

12. sibi nihil esse reliquī, "that to them there was nothing of a remainder" = "that they had nothing left." **sibi:** case? App. 117: G.-L. 349: A. 373: B. 190: H.-B. 374: H. 430. **reliquī** is used as a noun and is a partitive genitive: App. 101, *a*: G.-L. 369, R. 2: A. 346, *a*, 1: B. 201, 2, *a*: H.-B. 346, *a*: H. 440, 5, note.

13. quibus: use of relative? App. 173, *a*: G.-L. 619, R. 1: A. 303, 2: B. 251, 6: H.-B. 284, 8: H. 510.

nōn exspectandum (sc. *esse*) **sibi**, "that it was not to be waited by him" = "that he must not wait." **exspectandum:** construction? App. 285, II, *a*: G.-L. 251, 1: A. 194, *b*: B. 337, 7, *b*, 1: H.-B. 600, 3; 162: H. 237. **sibi:** case? App. 118: G.-L. 215, 2: A. 374, *a*: B. 189, 1: H.-B. 373, 1: H. 431.

14. dum pervenīrent, "until they should arrive."

THIRD REFERENCES:
Dative of possessor
Relative instead of demonstrative

Chap. 12. Caesar destroys the Tigurini, the rearguard of the Helvetii.

1. flūmen est Arar, "there is a river (named) the Arar."

Sēquanōrum in Rhodanum īnfluit, incrēdibilī lēnitāte, ita **ut** oculīs in utram partem fluat iūdicārī nōn possit. Id Helvētiī ratibus ac lintribus iūnctīs trānsībant. Ubi per explōrātōrēs Caesar certior factus est trēs iam partēs cōpiārum Helvētiōs id flūmen trādūxisse, quārtam ferē partem citrā flūmen Ararim reliquam esse, dē tertiā vigiliā cum legiōnibus tribus ē castrīs profectus ad eam partem pervēnit quae nōndum flūmen trāns-

2. incrēdibilis, -e, *adj.* [**in-** + **crēdibilis,** credible], incredible, unlikely; extraordinary. 4.

lēnitās, -tātis, *f.* [**lēnis,** smooth], smoothness, gentleness. 1.

3. oculus, -ī, *m.*, eye. 3.

uter, utra, utrum, *gen.* **utrīus** (App. 32), *adj.* (1) *as interrog.*, which one *or* which *of two;* (2) *as rel.*, the one who, *of two*, whichever. 1.

iūdicō, 1, *tr.* [**iūdex,** a judge], pass judgment on, judge, decide, determine; think, consider. ✱

4. linter, -tris, *f.*, skiff, rowboat, canoe. 2.

explōrātor, -ōris, *m.* [**explōrō,** search out], explorer, scout, spy. ✱

6. quārtus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.* [**quattuor,** four], fourth. ✱

citrā, *prep. with acc.*, on this side of. 3.

7. vigilia, -ae, *f.* [**vigil,** awake], wakefulness, watching; a watch, *one of the four equal divisions of the night, used by the Romans in reckoning time.* ✱

castrum, -ī, *n.*, fort; *pl.*, **castra,** **castrōrum,** fortified camp, camp; **castra facere** *or* **pōnere,** pitch camp; **castra movēre,** break up camp. ✱

2. incrēdibilī lēnitāte, "of remarkably slow current": descriptive ablative.

ut possit: mode? App. 226: G.-L. 552: A. 537, 1: B. 284, 1: H.-B. 521, 2: H. 570.

Why is the present tense used? Strictly because Caesar meant "can," not "could." Every subjunctive tense has a meaning and is used because that meaning is needed in the sentence; at the same time, however, they are almost invariably used in accordance with the rule for sequence of tenses. Learn once for all this very important rule, and the distinction between principal and historical tenses: App. 202; 203: G.-L. 509; 510; 511: A. 482, 1, 2; 483: B. 266, B; 267, 1, 2, 3: H.-B. 476, foot-note 2: H. 198; 543; 544; 545.

3. in . . . fluat, "in which direction it flows": mode? App. 262: G.-L. 467: A. 573; 574: B. 300, 1, *a*: H.-B. 534, 2, III; 537, *b*: H. 649, II.

4. ratibus, lintribus: ablatives of means.

iūnctīs modifies only *lintribus.*

trānsībant: at a point about twelve miles north of Caesar's camp. Excavations in this vicinity have brought to light numerous graves which give evidence of hasty interment, as if after a battle.

5. trēs . . . trādūxisse, "that the Helvetii had already conveyed three-fourths of their troops across this river." The verb *trādūxisse* governs two objects,—*partēs* depending on the meaning of the simple verb *dūcō*, *flūmen* depending on the meaning of the preposition *trāns:* App. 127: G.-L. 331, R. 1: A. 388, *b*: B. 175, 2, *a*, 1: H.-B. 391, 2: H. 406.

6. citrā: i.e. on the east.

7. dē tertiā vigiliā, "just after (the beginning of) the third watch"="just after midnight."

legiōnibus: how many men in a legion? Int. 33.

ierat. Eōs impedītōs et inopīnantēs aggressus magnam partem eōrum concīdit; reliquī sēsē fugae mandārunt atque in proximās silvās abdidērunt. Is pāgus appellābātur Tigurīnus; nam omnis cīvitās Helvētia in quattuor pāgōs dīvīsa est. Hīc pāgus ūnus, cum domō exīsset patrum nostrōrum memoriā, L. Cassium cōnsulem interfēcerat et eius exercitum sub iugum mīserat. Ita sīve cāsū sīve cōnsiliō deōrum immortālium, quae pars cīvitātis Helvētiae īnsignem calamitātem populō

9. impedītus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **impediō**, hinder], hindered, burdened, impeded, delayed; hindered *or* burdened by baggage; occupied *or* engaged in; at a disadvantage; *of places*, difficult of passage. ✻

inopīnāns, -antis, *adj.* [**in-**+**opīnāns**, expecting], not expecting, not suspecting, unawares, off one's guard. 2.

aggredior, -gredī, -gressus sum, *tr.* [**ad**+**gradior**, step], advance to *or* against; attack. 4.

10. concīdō, -cīdere, -cīdī, -cīsum, *tr.* [**caedō**, cut], cut down, slay, kill; cut off. 3.

mandō, 1, *tr.* [**manus**, hand+**dō**, give], *give into one's hands;* entrust, commit; enjoin, order, command. ✻

11. silva, -ae, *f.*, a wood, forest, woods. ✻

abdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [**dō**, put], put away, remove, withdraw, hide, conceal. ✻

pāgus, -ī, *m.*, village; district, province, canton. ✻

Tigurīnus, -a, -um, of *or* belonging to the Tigurini; *pl. as noun*, **Tigurīnī** (Cg), the Tigurini (tĭg″ū-rī′nī). 2.

12. nam, *conj.*, for. ✻

quattuor (**IV**), *card. num. adj., indecl.*, four. ✻

14. interficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *tr.* [**faciō**, make], make away with, kill, destroy. ✻

15. sīve *and* **seu,** *conj.* [**sī**, if+**ve**, or], or if, if; or; whether; **sīve . . . sīve**, either . . . or, whether . . . or, to see if . . . or. ✻

cāsus, -ūs, *m.* [**cadō**, fall], *what befalls;* accident, chance; misfortune, fate; crisis; **cāsū**, by chance. ✻

deus, -ī (*nom. pl.*, **dīī**; *dat. pl.*, **dīs**), *m.*, god, deity. 4.

immortālis, -e, *adj.* [**in-**+**mortālis**, mortal], not mortal, immortal. 3.

16. īnsignis, -e, *adj.* [**signō**, mark], marked, remarkable; *n. as noun*, mark, sign; ornament, trapping. 4.

calamitās, -tātis, *f.*, misfortune, disaster, defeat. ✻

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10. mandārunt = *mandāvērunt:* form? App. 72: G.-L. 131, 1: A. 181, *a*: B. 116, 1: H.-B. 163, 1: H. 238.

in silvās: from the English point of view we might expect the ablative (place where), but the verb implies motion into,—"ran into and hid."

13. cum exīsset: mode? App. 240; 242, *a*: G.-L. 585: A. 546, notes 1, 2, 3: B. 288, 1, B: H.-B. 524: H. 600, II, 1. **exīsset** = *exiisset.*

memoriā: case? App. 153: G.-L. 393: A. 423: B. 231: H.-B. 439: H. 487.

14. Cassium, sub iugum: cf. 7, 13, 14.

16. quae pars . . . ea, "that part which." Not infrequently the antecedent is thus expressed in the relative clause instead of the principal clause, and the relative clause then precedes the antecedent.

populō: the compound *inferō* governs the indirect object.

Rōmānō intulerat, ea prīnceps poenās persolvit. Quā in rē Caesar nōn sōlum pūblicās sed etiam prīvātās iniūriās ultus est, quod eius socerī L. Pīsōnis avum, L. Pīsōnem lēgātum, Tigurīnī eōdem proeliō quō Cassium interfēcerant.

13. Hōc proeliō factō, reliquās cōpiās Helvētiōrum ut cōnsequī posset, pontem in Ararī faciendum cūrat atque ita exercitum trādūcit. Helvētiī repentīnō eius adventū commōtī, cum id quod ipsī diēbus XX aegerrimē cōnfēcerant, ut flūmen trānsīrent, illum ūnō diē fēcisse intellegerent, lēgātōs ad

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17. persolvō, -solvere, -solvī, -solūtum, *tr.* [**solvō**, pay], pay in full; suffer (*punishment*). 1.

18. sōlum, *adv.* [**sōlus**, alone], only, merely. ✱

pūblicus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**populus**, people], of the state *or* people, common, public; *n. as noun*, public, public view; **rēs pūblica**, common weal, state. ✱

sed, *conj.*, but, but yet (*a stronger adversative than* **autem** *or* **at**). ✱

ulciscor, ultus sum, *tr.*, avenge; punish, take vengeance on. 3.

19. socer, -erī, *m.*, father-in-law. 1.

avus, -ī, *m.*, grandfather. 2.

Pīsō, -ōnis; *m.*, Lucius Calpurnius Piso (lū'shyus kăl-pĕr'nĭ-ŭs pī'sō), *killed in the defeat of Cassius's army by the Tigurini*, 107 B.C. 1.

2. cōnsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, *tr.* [**sequor**, follow], follow up; go after, pursue; reach, overtake; gain, attain, accomplish; ensue, succeed. ✱

cūrō, 1, *tr.* [**cūra**, care], care for, take care of, provide for; *with gerundive* (App. 285, II, *b*), have, order. 4.

3. repentīnus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**repēns**, sudden], sudden, unexpected, hasty. 3.

commoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, *tr.* [**moveō**, move], move *or* excite thoroughly, rouse, agitate, alarm. ✱

4. vīgintī (XX), *card. num. adj.*, *indecl.*, twenty. ✱

aegrē, *adv.* [**aeger**, ill], hardly, with difficulty, scarcely. *Comp.*, **aegrius**; *sup.*, **aegerrimē** (App. 40). 3.

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17. prīnceps persolvit, "was the first to pay."

19. Note the accumulation of appositives, — **Pīsōnis** with *socerī*, **Pīsōnem** with *avum*, **lēgātum** with *Pīsōnem*.

socerī: in the year 59 Caesar had married Calpurnia, daughter of the Lucius Calpurnius Piso mentioned in **6**, 15 as one of the consuls for the year 58.

20. quō Cassium: the same verb *interfēcerant* belongs in the relative clause and in the principal clause.

THIRD REFERENCES:
Ablative of time
Result clause
Narrative cum clause

Chap. 13. The Helvetii haughtily ask for peace.

1. ut would usually stand before *reliquās*.

2. pontem faciendum cūrat, "he had a bridge made": construction? App. 285, II, *b*: G.-L. 430: A. 500, 4: B. 337, 7, *b*, 2: H.-B. 612, III: H. 622. This bridge was probably of boats, and was made by the chief of engineers: see **Int. 40.**

in Ararī, "over the Arar."

4. cum intellegerent, "since they saw," or better "seeing." The object of *intellegerent* is *illum fēcisse*. **id** is the object of *fēcisse*. **ut trānsīrent,** "(namely) the crossing of the river," is in apposition with *id*: mode? App. 229, *a*: G.-L. 553, 1: A. 568: B. 297, 1: H.-B. 521, 3, *a*: H. 571, 4.

5. lēgātōs, "envoys."

eum mittunt; cuius lēgātiōnis Dīvicō prīnceps fuit, quī bellō Cassiānō dūx Helvētiōrum fuerat. Is ita cum Caesare ēgit: Sī pācem populus Rōmānus cum Helvētiīs faceret, in eam partem ītūrōs atque ibi futūrōs Helvētiōs ubi eōs Caesar cōnstituisset atque esse voluisset; sīn bellō persequī persevērāret, remi- 10
nīscerētur et veteris incommodī populī Rōmānī et prīstinae

6. Dīvicō, -ōnis, *m.*, Divico (dĭv'ĭ-kō), *an Helvetian chieftain.* 2.

7. Cassiānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Cassius, *see* **Cassius.** 1.

agō, agere, ēgī, āctum, *tr.*, set in motion; drive (*of animals*); move forward, advance (*of military works*); do, transact, carry on (*of business*); discuss, speak; hold (**conventum**); give, render (**grātiās**); plead (**causam** *or* **rem**); **quod agitur,** the matter in hand; **rēs agitur,** something is at stake. ∗

sī, *conj.*, if however, but if. 1.

10. persequor, -secūtus sum, *tr.* [**sequor,** follow], follow through, continue in; pursue, follow up; avenge. 2.

persevērō, 1, *intr.*, persist, persevere. 1.

reminiscor, -ī, *intr.* [**mēns,** mind], call to mind, remember. 1.

11. vetus, -eris, *adj.*, old, ancient, former; *with* **mīlitēs,** veteran. ∗

incommodum, -ī, *n.* [**incommodus,**

6. Divico was an old man, for the battle was fought 49 years before.

7. The rest of this chapter and the whole of the next are in indirect discourse. If the teacher wishes the class, at this point, to make a more detailed study of the construction than is called for by the notes, he will find help in the direct form of these speeches as printed after Book VII.

Remember the important facts already learned,—that in every declarative sentence the principal verb will be an infinitive, and that in every subordinate clause the verb will be a subjunctive. Usually the future infinitive shows that the speaker used a future indicative, a present infinitive shows that he used a present indicative, and a perfect infinitive shows that he used a past tense of the indicative. But note that not every infinitive stands for an indicative in the direct form; for all infinitives in the direct form are retained unchanged in the indirect. Note that every subjunctive follows the rule of sequence of tenses: App. 202; 203: G.-L. 509; 510; 511: A. 482, 1, 2; 483: B. 266, B; 267, 1, 2, 3: H.-B. 476, foot-note 2: H. 198; 543; 544; 545.

sī . . . faceret. "if . . . should make." Only the sense of the passage shows that *faceret* stands for an original future rather than a present, and for an indicative rather than a subjunctive.

9. Helvētiōs is the subject of *ītūrōs* and *futūrōs.*

eōs is the subject of **esse.**

ubi cōnstituisset, "where he should have decided" = "where he should decide" or "where he decided." The pluperfect can stand equally well for the perfect, the pluperfect, or the future perfect; but the Helvetii do not promise to return to their own country, and Caesar had not yet decided to settle them anywhere else: therefore *cōnstituisset* must stand for a future perfect, a tense rarely used in English.

10. persevērāret stands for a future, like *faceret*, l. 8.

reminiscerētur, "he should remember." Since this is a principal clause the use of the subjunctive shows that the sentence is not declarative. App. 267: G.-L. 652: A. 588: B. 316: H.-B. 534, 2; 538: H. 642.

11. et . . . et, "both . . . and."

incommodī: i.e. the defeat of Cassius: case? App. 107: G.-L. 376: A.

virtūtis Helvētiōrum. Quod imprōvīsō ūnum pāgum adortus esset, cum iī quī flūmen trānsīssent suīs auxilium ferre nōn possent, nē ob eam rem aut suae magnopere virtūtī tribueret aut ipsōs dēspiceret; sē ita ā patribus maiōribusque suīs didicisse ut magis virtūte contenderent quam dolō aut īnsidiīs nīterentur. Quārē nē committeret ut is locus ubi cōnstitissent

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inconvenient], inconvenience, disadvantage, trouble; disaster, defeat, loss, injury. 1.

pristinus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*for* **priustinus,** *from* **prior,** former], former, original; previous, preceding. 4.

12. imprōvīsō, *adv.* [**imprōvīsus,** unforeseen], unexpectedly, without warning. 1.

adorior, -orīrī, -ortus sum, *tr.* [**orior,** arise], rise against, assail, attack. ✱

13. ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum (App. 81), *tr. and intr.; tr.*, bear, carry, bring; endure, suffer, support, withstand; receive; tell, report; give, render (*aid*); offer, propose (*terms*); **graviter** *or* **molestē ferre,** be annoyed *or* angry at; *pass.* (*sometimes*) **rush:** *intr. almost* = *verb* to be. ✱

14. magnopere, *adv.* [**magnus,** great + **opus,** work], *with great labor;* especially, greatly, exceedingly, earnestly. ✱

tribuō, tribuere, tribuī, tribūtum, *tr.* [**tribus,** a tribe *or* division], divide, distribute; attribute, assign, allot, ascribe; grant, do for the sake of, render. 2.

15. dēspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectum, *tr.* [**speciō,** look], look down; look down upon, scorn, despise. 2.

maior, maius, *adj.* [*comp. of* **magnus,** great], greater (*in degree, size, time, etc.*); older, elder; *as noun,* **maiōrēs nātū,** elders, old men; **maiōrēs,** ancestors. ✱

16. discō, discere, didicī, ——, *tr. and intr.*, learn, be taught. 1.

dolus, -ī, *m.*, craft, trick, treachery. 2.

insidiae, -ārum, *f. pl.* [**sedeō, sit**], a sitting *or* lying in wait; ambush, ambuscade, treachery; artifice, crafty device. ✱

17. nītor, nītī, nīxus sum, *intr.*, rest *or* rely upon; exert one's self, strive, endeavor. 1.

quārē, *adv.* [**quī,** which + **rēs,** thing], (1) *interrog.*, why? wherefore? (2) *rel.*, wherefore; on this account, therefore. ✱

committō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**mittō,** send], join, splice; commit (*a crime*), do; allow, permit; entrust; **proelium committere,** join *or* begin battle. ✱

cōnsistō, -sistere, -stitī, ——, *intr.* [**sistō,** stand], take a stand *or* position, keep one's position, stand, form (*of soldiers*); stop, halt, remain, stay; (*of ships*) ride at anchor; consist in, depend *or* rest on. ✱

350, *c*: B. 206, 2: H.-B. 350: H. 454, 1.

12. quod adortus esset, "as to the fact that he had attacked."

14. nē suae magnopere virtūtī tribueret, lit., "he should not greatly ascribe to his own prowess" = "he should not overrate his own prowess." For mode cf. *reminīscerētur*, l. 10.

15. ipsōs, sē: i.e. the Helvetii.

16. ut contenderent: a result clause.

magis quam, "rather than."

dolō: case? App. 143, *a*: G.-L. 401, n. 6: A. 431: B. 218, 3: H.-B. 438, 1: H. 476, 3.

17. The meaning of the last sentence is, "Do not let the spot on which we stand become famous as the scene of your bloody defeat."

cōnstitissent stands for a perfect in-

ex calamitāte populī Rōmānī et interneciōne exercitūs nōmen caperet aut memoriam prōderet.

14. Hīs Caesar ita respondit: Eō sibi minus dubitātiōnis darī, quod eās rēs quās lēgātī Helvētiī commemorāssent memoriā tenēret, atque eō gravius ferre quō minus meritō populī Rōmānī accidissent; quī sī alicuius iniūriae sibi cōnscius fuisset, nōn fuisse difficile cavēre; sed eō dēceptum, quod

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18. interneciō, -ōnis, *f.* [**necō,** destroy], extermination, annihilation, utter destruction. 2.

nōmen, -inis, *n.*, name, title; reputation, prestige; **nōmine** *with gen.*, in the name of, as; **suō nōmine,** on his *or* their own account, personally. ✱

19. prōdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [**dō,** give], give forth, reveal; betray, give up; transmit, hand down; **memoriā prōditum,** told in tradition, handed down. 2.

1. dubitātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**dubitō,** doubt], doubt, uncertainty; hesitation. 1.

2. commemorō, 1, *tr.* [**memorō,** call to mind], remind one of; state, mention. ✱

3. graviter, *adv.* [**gravis,** heavy], heavily, with great weight, with force; severely, seriously; **graviter ferre,** take to heart, be annoyed *or* vexed (*at*); **graviter premere,** press hard. ✱

meritum, -ī, *n.* [**mereor,** deserve], desert, merit, service; favor, kindness, benefit. 2.

4. accidō, -cidere, -cidī, ——, *intr.* [**ad**+**cadō,** fall], fall to *or* upon; befall, happen, fall to the lot of, occur; **accidit,** it happens. ✱

aliquis, -quid, *and* **aliqui, -qua, -quod,** *indef. pron.* [**quis,** who. App. 62, *a*], some one, something; any one, anything, any. ✱

cōnscius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**sciō,** know], conscious; aware. 1.

5. caveō, cavēre, cāvī, cautum, *intr.*, be cautious, be on one's guard; **obsidibus cavēre,** exchange hostages as security. 1.

dēcipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *tr.* [**capiō,** take], entrap; deceive. 1.

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dicative: "where they had taken their stand" for "where we have taken our stand."

THIRD REFERENCE:
Substantive clause of result or fact

Chap. **14.** Caesar proposes terms, which the Helvetii refuse.

1. hīs: i.e. the envoys.

eō is an ablative of cause, explained by the causal clause *quod . . . tenēret.*

minus dubitātiōnis, "less hesitation." **dubitātiōnis:** partitive genitive.

2. eās rēs: i.e. the defeat of Cassius.

3. eō . . . quō: case? App. 148, *a*: G.-L. 403: A. 414, *a*: B. 223: H.-B. 424: H. 479. 1.

meritō: case? App. 142, *a*: G.-L. 399, n. 1: A. 418, *a*: B. 220, 3: H.-B. 414, *a*: H. 475, 3.

4. quī sī, "now if they." Caesar uses the singular in referring to the collective noun *populus*, but English prefers the plural.

iniūriae, "of wrong doing": case? App. 106, *a*: G.-L. 374: A. 349, *a*: B. 204, 1: H.-B. 354, footnote 1: H. 451, n. 2.

sibi, lit. conscious "to themselves," should not be expressed in translating.

5. nōn fuisse difficile, "it would not have been difficult."

eō, is an ablative of cause, explained by the clause *quod . . . putāret.*

dēceptum: sc. *populum Rōmānum . . esse.*

neque commissum ā sē intellegeret quārē timēret, neque sine causā timendum putāret. Quod sī veteris contumēliae oblīvīscī vellet, num etiam recentium iniūriārum, quod eō invītō iter per prōvinciam per vim temptāssent, quod Haeduōs, quod Ambarrōs, quod Allobrogēs vexāssent, memoriam dēpōnere posse? Quod suā victōriā tam īnsolenter glōriārentur, quodque tam diū sē impūne iniūriās intulisse admīrārentur, eōdem

6. timeō, -ēre, -uī, ——, *tr. and intr.*, fear, be afraid of, dread; *with dat.*, be anxious about, be anxious for, dread; **nihil timēre**, have no fear. ✱

7. contumēlia, -ae, *f.*, affront, indignity, insult; injury, violence. 3.

oblīviscor, oblītus sum, *intr.* [**oblīvīō**, forgetfulness], forget. 1.

8. num, *interrog. particle implying the expectation of a negative reply.* 1.

recēns, -entis, *adj.*, recent, late; fresh, new, vigorous. 3.

9. temptō, 1, *tr.*, make an attempt upon, try to gain possession of, attack; try, test; try to win over. 4.

10. vexō, 1, *tr.* [*intensive of* **vehō**, carry], carry *or* drag hither and thither; harass, plunder, waste, overrun. 3.

dēpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *tr.* [**pōnō**, place], lay down *or* aside, put away, give up; place, station, deposit. 3.

11. victōria, -ae, *f.* [**victor**, victor], victory. ✱

tam, *adv.*, so, so very. ✱

īnsolenter, *adv.* [**īnsolēns**, unwonted], unusually; arrogantly, insolently. 1.

glōrior, 1, *intr.* [**glōria**, glory], glory, glory in, boast of. 1.

12. diū, *adv.*, for a long time, long; **quam diū**, as long as; *comp.*, **diūtius**, longer, too long, any longer; *sup.*, **diūtissimē**, for the longest time. ✱

impūne, *adv.* [**in-**+**poena**, punishment], without punishment. 1.

admīror, 1, *tr.* [**mīror**, wonder at], wonder at, be surprised at, admire. 1.

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6. commissum (sc. *quicquam . . . esse*), "that anything had been done."

ā sē, "by them"; i.e. the Roman people.

quārē timēret, "because of which they should be afraid." For mode see App. 230, *c*: G.-L. 631, 2: H.-B. 513, 2.

7. timendum, lit. "that it must be feared"="that they need fear": construction? App. 285, II, *a*: G.-L. 251, 1: A. 194, *b*: B. 337, 7, *b*, 1: H.-B. 600, 3; 102: H. 237.

quod sī, "but if."

contumēliae: case? App. 107: G.-L. 376: A. 350, *b*: B. 206, 2: H.-B. 350: H. 454, 1.

8. vellet: the subject is still *populus Rōmānus.*

num posse, "they could not, could they," or simply "could they." This is a principal verb, but not in a declarative sentence. For mode see App. 268, II: G.-L. 651, R 1: A. 586: B. 315, 2: H.-B. 591, *a*: H. 642, 2.

iniūriārum depends on *memoriam:* App. 98: G.-L. 383, 2: A. 348: B. 200: H.-B. 354: H. 440, 2.

quod, "the fact that." These are substantive *quod* clauses, in apposition with *iniūriārum.* In direct discourse such clauses employ the indicative: App. 248: G.-L. 524; 525, 1: A. 572: B. 299, 1, *a*: H.-B. 552, 1: H. 588, II, 3.

eō=*populō Rōmānō.*

11. quod . . . admīrārentur are substantive *quod* clauses, subjects of *pertinēre.*

victōriā: i.e. the defeat of Cassius For case see App. 138: G.-L. 408: A. 404: B. 219: H.-B. 444: H. 475.

12. sē intulisse, "that they [the Helvetii] had inflicted."

eōdem pertinēre, "tended to the same result."

pertinēre. Cōnsuēsse enim deōs immortālēs, quō gravius hominēs ex commūtātiōne rērum doleant, quōs prō scelere eōrum ulcīscī velint, hīs secundiōrēs interdum rēs et diūturni- 15
ōrem impūnitātem concēdere. Cum ea ita sint, tamen, sī obsidēs ab iīs sibi dentur, utī ea quae polliceantur factūrōs intellegat, et sī Haeduīs dē iniūriīs quās ipsīs sociīsque eōrum intulerint, item sī Allobrogibus satisfaciant, sēsē cum iīs pācem esse factūrum. Dīvicō respondit: Ita Helvētiōs ā maiōribus 20
suīs īnstitūtōs esse utī obsidēs accipere, nōn dare, cōnsuērint;

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13. cōnsuēscō, -suēscere, -suēvī, -suētum, *intr.* [**suēscō**, become used], become accustomed; *pf.* (App. 193, I, *a*), be accustomed, be wont; **cōnsuētus,** *pf. part. as. adj.*, accustomed, usual, wonted. ✱

enim, *conj.*, in fact, really; for; **sed enim,** but in fact, however. ✱

14. commūtātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**commūtō**, change], a changing, change. 2.

doleō, 2, *intr.*, feel pain, be distressed *or* annoyed, grieve. 2.

scelus, -eris, *n.*, crime, wickedness. 1.

15. secundus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**sequor**, follow], following, next, second; favorable, successful, prosperous; **secundō flūmine,** down the river. ✱

interdum, *adv.* [**dum**, while], in the meantime; at times, sometimes. 2.

diūturnus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**diū**, long], long. 1.

16. impūnitās, -tātis, *f.* [**in-**+ **poena**, punishment], impunity, freedom from punishment. 1.

17. polliceor, 2, *tr. and intr.* [**prō-**+ **liceor**, bid, offer], hold forth, offer, promise, pledge. ✱

19. satisfaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum, *intr.* [**satis**, enough+**faciō**, make], make *or* do enough for; give satisfaction, satisfy; make amends, apologize, ask pardon. 2.

21. īnstituō, -stituere, -stituī, -stitūtum, *tr. and intr.* [**statuō**, set up],

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13. cōnsuēsse=*cōnsuēvisse.*

quō: for use see **8**, 6.

14. doleant: so far the subjunctive tenses have all been imperfects and pluperfects, because the indirect discourse depends on the past verb *respondit.* But it is quite common for the writer of indirect discourse to use the tenses that were used in the direct form instead of following the rule of sequence of tenses. Thus presents and perfects are used to the end of the chapter. This usage, called *repraesentatio,* is due to the same desire for vividness which leads to the use of the historical present for a past tense. It is usually better to translate as if the regular past tenses were used, just as it is better to translate the historical present indicative by a past.

15. secundiōrēs rēs, "a considerable degree of prosperity"; **diūturniōrem,** "quite long." The comparative may often be rendered by such words as "too," "rather," "quite," all of which imply comparison with some unexpressed standard.

16. concēdere depends on *cōnsuēsse.*

cum sint, by itself, might be either causal or adversative. Notice that the *tamen* which follows shows which it is: App. 239: G.-L. 587: A. 549: B. 309, 3: H.-B. 526: H. 598.

17. ab iīs: case? App. 137: G.-L. 401: A. 405: B. 216: H.-B. 406, 1: H. 468.

factūrōs: sc. *sē . . . esse.*

18. sī Haeduīs: sc. *satisfaciant.*

ipsīs: i.e. the Haedui.

19. sēsē: i.e. Caesar.

eius reī populum Rōmānum esse testem. Hōc respōnsō datō discessit.

15. Posterō diē castra ex eō locō movent. Idem facit Caesar equitātumque omnem ad numerum quattuor mīlium, quem ex omnī prōvinciā et Haeduīs atque eōrum sociīs coāctum habēbat, praemittit quī videant quās in partēs hostēs iter faciant. Quī cupidius novissimum agmen īnsecūtī aliēnō locō

set up *or* put in order, draw up; train, educate; procure, prepare; build, construct; begin, determine, decide upon, adopt; **Institūtus**, *pf. part. as adj.*, usual, customary; finished, *in addition to definitions above.* ✱

accipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *tr.* [**ad**+**capiō**, take], take *or* receive to one's self, accept; experience, suffer; learn, hear, take. ✱

22. testis, -is, *m. and f.*, witness. 2. **respōnsum, -ī**, *n.* [**respondeō**, answer], reply, answer. 2.

23. discēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *intr.* [**cēdō**, go], go away, depart, retire; leave (*especially with* **ab** *or* **ex**). ✱

1. posterus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**post**, after], after, following, next; *in m. pl. as noun*, posterity; *sup.*, **postrēmus** *or* **postumus**, last. ✱

moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtum, *tr.*, set in motion, move; affect, influence; *with* **castra**, move camp *from one place to another, or* break camp. ✱

2. equitātus, -ūs, *m.* [**equitō**, ride; **equus**, horse], cavalry, horsemen. ✱

4. praemittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**mittō**, send], send before *or* in advance. ✱

5. cupidē, *adv.* [**cupidus**, desirous], desirously, eagerly. 2.

agmen, -inis, *n.* [**agō**, move], *a moving body;* a marching column; army; **in agmine**, on the march; **primum agmen**, the van; **novissimum** *or* **extrēmum agmen**, the rear. ✱

īnsequor, -secūtus sum, *tr. and intr.* [**sequor**, follow], follow up *or* after, follow close upon, pursue. ✱

aliēnus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**alius**, other], of *or* belonging to another, another's; strange, alien, unfamiliar; unfavorable; foreign to the purpose; **aes aliēnum**, debt; **aliēnissimī**, entire strangers. 4.

THIRD REFERENCES:
Objective genitive
Ablative of agent
Ablative of cause
Ablative of degree of difference
Adversative cum clause

Chap. 15. The Helvetii march on, followed by Caesar. His cavalry are defeated.

1. castra movent, "march on." The map facing p. 42 shows the route followed by the Helvetii. They could not march due west toward the Santones because the country is too mountainous. They therefore marched north, then northwest, intending to reach the Liger (Loire) and march down its valley.

2. equitātum: see Int. 48.

3. quem coāctum habēbat, "which he had collected," almost=*quem coēgerat:* App. 286, *b*: G.-L. 238: A. 497, *b*: B. 337, 6: H.-B. 605, 5, *a*: H. 640, 2.

4. quī videant: a purpose clause. **quī** is plural, agreeing with the collective noun *equitātum.*

quās . . . faciant, "in what direction the enemy were marching." **faciant**: mode? App. 262: G.-L. 467: A. 573; 574: B. 300, 1, *a*: H.-B. 534, 2, III; 537, *b*: H. 649, II.

5. cupidius: cf. note on **14, 15.**

locō: case? App. 151, *b*: G.-L. 385, n. 1: A. 429, 1: B. 228, 1, *b*: H.-B. 436: H. 485, 2.

cum equitātū Helvētiōrum proelium committunt; et paucī dē nostrīs cadunt. Quō proeliō sublātī Helvētiī, quod quīngentīs equitibus tantam multitūdinem equitum prōpulerant, audācius subsistere nōn numquam et novissimō agmine proeliō nostrōs lacessere coepērunt. Caesar suōs ā proeliō continēbat ac satis habēbat in praesentiā hostem rapīnīs, pābulātiōnibus, populātiōnibusque prohibēre. Ita diēs circiter quīndecim iter fēcērunt, utī inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum

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6. paucī, -ae, -a, *adj.* (*used rarely in sing.*), few; *as noun*, few *persons or things*. ∗

7. cadō, cadere, cecidī, cāsum, *intr.*, fall; fall in battle, be slain, die. 3.

quīngentī, -ae, -a (D), *card. num. adj.* [**quīnque**, five+**centum**, hundred], five hundred. 3.

8. eques, -itis, *m.* [**equus**, horse], a horseman, a rider; *pl.*, cavalry. *Then* (*as originally serving on horseback*), a knight (*one of the moneyed class at Rome, next in rank to the senate*). *Also*, a knight (*of Gaul, of a corresponding class*). ∗

tantus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*cf.* **tam**, so], so much, so great, so powerful, such; **quantō . . . tantō,** *with comparatives*, *see* **quantō.** ∗

prōpellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsum, *tr.* [**pellō**, drive], drive forward, put to flight, rout; dislodge, drive back. 2.

audācter, *adv.* [**audāx**, bold], boldly, fearlessly, daringly. *Comp.*, **audācius**; *sup.*, **audācissimē.** ∗

9. subsistō, -sistere, -stitī, ——, *intr.* [**sistō**, stand], halt, make a stand; be strong enough, hold out. 1.

10. lacessō, -ere, -īvī, -ītum, *tr.*, arouse, harass, provoke, irritate, attack. ∗

coepī, coepisse (App. 86 and *a*), *tr.*, began, commenced, undertook; **coeptus,** *pf. part.*, begun, commenced. ∗

11. praesentia, -ae, *f.* [**praesēns**; **praesum**, be present], presence; the present moment; **in praesentiā,** for the present; then. 1.

rapīna, -ae, *f.* [**rapiō**, seize], plunder; *pl.*, plundering. 1.

pābulātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**pābulor**, forage], getting fodder, foraging. 1.

populātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**populor**, ravage], ravaging, pillaging. 1.

12. circiter, *adv.* [**circus**, circle], about, near. ∗

quīndecim (XV), *card. num. adj., indecl.* [**quīnque**, five+**decem**, ten], fifteen. ∗

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6. paucī dē nostrīs, "a few of our men." The rest fled at the instigation of their commander, the treacherous Dumnorix, as Caesar afterwards learned.

9. novissimō . . . lacessere, "to challenge our men to battle with their rearguard." Both **agmine** and **proeliō** are ablatives of means.

10. satis habēbat . . . prohibēre, "considered it sufficient . . . to keep." Caesar had never before commanded so large an army or met so strong an enemy. His army was outnumbered by an enemy whom the Romans had long dreaded. Defeat meant the total destruction of his army. Nothing was lost by postponing the battle. Therefore he wisely decided to wait until he could choose his own time and place.

12. ita utī, "in such a way that," introduces a result clause.

prīmum nōn amplius quīnīs aut sēnīs mīlibus passuum interesset.

16. Interim cotīdiē Caesar Haeduōs frūmentum quod essent pūblicē pollicitī flāgitāre. Nam propter frīgora, quod Gallia sub septentriōnibus, ut ante dictum est, posita est, nōn modo frūmenta in agrīs mātūra nōn erant, sed nē pābulī quidem satis

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14. amplus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of large extent, spacious, large; illustrious, splendid, noble; generous, magnificent; **amplius,** *comp. as noun,* more, a greater number, a greater distance. ✱

quīnī, -ae, -a, *distr. num. adj.* [**quīnque,** five], five each, five at a time, five. 1.

sēnī, -ae, -a, *distr. num. adj.*, six each, six. 1.

15. intersum, -esse, -fuī, *intr.* [**sum,** be. App. 66], be *or* lie between, intervene; be present *at,* take part *in; impers.,* **interest,** it concerns, it is important; there is a difference *or* an interval; **magnī interest,** it is of great importance. 3.

1. interim, *adv.*, meanwhile, in the meantime. ✱

cotīdiē, *adv.* [**quot,** how many + **diēs,** day], daily, every day. ✱

2. pūblicē, *adv.* [**pūblicus,** public], publicly, in the name of the state, on behalf of the state. 2.

flāgitō, 1, *tr.*, demand. 1.

frīgus, -oris, *n.*, cold weather, cold; *pl.*, **frīgora,** cold seasons. 1.

3. pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positum, *tr.*, place, put, place over; lay down, set aside; station, post; regard, consider; make, build; *with* **castra,** pitch; *pass.*, be situated; *with in and abl.*, depend on, *in addition to above meanings.* ✱

modo, *adv.* [**modus,** measure], *with measure or limit;* only, merely; even, just, at least, but; *of time,* just now, recently; **nōn modo . . . sed etiam,** not only . . . but also. ✱

4. mātūrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, ripe; early. 3.

pābulum, -ī, *n.* [*cf.* **pāscō,** feed], fodder, provender. 2.

quidem, *adv.*, indeed, at any rate, at

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14. prīmum: sc. *agmen.*

amplius is the subject of *interesset.*

quīnīs aut sēnīs, "five or six [each day]."

mīlibus: case? App. 139: G.-L. 398: A. 406: B. 217, 1: H.-B. 416, *d*: H. 471

THIRD REFERENCE:
Ablative of place

Chap. **16-20.** Caesar learns that Dumnorix is treacherously thwarting his plans, but pardons him.

Chap. **16.** The Haedui fail to furnish supplies to Caesar.

1. interim: i.e. during the fifteen days of marching.

Haeduōs frūmentum: for the two objects see App. 125, *a*: G.-L. 339, *a*: A. 396: B. 178, 1, *a*: H.-B. 393, footnote: H. 411.

quod essent pollicitī, "which [as he said] they had promised." This subordinate clause employs the subjunctive to imply that Caesar made the statement in demanding the grain. It is indirect discourse; but, because there is no verb of saying and the clause does not depend on an accusative and infinitive, it is called "implied indirect discourse": App. 273: G.-L. 628. A. 592, 3, n.: B. 323: H.-B. 535, 1, *a*: H. 619, 1.

2. flāgitāre = *flāgitābat.* Note that its subject is a nominative. See App. 281: G.-L. 647: A. 463: B. 335: H.-B. 595: H. 601.

3. sub septentriōnibus, lit. "under the northern stars" = "toward the north."

4. frūmenta: the plural means grain standing in the fields.

mātūra nōn erant: it was now late in June.

pābulī: for the cavalry horses and

magna cōpia suppetēbat; eō autem frūmentō quod flūmine Ararī nāvibus subvexerat propterea ūtī minus poterat, quod iter ab Ararī Helvētiī āverterant, ā quibus discēdere nōlēbat. Diem ex diē dūcere Haeduī; cōnferrī, comportārī, adesse dīcere. Ubi sē diūtius dūcī intellēxit et diem īnstāre quō diē frūmentum mīlitibus mētīrī oportēret, convocātīs eōrum prīncipibus, quōrum magnam cōpiam in castrīs habēbat, in hīs Dīviciācō et Liscō, quī summō magistrātuī praeerat, quem

least, truly; on the other hand; **nē . . . quidem**, not even. *

6. subvehō, -vehere, -vexī, -vectum, *tr.* [**vehō**, carry], bring *or* carry up; convey. 1.

7. āvertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum, *tr.* [**vertō**, turn], turn away from *or* away, turn aside; turn back, repulse; *pf. part. as adj.*, with back turned. *

nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, —— (App. 82), *tr. and intr.* [**ne-**+**volō**, wish], not wish, be unwilling; refuse; *imp.* **nōlī** *or* **nōlīte**, *with inf.* (App. 219), do not. *

8. cōnferō, cōnferre, contulī, collātum, *tr.* [**ferō**, bring. App. 81], bring *or* get together, collect, gather, carry, bring; crowd together; ascribe to; put off, defer; compare; **sē cōnferre**, betake one's self, take refuge. *

comportō, 1, *tr.* [**portō**, carry], carry together, collect, bring. *

adsum, adesse, affuī, *intr.* [**sum**, be. App. 77], be near *or* present, be at hand, appear. 3.

9. īnstō, -stāre, -stitī, -stātum, *intr.* [**stō**, stand], stand upon *or* near, be at hand, press on; threaten. 4.

10. mētior, mētīrī, mēnsus sum, *tr.*, deal *or* measure out, distribute. 2.

convocō, 1, *tr.* [**vocō**, call], call together, summon, assemble. 1.

12. Liscus, -ī, *m.*, Liscus (lĭs'kŭs), *a chief magistrate of the Haedui.* 4.

summus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*sup. of* **supe-**

pack animals. The cattle of the Helvetii had swept the country clean.

5. frūmentō ūtī: case? App. 145: G.-L. 407: A. 410: B. 218, 1: H.-B. 429: H. 477.

flūmine: case? App. 144: G.-L. 389: A. 429, *a*: B. 218, 9: H.-B. 426, *a*: H. 476.

6. nāvibus, "in ships," is an ablative of means.

iter āverterant: see map facing p. 42.

8. diem: accusative of duration of time.

dūcere, "put him off," is an historical infinitive.

cōnferrī, comportārī, adesse (sc. *frūmentum*) are the objects of the historical infinitive *dīcere*.

9. ubi intellēxit: mode? App. 237: G.-L. 561: A. 543: B. 287, 1: H.-B. 554; 557: H. 602.

sē diūtius dūcī, "that he was being put off too long."

quō diē, "on which." Cf. 6, 1.

10. frūmentum mētīrī oportēret, lit. "for him to measure out grain was right"="he had to distribute grain." This was done twice a month. **oportēret**: subordinate clause in indirect discourse. Its subject is *frūmentum mētīrī*.

convocātīs prīncipibus, "summoning," etc. Remember that the ablative absolute must not be translated literally.

12. Dīviciācō et Liscō: in apposition with *prīncipibus*.

summō . . . praeerat, "held the highest office."

quem vergobretum: for the two objects see App. 123: G.-L. 340; A. 393: B. 177, 1: H.-B. 392, *a*: H. 410, 1.

vergobretum appellant Haeduī, quī creātur annuus et vītae necisque in suōs habet potestātem, graviter eōs accūsat, quod, cum neque emī neque ex agrīs sūmī posset, tam necessāriō tempore, tam propinquīs hostibus, ab iīs nōn sublevētur; praesertim cum magnā ex parte eōrum precibus adductus bellum suscēperit, multō etiam gravius quod sit dēstitūtus queritur.

17. Tum dēmum Liscus ōrātiōne Caesaris adductus quod

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rus, high. App. 44], highest, very high; the highest part of, the top of; pre-eminent, greatest, chief, supreme; all. ✱

praesum, -esse, -fuī, *intr.* [**sum**, be. App. 77], be before *or* over, be in command of, rule over, be at the head of; **praesēns**, *pres. part. as adj.*, present, in person; for the present. ✱

13. vergobretus, -ī, *m.*, vergobret (vēr'gō-brĕt), *the title of the chief magistrate of the Haedui.* 1.

creō, 1, *tr.*, create; elect, choose, appoint. 1.

annuus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**annus**, year], yearly. 1.

vīta, -ae, *f.* [*cf.* **vīvō**, live], life; manner of living, living. 4.

14. nex, necis, *f.*, violent death, death, execution. 1.

potestās, -tātis, *f.* [**potēns**, powerful], ability, power, authority; control, sway, rule; chance, opportunity, possibility; **potestātem facere**, grant permission, give a chance. ✱

accūsō, 1, *tr.* [**ad**+**causa**, cause, case], *bring a case or charge against;* blame, censure, accuse. 2.

15. emō, emere, ēmī, ēmptum, *tr.*, take; buy, purchase. 2.

16. propinquus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**prope**, near], near, neighboring, close at hand; *pl. as noun*, relatives. ✱

sublevō, 1, *tr.* [**levō**, lift], lift from beneath, lift *or* raise up, support; assist, aid; lighten, lessen. 3.

17. praesertim, *adv.*, particularly, especially. ✱

prex, precis, *f.* (*in sing. only in dat., acc., and abl.*) [**precor**, pray], prayer, entreaty; imprecation. 2.

18. dēstituō, -stituere, -stituī, -stitūtum, *tr.* [**statuō**, set up], set *or* place aside, forsake, desert. 1.

19. queror, querī, questus sum, *tr. and intr.*, complain, bewail, lament. ✱

1. tum, *adv.*, then, at this *or* that time; then, secondly; then, also, **cum . . . tum**, both . . . and, not only . . . but also. ✱

dēmum, *adv.*, at length, at **last**, finally. 3.

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14. in suōs, "over his fellow-citizens."

quod nōn sublevētur, "because [as he said] he was not aided." This is another case of implied indirect discourse: cf. l. 1, and see App. 214: G.-L. 541: A. 540, 2: B. 286, 1: H.-B. 535, 2, *a*: H. 649, I.

15. posset: sc. *frūmentum*.

16. tempore may be either ablative absolute or ablative of time; **hostibus** is an ablative absolute.

17. With *praesertim, cum* is almost always causal.

magnā ex parte, "in great part."

18. quod sit dēstitūtus: cf. l. 14.

THIRD REFERENCES:

Ablative of the way (route)

Ablative with ūtor, etc.

Chap. 17. Liscus tells Caesar that a powerful faction among the Haedui is working against the Romans.

1. Supply *id* as the antecedent of *quod* and the object of *prōpōnit*.

anteā tacuerat prōpōnit: Esse nōn nūllōs quōrum auctōritās apud plēbem plūrimum valeat, quī prīvātim plūs possint quam ipsī magistrātūs. Hōs sēditiōsā atque improbā ōrātiōne multitūdinem dēterrēre nē frūmentum cōnferant quod dēbeant: Praestāre, sī iam prīncipātum Galliae obtinēre nōn possint, Gallōrum quam Rōmānōrum imperia perferre; neque dubitāre quīn, sī Helvētiōs superāverint Rōmānī, ūnā cum reliquā Galliā Haeduīs lībertātem sint ēreptūrī. Ab īsdem nostra

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2. anteā, *adv.* [**ante,** before+**eā,** this], formerly, before, previously, once; *always with a verb.* 2.

taceō, 2, *tr. and intr.*, be silent; keep silent, pass over in silence; **tacitus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, silent. 3.

prōpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *tr.* [**pōnō,** place], place *or* put forward, present, offer; relate, tell of, explain; propose, purpose; expose. ✱

3. valeō, 2, *intr.*, be strong *or* vigorous, have weight, influence, *or* strength; **plūrimum valēre,** be very powerful. ✱

prīvātim, *adv.* [**prīvātus,** private], privately, individually, as private citizens. 1.

4. sēditiōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**sēditiō,** sedition], seditious, mutinous. 1.

improbus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**in-**+**probus,** good], unprincipled. 1.

5. dēterreō, 2, *tr.* [**terreō,** frighten], frighten away *or* off, hinder, deter, prevent. 3.

7. perferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, *tr.* [**ferō,** bear], bear *or* carry through, convey, deliver; announce, report; submit to, endure, suffer. ✱

dubitō, 1, *intr.* [**dubius,** doubtful], be uncertain, doubt; hesitate, delay. ✱

8. superō, 1, *tr. and intr.* [**super,** over], go over; overmatch, be superior to, surpass, conquer, master, overcome, prevail; be left over, remain; **vītā superāre,** survive. ✱

9. lībertās, -tātis, *f.* [**līber,** free], freedom, liberty, independence. ✱

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2. The direct form of the indirect discourse in this and the following chapters will be found after Book VII.

3. valeat: for tense see note on **14, 14.**

quam magistrātūs: the ablative without *quam* might have been used instead of this nominative: App. 139, *a*: G.-L. 296, R. 1: A. 406; 407: B. 217, 1, 2: H.-B. 416: H. 471, 1.

4. improbā, "reckless."

5. dēterrēre nē cōnferant, "were preventing . . . from bringing."

6. praestāre . . . sint ēreptūrī, "(saying) that it was better," etc. This is the indirect form of the malcontents' *sēditiōsa ōrātiō.* The subject of *praestāre* is *perferre.*

sī (sc. *Haeduī*) iam obtinēre nōn possint, "if they could no longer hold." The Haedui claimed the leadership among the Gallic states. See Int. 29.

7. neque (sc. *sē*) **dubitāre,** "nor did they doubt"; i.e. they said "we do not doubt."

8. quīn Haeduīs sint ēreptūrī, "that they would wrest from the Haedui." **Haeduīs:** dative with the compound verb of separation: App. 116, I: G.-L. 345, R. 1: A. 381: B. 188, 2, *d*: H.-B. 371: H. 429, 2. **sint ēreptūrī:** form? App. 75: G.-L. 129: A. 194, *a*: B. 115: H.-B. 162: H. 236. Mode? App. 229, *d*: G.-L. 555, 2: A. 558, *a*: B. 298: H.-B. 521, 3, *b*: H. 595, 1.

superāverint, "should conquer," is a perfect subjunctive, for a future perfect indicative in the direct form.

ūnā: the adverb.

cōnsilia quaeque in castrīs gerantur hostibus ēnūntiārī. Hōs ā sē coërcērī nōn posse; quīn etiam, quod necessāriō rem coāctus Caesarī ēnūntiārit, intellegere sēsē quantō id cum perīculō fēcerit, et ob eam causam quam diū potuerit tacuisse.

18. Caesar hāc ōrātiōne Liscī Dumnorīgem, Dīviciācī frātrem, dēsignārī sentiēbat; sed, quod plūribus praesentibus eās rēs iactārī nōlēbat, celeriter concilium dīmittit, Liscum retinet. Quaerit ex sōlō ea quae in conventū dīxerat. Dīcit līberius atque audācius. Eadem sēcrētō ab aliīs quaerit; reperit esse vēra: Ipsum esse Dumnorīgem, summā audāciā,

11. coërceō, 2, *tr.* [**arceō**, shut up], shut up completely, restrain, check. 1.

necessāriō, *adv.* [*abl. of* **necessārius**, necessary], necessarily, of necessity, unavoidably. ✱

12. quantus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*cf.* **quam**, how? as], (1) *interrog.*, how much? how great? how large? what? **quantum**, *as adv.*, how much? (2) *rel.*, as much as, as; **quantum**, *as adv.*, as much as, as; **quantō . . . tantō** (*with comparatives*), the . . . the. ✱

2. dēsignō, 1, *tr.* [**signō**, mark], mark out; mean, indicate. 1.

sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sēnsum, *tr.*, perceive, be aware of, notice; experience, undergo; realize, know; decide, judge; sanction, adhere to. 4.

3. iactō, 1, *tr.* [*freq. of* **iaciō**, throw], throw *or* hurl repeatedly, toss about; talk about, discuss. 2.

celeriter, *adv.* [**celer**, swift], quickly, rapidly, speedily. *Comp.*, **celerius**; *sup.*, **celerrimē** (App. 40). ✱

concilium, -ī, *n.*, gathering, assembly, council. ✱

dīmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**mittō**, send], send in different directions, send away *or* off, dismiss; break up; let go, let slip, let pass, give up, lose. ✱

4. retineō, 2, *tr.* [**re-**+**teneō**, hold], hold back, detain, keep; restrain, hinder, detain forcibly, seize; retain, preserve maintain. ✱

quaerō, quaerere, quaesīvī, quaesītum, *tr. and intr.*, seek *or* look for; inquire, ask, ask *or* inquire about. ✱

sōlus, -a, -um, *gen.* **sōlīus** (App. 32), *adj.*, alone, only; the only. ✱

conventus, -ūs, *m.* [**conveniō**, come together], a coming together, meeting, assembly; court. 1.

5. līberē, *adv.* [**līber**, free], freely, without restraint, boldly. 1.

sēcrētō, *adv.* [**sēcernō**, separate], separately, privately, secretly. 2.

6. reperiō, reperīre, repperī, repertum, *tr.* [**re-**+**pariō**, procure], pro-

10. Supply *ea* as the antecedent of *quae* and as one of the subjects of *ēnūntiārī*.

11. **sē**: i.e. Liscus, the chief magistrate.

12. **coāctus**, "under compulsion."

quantō . . . fēcerit is an indirect question, the object of *intellegere*.

Chap. 18. Liscus tells Caesar of the power of Dumnorix, and that he favors the Helvetii.

2. **plūribus praesentibus**, "when many were present."

4. **ex sōlō**, "from him in private." Most verbs of asking may take two accusatives (cf. 16, 1), but the person is more commonly expressed by the ablative with a preposition: App. 125, *a*: G.-L. 339, *a*, R. 1: A. 396, *a*: B. 178, 1, *a*: H.-B. 393, *c*: H. 411, 3.

6. **reperit esse vēra**, "he learned that this was the truth"; explained by

magnā apud plēbem propter līberālitātem grātiā, cupidum rērum novārum. Complūrēs annōs portōria reliquaque omnia Haeduōrum vectīgālia parvō pretiō redēmpta habēre, propterea quod illō licente contrā licērī audeat nēmō. Hīs rēbus et suam rem familiārem auxisse et facultātēs ad largiendum magnās comparāsse; magnum numerum equitātūs suō sūmptū semper alere et circum sē habēre; neque sōlum domī, sed etiam apud

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cure; find; find out, discover, ascertain; devise. ✱

vērus, -a, -um, *adj.*, true; *n. as noun*, the truth; **vērī similis**, likely, probable. 4.

audācia, -ae, *f.* [**audāx**, bold], boldness, daring, courage; presumption, effrontery. 1.

7. līberālitās, -tātis, *f.* [**līber**, free], *freedom in giving, etc.*; generosity. 2.

8. portōrium, -rī, *n.*, toll, tariff *on imports or exports*. 2.

9. vectīgal, -ālis, *n.* [**vectīgālis**, tributary], tax, tribute; *pl.*, revenues. 2.

pretium, -tī, *n.*, price. 2.

redimō, -imere, -ēmī, -ēmptum, *tr.* [**red-**+**emō**, buy], buy back; buy up, purchase. 3.

10. liceor, 2, *intr.*, bid (*at an auction*). 2.

contrā, *adv. and prep. with acc.*: (1) *as adv.*, against him *or* them; on the other hand; **contrā atque**, contrary to what; (2) *as prep.*, against, contrary to; opposite, facing. ✱

audeō, audēre, ausus sum (App. 74), *intr.*, dare, risk, venture. ✱

nēmō, *acc.* **nēminem**, *m. and f.* [**ne-**+**homō**, man], no man, no one, nobody. ✱

11. familiāris, -e, *adj.* [**familia**, household], personal, private; *as noun*, intimate friend; **rēs familiāris**, personal property, estate. 4.

augeō, augēre, auxī, auctum, *tr.*, increase, augment, enhance, add to. 3.

largior, 4, *tr.* [**largus**, large], give largely *or* freely; bribe. 1.

12. sūmptus, -ūs, *m.* [**sūmō**, spend], expense. 1.

semper, *adv.*, always, ever, continually. 3.

13. alō, alere, aluī, altum, *tr.*, nourish, feed, support; promote, foster, encourage. 4.

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the indirect discourse which follows.

ipsum esse Dumnorīgem, "that Dumnorix was the very man" or "that it was, in fact, Dumnorix." By putting together what is said of Orgetorix in 4, 5, 6, and the following description of Dumnorix we are able to appreciate the extraordinary power of some of the Gallic nobles.

summā audāciā, "(a man) of the utmost recklessness." For case see App. 141: G.-L. 400: A. 415: B. 224: H.-B. 443: H. 473, 2.

8. rērum: case? App. 106, *a*: G.-L. 374: A. 349, *a*: B. 204, 1: H.-B. 354: H. 450.

portōria . . . redēmpta habēre: instead of collecting the duties and taxes by its own agents, the state farmed them; i.e. it sold at auction the privilege of collecting them. The successful bidder collected all he could, paid to the state the amount of his bid, and pocketed the difference.

9. parvō pretiō: thus defrauding the state. For case see App. 147: G.-L. 404: A. 416: B. 225: H.-B. 427, 1: H. 478.

redēmpta habēre: differs how from *redēmisse*? App. 286, *b*: G.-L. 238: A. 497, *b*: B. 337, 6: H.-B. 605, 5, *a*: H. 640, 2.

10. illō licente, "when he bid."

12. comparāsse: form? App. 72: G.-L. 131, 1: A. 181, *a*: B. 116, 1: H.-B. 163, 1: H. 238.

13. domī: case? App. 151, *a*: G.-L. 411, R. 2: A. 427, 3: B. 253, 2: H.-B. 449, *a*: H. 484, 2.

fīnitimās cīvitātēs largiter posse, atque huius potentiae causā mātrem in Biturīgibus hominī illīc nōbilissimō ac potentissimō collocāsse, ipsum ex Helvētiīs uxōrem habēre, sorōrem ex mātre et propinquās suās nūptum in aliās cīvitātēs collocāsse. Favēre et cupere Helvētiīs propter eam affīnitātem, ōdisse etiam suō nōmine Caesarem et Rōmānōs, quod eōrum adventū potentia eius dēminūta et Dīviciācus frāter in antīquum locum grātiae atque honōris sit restitūtus. Sī quid accidat Rōmānīs, summam in spem per Helvētiōs rēgnī obtinendī venīre; imperiō populī Rōmānī nōn modo dē rēgnō, sed etiam dē eā quam habeat grātiā dēspērāre. Reperiēbat etiam in quaerendō

14. largiter, *adv.* [**largus**, large], largely, freely, much; **largiter posse**, to have great influence. 1.

potentia, -ae, *f.* [**potēns**, powerful], power, authority, influence. 2.

15. māter, -tris, *f.*, mother; **mātrēs familiae**, matrons. 3.

Biturīgēs, -um, *m!* (Cde), the Biturīges (blĭ′ū-rī′jēz). 1.

illīc, *adv.* [**ille**, that], in that place, there. 1.

16. collocō, 1, *tr.* [**con**+**locō**, place], place, set, station; arrange; **nūptum collocāre**, to give in marriage. ✱

uxor, -ōris, *f.*, wife. 3.

soror, -ōris, *f.*, sister. 2.

17. nūbō, nūbere, nūpsī, nūptum, *intr.*, veil one's self *for the marriage ceremony*, marry. 1.

faveō, favēre, fāvī, fautum, *intr.*, favor. 1.

18. cupiō, cupere, cupīvī, cupītum, *tr. and intr.*, long *or* be eager for, desire; wish well to, favor. ✱

affīnitās, -tātis, *f.*, alliance by marriage, relationship. 2.

ōdī, ōdisse (App. 86), *tr., pf. with meaning of pres.*, hate, detest. 2.

20. dēminuō, -minuere, -minuī, -minūtum, *tr.* [**minuō**, lessen], lessen, diminish, impair. 1.

antīquus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**ante**, before], former, old, ancient. 2.

21. honōs, -ōris, *m.*, honor, regard, glory, distinction; honorable position, office. 3.

restituō, -stituere, -stitui, -stitūtum, *tr.* [**re**-+**statuō**, set up], set up again, rebuild, renew, restore. 4.

24. dēspērō, 1, *intr.* [**spērō**, hope], despair, be hopeless, lack confidence; **dēspērātus**, *as part., from transitive meaning*, despaired of; *as adj.*, desperate. ✱

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14. causā: see vocabulary.

16. collocāsse: sc. *nūptum*.

ipsum: i.e. Dumnorix. His wife was the daughter of Orgetorix: cf. 3, 15.

sorōrem ex mātre, "sister on his mother's side"; i.e. his half-sister.

17. nūptum: construction? App. 295: G.-L. 435: A. 509: B. 340, 1, *b*: H.-B. 618: H. 632; 633, 1.

in cīvitātēs: the accusative implies "sent them into and caused them to be married there."

18. Helvētiīs: indirect object with verbs meaning to favor.

19. nōmine: ablative of cause.

20. dēminūta: sc. *sit*.

21. sī quid: why *quid?* App. 174: G.-L. 315: A. 310, *a*: B. 91, 5: H.-B. 276, 1: H. 186.

summam in spem venīre, "he entertained the highest hopes."

22. imperiō, "under the sovereignty": case? App. 142, *b*: G.-L. 399: B. 221: H.-B. 422, 1: H. 474, 1.

Caesar, quod proelium equestre adversum paucīs ante diēbus esset factum, initium fugae factum ā Dumnorīge atque eius equitibus (nam equitātuī quem auxiliō Caesarī Haeduī mīserant Dumnorīx praeerat); eōrum fugā reliquum esse equitātum perterritum.

19. Quibus rēbus cognitīs, cum ad hās suspīciōnēs certissimae rēs accēderent, quod per fīnēs Sēquanōrum Helvētiōs trādūxisset, quod obsidēs inter eōs dandōs cūrāsset, quod ea omnia nōn modo iniussū suō et cīvitātis, sed etiam īnscientibus ipsīs fēcisset, quod ā magistrātū Haeduōrum

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25. equester, -tris, -tre, *adj.* [**equus,** horseman], of *or* belonging to a horseman, equestrian, of cavalry, cavalry. ✱

adversus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **advertō,** turn to], turned to *or* against; opposite, fronting; adverse, unfavorable; unsuccessful; **adversō flūmine,** up the river; **in adversum ōs,** full in the face. ✱

29. perterreō, 2, *tr.* [**terreō,** frighten], frighten thoroughly, terrify greatly. ✱

1. cognōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nitum, *tr.* [**co**+(**g**)**nōscō,** learn], learn, ascertain; study, investigate; *pf., I have learned,* I know (App. 193, I, *a*). ✱

2. accēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *intr.* [**ad**+**cēdō,** go], approach, draw near to, arrive at, come to; be added; **accēdēbat,** it was added. ✱

4. iniussū, *abl. of* **iniussus, -ūs,** *m.* [**iubeō,** order], without command *or* order. 1

5. īnsciēns, -entis, *adj.* [**in**-+**sciēns,** knowing], not knowing, unaware, ignorant. 1.

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25. quod . . . esset factum, "as to the fact that an unsuccessful cavalry engagement had been fought," etc. = "as to the . . . engagement which," etc. See **15,** 5-7.

paucīs ante diēbus, lit. "before by a few days" = "a few days before." **diēbus** is an ablative of degree of difference, with the adverb *ante.*

27. auxiliō Caesarī, "as an aid to Caesar." For the two datives see App. 119: G.-L. 356, 3: A. 382, 1: B. 191, 2, *b*: H.-B. 360, *b*: H. 433, 2.

THIRD REFERENCES:
Contracted verb forms
Descriptive ablative

Chap. 19. Caesar consults Diviciacus about the punishment of his brother.

1. cum certissimae rēs accēderent, "since the most clearly proven facts were added." These facts are stated in the following *quod* clauses, which are in apposition with *rēs.* For tense see App. 202; 203: G.-L. 509; 510; 511: A. 482, 1, 2; 483: B. 266, B; 267: H.-B. 476: H. 198; 543.

2. quod trādūxisset: kind of clause? App. 248: G.-L. 524; 525, 1: A. 572: B. 299, 1, *a*: H.-B. 552, 1: H. 588, II, 3. Mode? App. 274: G.-L. 663: A. 593: B. 324, 2: H.-B. 539: H. 652.

3. quod . . . cūrāsset, lit. "that he had taken care of hostages to be given between them" = "that he had caused hostages to be exchanged." **eōs** = *Helvētiōs et Sēquanōs.*

dandōs: construction? App. 285, II, *b*: G.-L. 430: A. 500, 4: B. 337, 7, *b*, 2: H.-B. 605, 2; 612, III: H. 622.

4. suō = *Caesaris.*

5. ipsīs: i.e. Caesar and the Haedui.

accūsārētur, satis esse causae arbitrābātur quārē in eum aut ipse animadverteret aut cīvitātem animadvertere iubēret. Hīs omnibus rēbus ūnum repugnābat, quod Dīviciācī frātris summum in populum Rōmānum studium, summam in sē voluntātem, ēgregiam fidem, iūstitiam, temperantiam cognōverat; nam nē eius suppliciō Dīviciācī animum offenderet verēbātur. Itaque priusquam quicquam cōnārētur, Dīviciācum ad sē vocārī iubet et, cotīdiānīs interpretibus remōtīs, per C. Valerium Troucillum, prīncipem Galliae prōvinciae, familiārem suum, cui summam omnium rērum fidem habēbat, cum eō

7. animadvertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum, *tr. and intr.* [**animus,** mind+**ad**+**vertō,** turn], turn the mind to; notice; **animadvertere in,** punish. ✱

8. repugnō, 1, *intr.* [**re**-+**pugnō,** fight], fight back; resist, oppose. 2.

9. studium, -dī, *n.* [**studeō,** be zealous], zeal, eagerness, enthusiasm, desire; good will, devotion; pursuit, occupation. ✱

10. ēgregius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**ē**-+**grex,** herd], *out of the common herd;* excellent, superior, eminent, remarkable. 2.

iūstitia, -ae, *f.* [**iūstus,** just], justice, fair dealing, uprightness. 2.

temperantia, -ae, *f.* [**temperō,** control one's self], prudence, self-control. 1.

11. supplicium, -cī, *n* [**sub**+**plicō,** bend], *a bending over to receive punishment;* punishment, death. 4.

offendō, -fendere, -fendī, -fēnsum, *tr.* [**ob**+**fendō,** strike], strike against, hurt, harm; **animum offendere,** hurt the feelings, offend. 1.

12. vereor, verērī, veritus sum, *tr.,* revere; fear, dread, be afraid of. ✱

priusquam *or* **prius . . . quam,** *conj.,* sooner than, before; until. ✱

quisquam, quicquam, *indef. pron.* (App. 62), any; any person *or* thing. ✱

13. vocō, 1, *tr.* [**vōx,** voice], call, summon; invite. 3.

interpres, -etis, *m., f.,* interpreter; mediator. 1.

removeō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, *tr.* [**re**-+**moveō,** move], move back *or* away, remove, withdraw, **remōtus,** *pf. part. as adj.,* remote, far away. 4.

14. Valerius, -rī, *m.* (1) Gaius Valerius Troucillus (gā'yŭs vą-lē'rĭ-ŭs trų-sĭl'ŭs), *a Gallic interpreter and confidential friend of Caesar.* ✱

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6. causae: partitive genitive with *satis,* which is used as a noun.

quārē animadverteret, "why he should punish." For mode see App. 230, *c*: G.-L. 631, 2: H.-B. 513, 2.

8. ūnum, "one thing," is explained by its appositive, the clause *quod cognōverat.*

9. Note the lack of conjunctions, and cf. the note on 1, 3.

10. cognōverat, lit. "had learned" = "knew."

11. nē offenderet, "that he should offend." Meaning of *ne,* and mode? App. 228, *b*: G.-L. 550, 1, 2: A. 564. B. 296, 2: H.-B. 502, 4: H. 567, 1.

eius: i.e. Dumnorix.

12. priusquam . . . cōnārētur, "before he ventured on anything."

13. per . . . colloquitur: English order, *colloquitur cum eō per,* etc.

14. prīncipem: not necessarily a chief, but a prominent man.

15. cui . . . habēbat, "in whom he had the utmost confidence in all matters." **cui:** case? App. 115, *a*: G.-L. 346, n. 5: A. 367, *a*, n. 2: H.-B. 362, footnote 3, *b*.

colloquitur; simul commonefacit quae ipsō praesente in conciliō dē Dumnorīge sint dicta, et ostendit quae sēparātim quisque dē eō apud sē dīxerit. Petit atque hortātur ut sine eius offēnsiōne animī vel ipse dē eō causā cognitā statuat, vel cīvitātem statuere iubeat.

20. Dīviciācus multīs cum lacrimīs Caesarem complexus obsecrāre coepit nē quid gravius in frātrem statueret: Scīre sē illa esse vēra, nec quemquam ex eō plūs quam sē dolōris capere, propterea quod, cum ipse grātiā plūrimum domī atque in reliquā Galliā, ille minimum propter adulēscentiam posset,

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16. colloquor, -loquī, -locūtus sum, *intr.* [con-+**loquor,** speak], speak with, converse, confer, have a conference. ✱

simul, *adv.*, at once, at the same time, thereupon; **simul . . . simul,** both . . . and, partly . . . partly; **simul atque,** as soon as. ✱

commonefaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum, *tr.* [**moneō,** remind+**faciō,** make], remind forcibly. 1.

17. sēparātim, *adv.* [**sēparō,** separate], separately, privately. 2.

18. petō, -ere, -īvī *or* **-iī, -ītum,** *tr. and intr.*, seek, hunt for, aim at, make for, attack, go to, direct one's course to *or* toward; seek to obtain, strive after; ask, request, beseech. ✱

hortor, 1, *tr.*, exhort, encourage, incite, urge strongly. ✱

19. offēnsiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**offendō,** hurt], offense. 1.

1. lacrima, -ae, *f.*, tear. 2.

complector, -plectī, -plexus sum, *tr.* [**plectō,** fold], embrace, clasp, enclose. 1.

2. obsecrō, 1, *tr.* [**sacer,** sacred], implore, entreat, beseech. 1.

gravis, -e, *adj.*, heavy, oppressive, hard, severe, serious; advanced (*in years*). ✱

sciō, 4, *tr.*, distinguish; know, understand. ✱

5. adulēscentia, -ae, *f.* [**adulēs-**

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16. quae sint dicta, quae dixerit: indirect questions.

ipsō: i.e. Diviciacus.

18. ut . . . statuat, "that without wounding his [i.e. Diviciacus's] feelings he might either himself [i.e Caesar] investigate the case and pass sentence on him [i.e. Dumnorix]."

THIRD REFERENCE:
Sequence of tenses

Chap. 20. At the earnest request of Diviciacus Caesar spares Dumnorix, but he takes precautions for the future.

1. complexus: probably clasping Caesar's knees, for this was the ancient attitude of suppliant entreaty.

2. nē quid: why *quid?* App. 174: G.-L. 315: A. 310, *a*: B. 91, 5: H.-B. 276, 1: H. 186.

gravius, "too severe."

scīre: the indirect discourse depends on the idea of "saying," which is implied in *obsecrāre*. The direct form is given after Book VII.

3. nec quemquam, "and that no one."

eō: i.e. Dumnorix.

capere, "felt."

4. ipse: i.e. Diviciacus. It is the subject of *posset*, to be supplied from the next clause.

domī: case? App. 151, *a*: G.-L. 411, R. 2: A. 427, 3: B. 232, 2: H.-B. 449, *a*: H. 484, 2.

5. minimum posset, "had very little influence." Supply *cum* from the preceding clause.

per sē crēvisset; quibus opibus ac nervīs nōn sōlum ad minuendam grātiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam ūterētur. Sēsē tamen et amōre frāternō et exīstimātiōne vulgī commovērī. Quod sī quid eī ā Caesare gravius accidisset, cum ipse eum locum amīcitiae apud eum tenēret, nēminem exīstimātūrum nōn suā voluntāte factum; quā ex rē futūrum utī tōtīus Galliae animī ā sē āverterentur. Haec cum plūribus verbīs flēns ā Caesare peteret, Caesar eius dextram prēndit; cōnsōlātus rogat fīnem ōrandī faciat; tantī eius apud sē grātiam esse ostendit

cōns, youth], youthfulness, youth. 1.

6. crēscō, crēscere, crēvī, crētum, *intr.*, grow *or* increase (*in size, power, age, etc.*), swell. 1.

ops, opis, *f.*, help, aid; *pl.*, wealth, resources; authority, influence, strength. 3.

nervus, -ī, *m.*, sinew; *in pl.*, vigor, strength, power. 1.

7. minuō, minuere, minuī, minūtum, *tr. and intr.* [**minus**, less], lessen, impair, diminish; settle (**contrōversiās**); **minuente aestū**, the tide ebbing. 3.

pernicies, -ēī, *f.* [*cf.* **nex**, death], ruin, destruction. 2.

8. amor, -ōris, *m.* [**amō**, love], love. 1.

frāternus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**frāter**, brother], brotherly, fraternal, of a brother. 2.

exīstimātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**exīstimō**, estimate], judgment, opinion. 1.

vulgus, -ī, *n.*, the common people, the multitude, the public, the masses; a crowd. 3.

12. verbum, -ī, *n.*, word; *pl.*, speech; entreaty; **verba facere**, plead. 3.

fleō, flēre, flēvī, flētum, *intr.*, weep, shed tears, lament. 4.

13. dextra, -ae, *f.* [**dexter**, right; *sc.* **manus**], the right hand. 1.

prēndō, prēndere, prēndī, prēnsum, *tr.*, seize, grasp. 1.

cōnsōlor, 1, *tr.* [**sōlor**, comfort], cheer, comfort. 1.

14. ōrō, 1, *tr.* [**ōs**, mouth], speak; beseech, entreat. 3.

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6. sē: i.e. Diviciacus. He said *per mē*, "by my help."

opibus: ablative with *ūterētur*.

7. suam refers to Diviciacus.

8. sēsē: i.e. Diviciacus.

9. quod sī, lit. "as to which, if": *quod* is strictly an adverbial accusative, but with *sī* it has become a mere connective, and is translated "and," "but," "now," etc.

accidisset stands for an original future perfect.

ipse: i.e. Diviciacus.

eum, "such."

10. eum: i.e. Caesar.

11. suā refers to Diviciacus.

voluntāte: ablative of accordance.

futūrum (sc. *esse*) **utī . . . āverterentur**, lit. "it would be that . . . would be turned from him." This construction is the regular substitute for the future passive infinitive, which very rarely occurs. **utī āverterentur** is a substantive clause of result.

12. ā Caesare: the usual construction after verbs of asking, instead of a second accusative.

13. rogat (sc. *ut*) **faciat**, "he asked him to make." In what kind of clauses and after what verbs may *ut* be omitted? App. 228, *a*: G.-L. 546, R. 2: A. 565, *a*: B. 295, 8: H.-B. 502, 3, *a*: H. 565, 4.

14. tantī: case? App. 105: G.-L. 380, 1: A. 417: B. 203, 3: H.-B. 356, 1: H. 448, 1.

utī et reī pūblicae iniūriam et suum dolōrem eius voluntātī ac precibus condōnet. Dumnorīgem ad sē vocat, frātrem adhibet; quae in eō reprehendat ostendit; quae ipse intellegat, quae cīvitās querātur prōpōnit; monet ut in reliquum tempus omnēs suspīciōnēs vītet; praeterita sē Dīviciācō frātrī condōnāre dīcit. Dumnorīgī custōdēs pōnit, ut quae agat, quibuscum loquātur, scīre possit.

21. Eōdem diē ab explōrātōribus certior factus hostēs sub monte cōnsēdisse mīlia passuum ab ipsīus castrīs octō, quālis

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16. condōnō, 1, *tr.* [**dōnō**, give], give up; pardon, forgive. 2.

adhibeō, 2, *tr.* [**habeō**, have], bring to, bring in, summon; employ, use. 4.

17. reprehendō, -prehendere, -prehendī, -prehēnsum, *tr.* [re- + prehendō (=prēndō), seize], hold back; criticise, blame, censure. 1.

18. moneō, 2, *tr.*, warn, advise, instruct, order. 3.

19. vītō, 1, *tr.*, avoid, shun, evade, escape. 3.

praetereō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *tr. and intr.* [**eō**, go. App. 84], go beyond, pass by, omit; **praeteritus**, *pf. part. as adj.*, past; *n. plu. as noun*, the past. 1.

20. custōs, -ōdis, *m.*, guard, watchman, spy. 2.

21. loquor, loquī, locūtus sum, *intr.*, speak, talk, converse. ✱

2. cōnsīdō, -sīdere, -sēdī, -sessum, *intr.* [**sīdō**, sit down], sit down together, settle; take a position, halt, encamp. ✱

octō (VIII), *card. num. adj., indecl.*, eight. ✱

quālis, -e, *interrog. adj.*, of what sort, kind, *or* nature? 2.

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15. utī condōnet: a result clause.

voluntātī, "out of consideration for his wish," is indirect object of *condōnet*.

17. quae reprehendat: mode? App. 262: G.-L. 467: A. 573; 574: B. 300, 1, *a*: H.-B. 534, 2, III; 537, *b*: H. 649, II.

20. Dumnorīgī: case? App. 120: G.-L. 350, 2: A. 376: B. 188, 1: H.-B. 366: H. 425, 4.

It was tactful of Caesar to make Diviciacus believe that Dumnorix was spared for his sake. In reality, however, Caesar had his hands full with the Helvetii and could not afford to stir up a revolt of the Haedui in addition—a result which might easily have followed an attempt to punish their most popular noble. A few years later Caesar put Dumnorix to death for obstinate disobedience. See V, 7.

THIRD REFERENCES:

Use of the indefinite quis
Dative of reference
Construction with verbs of asking, etc.
Indirect question

Chap. **21-22.** The failure of a plan to attack the Helvetii.

Chap. **21.** Caesar plans a double attack on the Helvetii.

Chapters **16-20** interrupted the narrative of Caesar's pursuit of the Helvetii. The events of this chapter follow immediately after those narrated in chapter **15**.

1. sub monte: the exact location is unknown; it was only a few miles from the battlefield south of Bibracte. See map facing p. 42.

2. mīlia: accusative of extent of space.

quālis esset: indirect question, object of *cognōscerent*.

esset nātūra montis et quālis in circuitū ascēnsus quī cognōscerent mīsit. Renūntiātum est facilem esse. Dē tertiā vigiliā T. Labiēnum, lēgātum prō praetōre, cum duābus legiōnibus et iīs ducibus quī iter cognōverant summum iugum montis ascendere iubet; quid suī cōnsilī sit ostendit. Ipse dē quārtā vigiliā eōdem itinere quō hostēs ierant ad eōs contendit equitātumque omnem ante sē mittit. P. Cōnsidius, quī reī mīlitāris perītissimus habēbātur et in exercitū L. Sullae et posteā in M. Crassī fuerat, cum explōrātōribus praemittitur.

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3. circuitus, -ūs, *m.* [**circumeō**, go around], a going around; a winding path; circumference, circuit. 4.

ascēnsus, -ūs, *m.* [**ascendō**, climb up], a climbing up, ascending; approach, ascent. 2.

5. praetor, -ōris, *m.*, praetor; commander. 1.

6. dux, ducis, *m.* [**dūcō**, lead], leader, guide, commander. *

7. ascendō, -scendere, -scendī, -scēnsum, *tr. and intr.* [**ad**+**scandō**, climb], climb up, ascend, mount, climb. 2.

9. P., *abbr. for* **Pūblius,** *a Roman praenomen.* 2.

Cōnsidius, -dī, *m.*, Publius Considius (pŭb'lĭ-ŭs. kŏn-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *one of Caesar's officers.* 3.

10. mīlitāris, -e, *adj.* [**mīles**, soldier], of a soldier, military, martial; **rēs mīlitāris,** military matters, warfare, the science of warfare. *

perītus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*cf.* **experior**, try], tried, experienced, skilled; familiar with, acquainted with. 2.

Sulla, -ae, *m.*, Lucius Sulla (lū'shyŭs sŭl'ą), *the dictator; leader of the nobility; engaged in civil war with Marius, leader of the popular party; lived from* 138 B.C. *to* 78 B.C. 1.

11. posteā, *adv.* [**post**, after], after this, afterwards. *

Crassus, -ī, *m.*, Marcus Licinius Crassus (măr'kŭs lĭ-sĭn'ĭ-ŭs krăs'-ŭs), *triumvir with Caesar and Pompey.* 2.

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8. in circuitū, "in going around [behind] it."

quī cognōscerent mīsit, "he sent (men) to learn."

4. facilem esse: sc. *ascēnsum.*

dē tertiā vigiliā: see on **12, 7.**

5. lēgātum prō praetōre, "lieutenant with the powers of a general"; i.e. he was temporarily given special independent powers. Labienus was Caesar's most competent and most trusted officer.

cum iīs ducibus, "with those men as guides."

7. quid . . . sit, lit., "what is of his plan"="what his plan was"; namely, that Labienus should take a position on the top of the mountain, in the rear of the enemy, and that he and Caesar should attack them at the same moment.

cōnsilī is a possessive genitive, used predicatively.

dē quārtā vigiliā: the fourth watch would begin at three A. M. when the nights were twelve hours long. As this was June, the nights were shorter, and the fourth watch began about two.

9. P. Cōnsidius . . . fuerat: Caesar states these facts about Considius to excuse his own ready acceptance of the latter's statements, as told in the next chapter.

reī mīlitāris, "in military matters": case? App. 106, *a*: G.-L. 374: A. 349, *a*: B. 204, 1: H.-B. 354, footnote: H. 451, 1.

10. Sullae: cf. Int. 6.

11. in M. Crassī, "in (that) of Marcus

22. Prīmā lūce, cum summus mōns ā Labiēnō tenērētur, ipse ab hostium castrīs nōn longius mille et quīngentīs passibus abesset, neque, ut posteā ex captīvīs comperit, aut ipsīus adventus aut Labiēnī cognitus esset, Cōnsidius equō admissō ad eum accurrit, dīcit montem quem ā Labiēnō occupārī voluerit ab hostibus tenērī; id sē ā Gallicīs armīs atque īnsignibus cognōvisse. Caesar suās cōpiās in proximum collem subdūcit, aciem īnstruit. Labiēnus, ut erat eī praeceptum ā

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1. lūx, lūcis, *f.*, light, daylight; **prīmā lūce,** at daybreak. 3.

3. captīvus, -ī, *m.* [**capiō,** take], captive, prisoner. 4.

comperiō, -perīre, -perī, -pertum, *tr.* [**pariō,** procure], find out with certainty, discover, ascertain. ✱

4. equus, -ī, *m.*, horse. ✱

admittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**mittō,** send], admit; commit; incur; let go; give reins to (*a horse*). 3.

5. accurrō, -currere, -currī *or* **-cucurrī, -cursum,** *intr.* [**ad**+**currō,** run], run *or* hasten to. 2.

6. Gallicus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**Gallia,** Gaul], pertaining to Gaul *or* the Gauls, Gallic. ✱

7. collis, -is, *m.*, hill. ✱

8. subdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**dūcō,** lead], draw *or* lead up; lead *or* draw off, withdraw; *with* **nāvēs,** haul up, beach. 3.

aciēs, -ēī (*old gen.*, **aciī**), *f.*, sharp point *or* edge *of a weapon;* sharp *or* keen sight, glance; a line (*as forming an edge*), battle line; **prīma,** the van; **media,** the center; **novissima,** the rear. ✱

īnstruō, -struere, -strūxī, -strūctum, *tr.* [**struō,** build], build upon, build, construct; form, draw up *in battle array;* equip, furnish. ✱

praecipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *tr.* [**capiō,** take], take *or* obtain beforehand, anticipate; instruct, bid, order. 1.

Crassus." In such cases the word for "that" is never expressed in Latin.

THIRD REFERENCE:
Genitive with adjectives

Chap. **22.** Caesar's plan is frustrated by a mistake of Considius.

1. summus mōns, "the top of the mountain." For the adjective in agreement, where we should expect a noun followed by a genitive, see App. 160: G.-L. 291, R. 2: A. 293: B. 241, 1: H.-B. 244: H. 497, 4.

2. ipse: i.e. Caesar.

passibus: case? App. 139: G.-L. 398: A. 406: B. 217, 1: H.-B. 416: H. 471.

3. ut, "as."

4. Labiēnī, "that of Labienus." See on 21, 11.

cognitus esset: the force of *cum* still continues.

equō admissō, "at full gallop."

7. īnsignibus: the decorations on their helmets, shields, etc. See Plate II, 5-8.

8. aciem īnstruit: Caesar concluded from the report of Considius that Labienus had been defeated, and expected that the victors would immediately attack him.

ut . . . praeceptum, lit. "as it had been directed to him"="as he had been directed." Intransitive verbs can not be used in the passive except impersonally. English idiom generally requires the personal construction in translation. **eī:** case? App. 116, *c*: G.-L. 217: A. 365: B. 187, II, *b*: H.-B. 364, 2: H. 426, 3.

Caesare nē proelium committeret, nisi ipsīus cōpiae prope hostium castra vīsae essent, ut undique ūnō tempore in hostēs impetus fieret, monte occupātō nostrōs exspectābat proeliōque abstinēbat. Multō dēnique diē per explōrātōrēs Caesar cognōvit et montem ā suīs tenērī et Helvētiōs castra mōvisse et Cōnsidium timōre perterritum quod nōn vīdisset prō vīsō sibi renūntiāvisse. Eō diē, quō cōnsuērat intervāllō, hostēs sequitur et mīlia passuum tria ab eōrum castrīs castra pōnit.

23. Postrīdiē eius diēī, quod omnīnō bīduum supererat cum exercituī frūmentum mētīrī oportēret, et quod ā Bibracte,

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9. nisi, *conj.* [ne-+sī, if], if not, except, unless. ✱

prope, *adv. and prep. with acc.* (1) *As prep.*, near, close to. (2) *As adv.*, almost, nearly; recently. ✱

11. impetus, -ūs, *m.*, attack, onset, charge; impetuosity, force, vehemence. ✱

12. abstineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum, *intr.* [teneō, hold], keep aloof from, refrain; spare. 1.

dēnique, *adv.*, and then, thereupon, finally, at last; at least. 3.

14. timor, -ōris, *m.* [timeō, fear], fear, alarm, dread. ✱

15. intervāllum, -ī, *n.* [vāllus, palisade], *the space between two palisades;* interval (*of space or time*); distance. ✱

1. postrīdiē, *adv.* [posterus, following+diēs, day], on the day following the next day; **postrīdiē eius diēī**, on the next *or* following day. ✱

bīduum, -ī, *n.* [bis, twice+diēs, day], space *or* period of two days, two days. 2.

supersum, -esse, -fuī, *intr.* [sum, be. App. 77], be over *or* above; be left, remain, survive. ✱

2. Bibracte, -is, *n.* (Cel), Bibracte (bĭbrăk'tē), *the chief town of the Haedui.* 2.

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9. nē committeret: a substantive volitive (or purpose) clause, subject of *erat praeceptum.*

nisi vīsae essent: mode? App. 273: G.-L. 662; 663, 2, *b*: A. 592, 1: B. 323: H.-B. 536, *a*: H. 649, I. The pluperfect stands for an original future perfect.

ipsīus=*Caesaris.*

10. ut fieret: a purpose clause.

11. proeliō: ablative of separation.

12. multō diē, "late in the day."

14. timōre perterritum, "panic-stricken." This was probably due in part to the exaggerated notion of Gallic prowess that prevailed in the Roman army.

quod ... renūntiāvisse, "had reported to him what he had not seen as if seen." **vīsō** is a participle used as a noun.

15. quō ... intervāllō=*eō intervāllō quō sequī cōnsuērat.* For case see App. 142, *b*: G.-L. 399: A. 412: B. 221: H.-B. 422, I: H. 473, 3. According to **15, 14**, the distance was five or six miles.

THIRD REFERENCE:
Ablative of comparison

Chap. **23-29.** Caesar defeats the Helvetii in a great battle and forces the survivors to return home.

Chap. **23.** Caesar marches toward Bibracte to secure grain, and is followed by the Helvetii.

2. cum ... oportēret, "(before the time) when he would have to distribute grain to the army." See on **16, 10**. The peculiar *cum* clause is best explained by H.-B. 509.

Bibracte: now Mont Beuvray, twelve miles west of Autun.

oppidō Haeduōrum longē maximō et cōpiōsissimō, nōn amplius mīlibus passuum XVIII aberat, reī frūmentāriae prōspiciendum exīstimāvit; itaque iter ab Helvētiīs āvertit ac Bibracte īre contendit. Ea rēs per fugitīvōs L. Aemilī, decuriōnis equitum Gallōrum, hostibus nūntiātur. Helvētiī, seu quod timōre perterritōs Rōmānōs discēdere ā sē exīstimārent, eō magis quod prīdiē superiōribus locīs occupātīs proelium nōn commīsissent, sīve eō, quod rē frūmentāriā interclūdī posse cōnfīderent, commūtātō cōnsiliō atque itinere conversō nostrōs ā novissimō agmine īnsequī ac lacessere coepērunt.

3. cōpiōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**cōpia,** plenty], well supplied, wealthy. 1.

4. duodēvīgintī (XVIII), *card. num. adj.* [duo, two+dē, from+vīgintī, wenty], eighteen. 4.

prōspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectum, *intr.* [**speciō,** look], look forward; look to beforehand, see to, provide for, take care. 1.

6. fugitīvus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**fugiō,** flee], fleeing; *as noun,* runaway slave. 1.

Aemilius, -lī, *m.,* Aemilius (ē-mĭl'ĭ-ŭs). 1.

decuriō, -ōnis, *m.* [**decem,** ten], decurion, *a cavalry officer in charge of a decuria, a squad of ten.* 1.

9. prīdiē, *adv.* [**diēs,** day], on the day before. 3.

10. interclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsum, *tr.* [**claudō,** shut], shut *or* cut off, separate, hinder; *with* **itinera,** block. ✱

cōnfīdō, -fīdere, -fīsus sum, *intr.* [**fīdō,** trust. App. 74], trust completely, rely on, feel confident, hope; **cōnfīsus,** *pf. part. with present meaning,* relying on. ✱

11. commūtō, 1, *tr.* [**mūtō,** change], change *or* alter completely, change, exchange. 2.

convertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum, *tr. and intr.* [**vertō,** turn], turn

4. mīlibus: ablative of comparison.

reī . . . prōspiciendum, "that he must look out for supplies." Evidently his vigorous talk to Dumnorix and the rest of the chiefs, two days before, had as yet produced no results. **prōspiciendum:** construction? App. 285, II, *a*: G.-L. 251, 1: A. 194, *b*: B. 337, 7, *b*, 1: H.-B. 600, 3; 162: H. 237.

5. itaque . . . contendit: he was south and a little east of Bibracte. The plan on p. 104 shows that the Helvetii were marching northwest, and that the more northerly route taken by Caesar was almost parallel, for some distance, with the route of the Helvetii. This explains the fact that the Helvetii were able to overtake Caesar's army.

Bibracte: case? App. 131: G.-L. 337: A. 427, 2: B. 182, 1, *a*: H.-B. 450: H. 418.

8. exīstimārent, commīsissent, cōnfīderent: mode? App. 244; 273: G.-L. 662; 663, 2, *b*: A. 592, 3: B. 286, 1; 323: H.-B. 535, 2, *a*: H. 588, II; 649, I.

eō magis quod, "all the more because." **eō** is an ablative of cause.

9. quod . . . commīsissent: the Helvetii did not understand the reason for the failure of Caesar and Labienus to attack them on the previous day.

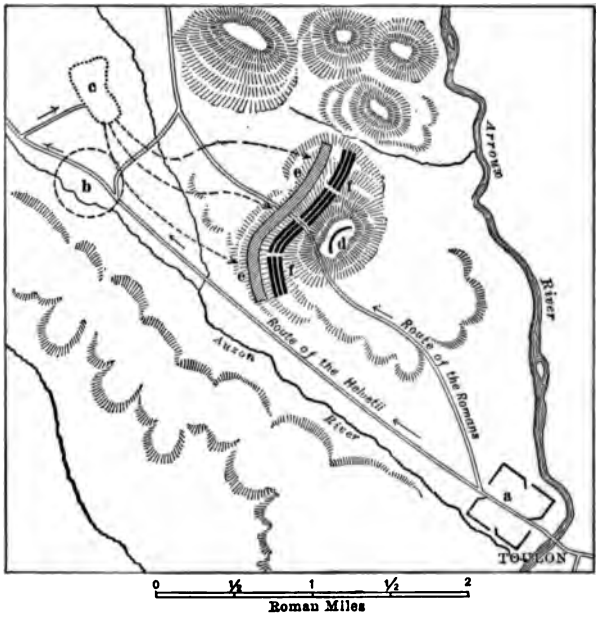
10. sīve eō, "or for this reason."

interclūdī posse, "that (the Romans) could be cut off"; i.e. by being prevented from reaching Bibracte.

11. commūtātō cōnsiliō: if the Helvetii had held to their plan of march, they might have foiled Caesar. Their safety lay in avoiding battle, which they could do as long as they were in advance of him, on account of the rugged nature

24. Postquam id animadvertit, cōpiās suās Caesar m proximum collem subdūxit equitātumque quī sustinēret hostium

completely, turn *or* wheel around; turn, change; **signa convertere**, face about. ✱ **1. postquam**, *conj.* [**post**, afterwards +**quam**, than], after, as soon as. **4. 2. sustinēō**, 2, *tr. and intr.* [**su(b)s**+**teneō**, hold], hold up from below; hold



BATTLE WITH THE HELVETII. First stage, Chap. **24-25, 10.**

a, *Camp of the Romans on the night before the battle.*
b, *Camp of the Helvetii on the night before the battle.*
c, *Wagons of the Helvetii during the battle* (**24, 9**).
d, *Roman fortification* (**24, 8**).
e, *The Helvetii.*
f, *The Romans.*

of the country. Their fatal mistake lay in thinking that they were strong enough to throw away this advantage.

ā novissimō agmine, "on the rear." See on **1, 15.**

THIRD REFERENCES:
Accusative of place to which
Implied indirect discourse
Passive periphrastic conjugation

Chap. **24.** Caesar prepares for battle and the Helvetii advance.

1. animadvertit: mode and tense? App. 237: G.-L. 561: A. 543: B. 287, 1: H.-B. 554; 557: H. 602.

2. quī ... sustinēret: i.e. to check the skirmishers of the enemy and give Caesar time to form his lines. The cavalry was not expected to meet the main attack.

impetum mīsit. Ipse interim in colle mediō triplicem aciem īnstrūxit legiōnum quattuor veterānārum; in summō iugō duās legiōnēs quās in Galliā citeriōre proximē cōnscrīpserat et omnia auxilia collocārī, ac tōtum montem hominibus complērī, et intereā sarcinās in ūnum locum cōnferrī, et eum ab iīs quī in superiōre aciē cōnstitērant mūnīrī iussit. Helvētiī cum omnibus suīs carrīs secūtī impedīmenta in ūnum locum contulērunt; ipsī cōnfertissimā aciē, rēiectō nostrō equitātū, phalange factā sub prīmam nostram aciem successērunt.

up, sustain; hold back, check, restrain; hold out against, withstand, endure, bear; hold out. ∗

3. medius, -a, -um, *adj.*, in the middle of; in the middle, intervening, intermediate; **locus medius utrīusque,** a place midway between the two. ∗

triplex, -icis, *adj.* [**trēs,** three + **plicō,** fold], three-fold, triple. 4.

4. veterānus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**vetus,** old], old, veteran; *pl. as noun,* veterans. 1.

5. proximē, *adv.* [**proximus,** last], last; lately. 4.

6. compleō, -plēre, -plēvī, -plētum, *tr.* [*obsolete,* **pleō,** fill], fill up *or* completely; complete; cover. ∗

7. sarcina, -ae, *f.*, pack, luggage; *pl.*, baggage, packs (*of individual soldiers, which they carried*). 3.

8. mūniō, 4, *tr.*, defend with a wall, fortify, defend, protect; **mūnītus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, fortified, defended, protected. ∗

9. impedīmentum, -ī, *n.* [**impediō,** hinder], hindrance, obstacle, impediment; *pl.*, baggage, luggage (*of an army*), baggage-train (*including the draught animals*). ∗

10. cōnfertus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **cōnferciō,** crowd together], dense, thick, compact. 4.

rēiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**re-** + **iaciō,** hurl. App. 7], hurl *or* drive back, repel; cast down *or* off; drive off *or* out. 4.

11. phalanx, -ngis, *f.*, a compact body of troops, phalanx. 4.

succēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *intr.* [**sub** + **cēdō,** go], go *or* come under;

3. in colle mediō, "half-way up the hill." For the meaning of the adjective see App. 160: G.-L. 291, R. 2: A. 293: B. 241, 1: H.-B. 244: H. 497, 4.

triplicem aciem: on the battle formation of the Romans see Int. 55, 56.

4. legiōnum quattuor veterānārum: case? App. 102: G.-L. 368, R.: A. 344: B. 197: H.-B. 349. These legions were the one which Caesar found in Transalpine Gaul (cf. 7, 5), and the three which he brought from their quarters near Aquileia (cf. 10, 9).

5. quās . . . cōnscrīpserat: cf. 10, 8. Caesar dared not put these untrained and untried troops in the fighting lines.

6. auxilia: Caesar never expected much of his Gallic infantry. See Int. 47.

collocārī, complērī, cōnferrī, mūnīrī: all depend on *iussit.*

7. sarcinās: see Int. 37.

eum: sc. *locum.*

iīs . . . cōnstitērant: i.e. the two new legions.

8. mūnīrī: the location of the battlefield was long uncertain, but in 1886 excavations were made on one of the proposed locations, and evidences of a semicircular wall and ditch were found on the top of a hill, as indicated in the plan, p. 104. Three years later nine trenches were found in which the dead had been buried.

9. in ūnum locum: marked *c* on the plan. Bits of Gallic pottery have been found there.

11. phalange: in the phalanx for-

25. Caesar prīmum suō, deinde omnium ex cōnspectū remōtīs equīs, ut aequātō omnium perīculō spem fugae tolleret, cohortātus suōs proelium commīsit. Mīlitēs ē locō superiōre pīlīs missīs facīle hostium phalangem perfrēgērunt. Eā disiectā gladiīs dēstrictīs in eōs impetum fēcērunt. Gallīs magnō ad pugnam erat impedīmentō quod, plūribus eōrum scūtīs ūnō ictū pīlōrum trānsfīxīs et colligātīs, cum ferrum sē īnflexisset,

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come up to, come up, advance, be next to; succeed, take the place of; succeed, prosper. ✱

1. prīmum, *adv.* **[prīmus, first], first, at first, in the first place, for the first time; cum prīmum,** *or* **ubi prīmum, as soon as; quam prīmum, as soon as possible, very soon.** ✱

deinde, *adv.* **[dē+inde, thence], thereupon, then, next.** ✱

2. aequō, 1, *tr.* **[aequus, equal], make even** *or* **equal, equalize. 1.**

3. cohortor, 1, *tr.* **[co+hortor, encourage], encourage greatly, cheer, animate.** ✱

4. pīlum, -ī, *n.*, **heavy javelin, pike.** ✱

perfringō, -fringere, -frēgī, -frāctum, *tr.* **[frangō, break], break** *or* **burst through. 1.**

disiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* **[iaciō, throw. App. 7], scatter, rout, disperse. 2.**

5. gladius, -dī, *m.* **sword.** ✱

dēstringō, -stringere, -strīnxī, -strictum, *tr.* **[stringō, bind tight], unbind, unsheathe, draw (gladium). 1.**

6. pugna, -ae, *f.* **[pugnō, fight], fight, battle, contest; genus pugnae, method of fighting.** ✱

scūtum, -ī, *n.*, **shield, buckler;** *oblong, convex* **(2½×4** *ft.*), *made of wood covered with leather or iron plates, with a metal rim.* ✱

7. ictus, -ūs, *m.*, **stroke, blow. 1.**

trānsfīgō, -figere, -fīxī, -fixum, *tr.*

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mation the soldiers overlapped their shields, shingle fashion, so as to make an impenetrable covering. The front rank held the shields vertically, the other ranks horizontally. If the phalanx remained unbroken, it could break the opposing line by sheer weight; but if it broke, the men were too closely packed to use their weapons effectively.

Chap. 25. The Helvetii fight bravely, but are forced to retreat.

1. suō: sc. *equō remōtō.*

omnium: i.e. of the higher officers, not of the cavalry. Caesar wished in part to encourage his men by showing that the officers shared their danger, and in part to prevent some timid tribune from setting an example of flight. See Int. 41.

2. aequātō perīculō, "by making the danger equal."

3. cohortātus suōs: Caesar was a skillful orator (see Int. 22), and usually encouraged his men before battle by a short speech.

ē locō superiōre: see Int. 55.

4. pīlīs: see Int. 36, *a.*

5. gladiīs: see Int. 36, *b.*

Gallīs impedimentō: for the two datives see App. 119: G.-L. 356, 3: A. 382, 1: B. 191, 2, *b*: H.-B. 360, *b*: H. 433, 2.

6. quod . . . poterant is the subject of *erat.* For mode see App. 248: G.-L. 524; 525, 1: A. 572: B. 299, 1, *a*: H.-B. 552, 1: H. 588, II, 3.

plūribus . . . colligātīs: remember that the shields overlapped.

7. cum inflexisset: mode? App. 242, *b*: G.-L. 567, n.: A. 542; 518, *c*: B. 288, 3, *a*: H.-B. 540: H. 601, 4.

neque ēvellere neque sinistrā impedītā satis commodē pugnāre poterant, multī ut diū iactātō bracchiō praeoptārent scūtum manū ēmittere et nūdō corpore pugnāre. Tandem vulneribus dēfessī et pedem referre et, quod mōns suberat circiter mīlle passuum spatiō, eō sē recipere coepērunt. Captō monte et succēdentibus nostrīs, Bōiī et Tulingī, quī hominum mīlibus

[figō, fix], thrust *or* pierce through, transfix. 1.

colligō, 1, *tr.* [**con**+**ligō**, bind], bind *or* fasten together. 1.

ferrum, **-ī**, *n.*, iron, steel; *anything made of iron*, sword, spear-point. 1.

inflectō, **-flectere**, **-flexī**, **-flexum**, *tr.* [**flectō**, bend], bend down; *with reflex.*, become bent. 2.

8. ēvellō, **-vellere**, **-vellī**, **-vulsum**, *tr.* [**vellō**, pluck], pluck out, pull out. 1.

sinister, **-tra**, **-trum**, *adj.*, left; *fem. sing. as noun* (*sc.* **manus**), the left hand; **sub sinistrā**, on the left. 4.

commodē, *adv.* [**commodus**, convenient], conveniently; readily, easily, fitly; **satis commodē**, to much advantage, very easily. ✱

pugnō, 1, *intr.*, fight, give battle, contend; strive; *often impers., as* **pugnātur**, it is fought, i.e. they fight. ✱

9. bracchium, **-chī**, *n.*, the arm, forearm. 1.

praeoptō, 1, *tr.* [**optō**, wish], wish before; prefer. 1.

10. manus, **-ūs**, *f.*, the hand; **in manibus**, near at hand; **manū**, by hand, by art; **ferrea manus**, a grappling-hook; **dare manūs**, yield; an armed force, troop, band, company. ✱

ēmittō, **-mittere**, **-mīsī**, **-missum**, *tr.* [**mittō**, send], let go, send out *or* forth, release; hurl, discharge; drop. 2.

nūdus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, naked, unclothed, bare; exposed, unprotected. 1.

corpus, **-oris**, *n.*, body; person; a (*dead*) body. ✱

tandem, *adj.*, at last, at length, finally; *in interrog. clauses to add emphasis, as* **quid tandem**, what, pray? what then? 3.

vulnus, **-eris**, *n.*, a wound. ✱

11. dēfessus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **dēfetīscor**, grow weary], wearied, exhausted, faint. 3.

referō, **referre**, **rettulī**, **relātum**, *tr.* [**re-**+**ferō**, bear. App. 81], bear, carry, *or* bring back, report; **pedem referre**, go back, retreat; **grātiam referre**, show one's gratitude, make a requital. ✱

subsum, **-esse**, **-fuī**, *intr.* [**sum**, be. App. 77], be under *or* below; be near *or* close at hand. 2.

12. eō, *adv.* [*old dative of* **is**], thither, there (*in sense of* thither), to the place (*where, etc.*), to them (it, him, etc.). ✱

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8. ēvellere: supply *pīla* as the object.

sinistrā: the shield was held with the left hand.

9. multī is put before *ut* for emphasis.

iactātō bracchiō, "after throwing their arms about," in the effort to shake out the javelins, and so tear the shields apart.

10. corpore: case? App. 142: G.-L. 399: A. 412: B. 220, 1: H.-B. 445, 2: H. 473, 3.

11. mōns . . . spatiō, lit. "a mountain was near at hand, (separated) by a distance of about a mile"="there was a mountain about a mile away." **passuum:** case? App. 100: G.-L. 365, 2: A. 345, *b*: B. 203, 2: H.-B. 355: H. 440, 3. **spatiō:** ablative of degree of difference.

12. eō: the adverb.

captō monte, "when they had reached the mountain."

13. quī . . . claudēbant: they had formed the van of the Helvetian army, and became the rear when the line of march was reversed. They had proba-

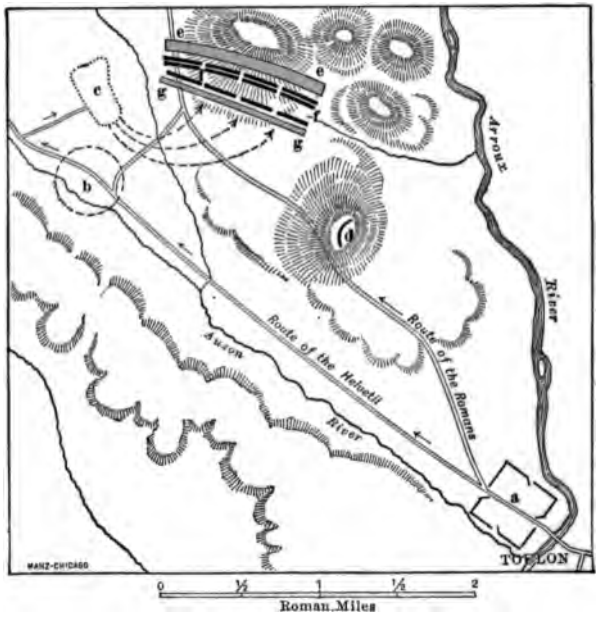
circiter XV agmen hostium claudēbant et novissimīs praesidiō erant, ex itinere nostrōs ab latere apertō aggressī circumvenīre,

14. claudō, claudere, clausī, clausum, *tr.*, shut, close; **agmen claudere,** close the line, bring up the rear. 4.

15. latus, -eris, *n.*, side; wing *or* flank *of an army.* ✱

apertus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **aperiō**], open, exposed; **ab latere apertō,** on the unprotected flank. ✱

circumveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, *tr.* [**veniō**, come], come *or* get



BATTLE WITH THE HELVETII. Second stage, Chap. **25**, 10, through Chap. **26**.

a, *Camp of the Romans on the night before the battle.*
b, *Camp of the Helvetii on the night before the battle.*
c, *Wagons of the Helvetii during the battle* (**24**, 9).
d, *Roman fortification* (**24**, 8).
e, *The Helvetii.*
f, *The Romans.*
g, *The Boii and Tulingi.*

bly been separated from the Helvetii by a wagon train, which they had been obliged to pass on the road. This accounts for their coming up so late in the battle.

15. ex itinere: i.e. they went straight from their march into the battle, without a halt.

ab latere apertō: i.e. the right flank, for their shields protected the soldiers' left sides. The plan shows that the left flank was the nearer to the Boii and

et id cōnspicātī Helvētiī, quī in montem sēsē recēperant, rūrsus īnstāre et proelium redintegrāre coepērunt. Rōmānī conversa signa bipertītō intulērunt: prīma et secunda aciēs, ut victīs ac submōtīs resisteret; tertia, ut venientēs sustinēret.

26. Ita ancipitī proeliō diū atque ācriter pugnātum est. Diūtius cum sustinēre nostrōrum impetūs nōn possent, alterī sē, ut coeperant, in montem recēpērunt, alterī ad impedīmenta et carrōs suōs sē contulērunt. Nam hōc tōtō proeliō, cum ab

around, surround, cut off, beset; betray, defraud. ✱

16. cōnspicor, 1, *tr.* [**speciō**, look], observe, descry, perceive. 3.

17. rūrsus, *adv.* [for **reversus**, *from* **revertō**, turn back], again, back, anew; in turn. ✱

redintegrō, 1, *tr.* [**red-**+**integrō**, make whole], make whole again, renew, restore, revive. ✱

18. signum, -**ī**, *n.*, mark, sign, signal, watchword; signal for battle, standard, ensign; **ab signīs discēdere**, withdraw from the ranks; **signa inferre**, advance to the attack; **signa conversa inferre**, face about and advance to the attack; **signa ferre**, advance *on the march;* direct the attack; **signa convertere**, face *or* wheel about; **ad signa convenīre**, join the army. ✱

bipertītō, *adv.* [**bis**, twice+**partior**, divide], in two parts *or* divísions, in two ways. 1.

19. vincō, **vincere**, **vīcī**, **victum**, *tr.*, conquer, overcome, vanquish; prevail; have one's way *or* desire. ✱

submoveō,-**movēre**,-**mōvī**,-**mōtum**, *tr.* [**moveō**, move], move away, drive away, dislodge. 2.

resistō, -**sistere**. -**stitī**, ——, *intr.* [**re-**+**sistō**, stand], stand back, remain behind, halt, stand still; withstand, resist, oppose. ✱

1. anceps, **ancipitis**, *adj.* [**ambō**, both+**caput**, head], two headed, with two sides *or* fronts, double. 1.

ācriter, *adv.* [**ācer**, sharp], sharply, keenly, fiercely, vigorously. *Comp.* **ācrius**; *sup.* **ācerrimē** (App. 40). ✱

Tulingi, but they came up in the rear, trying to work their way around (*circumvenire*) to the more advantageous position. **circumvenīre** depends on *coepērunt*, to be supplied from l. 17.

18. conversa . . . intulērunt, lit. "carried forward in two directions their turned standards" = "faced about and advanced in two directions." In reality only the third line faced about. **signa**: see Int. 44.

prīma et secunda aciēs; tertia (sc. *aciēs*): in apposition with *Rōmānī*.

19. victīs ac submōtīs = *Helvētiīs*. **venientēs** = *Bōiōs et Tulingōs*.

THIRD REFERENCES:
Descriptive genitive
Ablative of manner
Substantive quod clause

Chap. 26. The Helvetii are routed and flee northwards. Caesar follows.

1. ancipitī: i.e. against the Helvetii on one side and the Boii and Tulingi on the other.

pugnātum est, "they fought." For translation see note on **22**, 8.

2. alterī . . . alterī, "the one body [the Helvetii] . . . the other [the Boii and Tulingi]."

3. ut coeperant: see **25**, 12.

4. nam: this sentence gives the reason for Caesar's statement that the enemy withdrew, instead of fleeing in disorder.

cum pugnātum sit: an adversative clause. Note that the perfect subjunctive is an exception to the rule of sequence of tenses.

ab hōrā septimā, "from about noon."

hōrā septimā ad vesperum pugnātum sit, āversum hostem vidēre nēmō potuit. Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedīmenta pugnātum est, propterea quod pro vāllō carrōs obiēcerant et ē locō superiōre in nostrōs venientēs tēla coniciēbant, et nōn nūllī inter carrōs raedāsque matarās ac trāgulās subiciēbant nostrōsque vulnerābant. Diū cum esset pugnātum, impedīmentīs castrīsque nostrī potītī sunt. Ibi Orgetorīgis fīlia atque ūnus ē fīliīs captus est. Ex eō proeliō circiter hominum mīlia CXXX superfuērunt eāque tōtā nocte continenter iērunt; nūllam

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5. hōra, -ae, *f.*, hour. *The Roman hour was the twelfth part of the day or night (reckoning between sunrise and sunset), and hence varied according to the season.* ✱

vesper, -erī, *m.*, evening; **sub vesperum,** towards evening. **2.**

6. nox, noctis, *f.*, night; **mediā nocte,** middle of the night, midnight; **multā nocte,** late at night. ✱

7. vāllum, -ī, *n.* [**vāllus,** palisade], wall *or* rampart *of earth set with palisades;* entrenchments, earthworks. ✱

obiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō,** throw. App. 7], throw against *or* in the way; place in front *or* opposite, present; expose; **obiectus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, lying in the way *or* opposite, in the way. 2.

8. coniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō,** throw. App. 7], hurl, throw, cast; put; put together *logically*, conjecture; **in fugam conicere,** put to flight. ✱

9. raeda, -ae, *f.*, wagon *with four wheels.* 2.

matara, -ae, *f.*, *Celtic* javelin. 1.

trāgula, -ae, *f.*, a javelin *or* dart *used by the Gauls.* 1.

subiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō,** hurl. App. 7], hurl *or* put under; throw from beneath; place below; subject to, expose to. 3.

10. vulnerō, 1, *tr.* [**vulnus,** a wound], wound. ✱

13. trīgintā (XXX), *card. num. adj indecl.* [**trēs,** three], thirty. ✱

The seventh hour began at noon, and in such expressions the Romans probably reckoned from the beginning of the hour.

7. prō vāllō, "as a rampart."

ē locō superiōre: i.e. from the tops of the wagons.

8. coniciēbant, "kept throwing." The imperfect here denotes repeated action.

12. captus est agrees with the nearer subject.

mīlia CXXX superfuērunt: according to chap. 29 the original number was 368,000. If both statements are correct the slaughter in this battle was terrible, though we must remember that the original number had been reduced by the destruction of the Tigurini, and of course by natural deaths on the journey, especially among the children and the aged.

13. nocte: case? App. 152, *a*: G.-L. 393, R. 2: A. 424, *b*: B. 231, 1: H.-B. 440. H. 417, 2.

nūllam . . . pervēnērunt: the map facing p. 42 shows the direction of this flight. Of course no individual traveled every day and every night. There was only a panic-stricken mob, under no leadership, every member of which rested or moved on at his own pleasure, so that as a whole it was in ceaseless motion. Tonnerre is about a hundred miles north of the battlefield, and only the strongest could have traveled so far.

partem noctis itinere intermissō in fīnēs Lingonum diē quārtō pervēnērunt, cum et propter vulnera mīlitum et propter sepultūram occīsōrum nostrī trīduum morātī eōs sequī nōn potuissent. Caesar ad Lingonēs litterās nūntiōsque mīsit nē eōs frūmentō nēve aliā rē iuvārent; quī sī iūvissent, sē eōdem locō quō Helvētiōs habitūrum. Ipse trīduō intermissō cum omnibus cōpiīs eōs sequī coepit.

27. Helvētiī omnium rērum inopiā adductī lēgātōs dē dēditiōne ad eum mīsērunt. Quī cum eum in itinere convēnissent sēque ad pedēs prōiēcissent suppliciterque locūtī flentēs pācem petīssent, atque eōs in eō locō quō tum essent suum adventum exspectāre iussisset, pāruērunt. Eō postquam

14. intermittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr. and intr.* [**mittō,** send], send between; intervene, separate; abate, cease, discontinue; delay, neglect, omit; let pass. ✱

Lingonēs, -um, *m.* (Bf), the Lingones (ling′gō-nēz). 4.

15. sepultūra, -ae, *f.*, burial. 1.

16. trīduum, -ī, *n.* [**trēs,** three + **diēs,** day], three days. ✱

moror, 1, *tr. and intr.* [**mora,** a delay], delay, hinder; tarry, linger. ✱

17. littera, -ae, *f.*, a letter *of the alphabet, a written* sign, mark, *or* character; *in pl.*, letters of the alphabet; letter, epistle. ✱

nūntius, -tī, *m.*, messenger; message, news, report. ✱

18. nēve (neu) (App. 188, *b*), *conj.* [**nē** + **ve,** or], and not, nor. 3.

iuvō, iuvāre, iūvī, iūtum, *tr.*, aid, assist, help. 3.

1. inopia, -ae, *f.* [**inops,** needy], need, want, poverty, lack; want of provisions, hunger. ✱

2. dēditiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**dēdō,** surrender], capitulation. ✱

3. prōiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō,** throw. App. 7], throw forward *or* away; throw, cast; reject, give up; **sē prōicere,** cast one's self; jump. 4.

suppliciter, *adv.* [**supplex,** suppliant], as suppliants, humbly. 1.

5. pāreō, 2, *intr.* [*cf.* **pariō,** bring

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14. partem: accusative of duration of time.

diē quārtō: by the Roman method of reckoning, the day of the battle counted as the first day. We should say "in three days."

15. cum: causal.

17. nē iuvārent, "(ordering them) not to assist." The subjunctive stands for an imperative of the direct discourse, though it may also be called a substantive volitive clause: App. 267: G.-L. 652: A. 588: B. 316: H.-B. 534, 2; 538: H. 642.

18. iūvissent stands for a future perfect indicative in the direct form.

sē . . . habitūrum: i.e. he should treat them as enemies.

19. quō Helvētiōs: sc. *habēret.*

THIRD REFERENCE:
Commands in indirect discourse

Chap. **27.** Surrender of the Helvetii. Six thousand escape.

2. quī cum, "when they."

4. essent: implied indirect discourse. Caesar said *quō nunc estis,* "where you [the Helvetii as a whole, not the envoys] now are."

5. iussisset: supply *Caesar* as the subject.

postquam pervēnit: mode and tense?

Caesar pervēnit, obsidēs, arma, servōs quī ad eōs perfūgissent poposcit. Dum ea conquīruntur et cōnferuntur, nocte intermissā, circiter hominum mīlia VI eius pāgī quī Verbigenus appellātur, sīve timōre perterritī nē armīs trāditīs suppliciō afficerentur, sīve spē salūtis inductī, quod in tantā multitūdine dēditiciōrum suam fugam aut occultārī aut omnīnō ignōrārī posse exīstimārent, prīmā nocte ē castrīs Helvētiōrum ēgressī ad Rhēnum fīnēsque Germānōrum contendērunt.

28. Quod ubi Caesar resciit, quōrum per fīnēs ierant, hīs

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forth], appear; obey, yield to, be subject to. 1.

6. servus, -ī, *m.*, slave, servant. 1.

perfugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, -fugitum, *intr.* [**fugiō**, flee], flee for refuge, take refuge; desert. 1.

7. poscō, poscere, poposcī, ——, *tr.*, ask, demand, request, require. 3.

conquīrō, -quīrere, -quīsīvī, -quīsītum, *tr.* [**quaerō**, search], seek for carefully, search for, hunt up. 2.

8. sex (VI), *card. num. adj., indecl.*, six. ✱

Verbigenus, -ī, *m.* (Cgh), Verbigenus (vĕr-bĭj'ē-nŭs), *a canton of the Helvetii.* 1.

9. trādō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [**trāns**+**dō**, give], give over, give up, surrender, deliver; intrust, commit; hand down, transmit; teach, communicate; recommend. ✱

10. salūs, salūtis, *f.* [**salvus**, safe], welfare, security, safety; preservation, deliverance; place of safety; life (*when in danger*). ✱

11. dēditicius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**dēdō**, surrender], surrendered; *as noun*, one surrendered, prisoner, subject. 4.

occultō, 1, *tr.* [**occultus**, secret], hide, keep secret, conceal. 1.

ignōrō, 1, *tr.* [**ignārus**, not knowing], not know, be ignorant of; fail to observe, overlook. 1.

12. ēgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum, *intr.* [**gradior**, step], step *or* go out, come forth, depart; march out, make a sortie; land (*from a ship*), disembark. ✱

1. rescīscō, -scīscere, -scīvī, -scītum, *tr.* [**re-**+**scīscō**, inquire], find out, learn. 1.

App. 237: G.-L. 561: A. 543: B. 287, 1: H.-B. 554; 557: H. 602.

6. servōs: fugitive slaves from the Roman army. See **23, 6.**

perfūgissent: implied indirect discourse. Caesar said *quī ad vōs perfūgērunt*, "who have fled to you."

7. dum ea conquīruntur, "while these were being sought out." For mode and tense, see App. 234, *a*: G.-L. 570: A. 556: B. 293, I: H.-B. 571: H. 533, 4.

ea=*obsidēs, arma, servōs.*

9. timōre nē suppliciō afficerentur, "by the fear that they would be punished"; lit. "be treated with punishment." For the meaning of *nē*, see App. 228, *b*: G.-L. 550, 1, 2: A. 564: B. 296, 2: H.-B. 502, 4: H. 567, 1.

perterritī agrees with *mīlia*, but is masculine because the idea of men is prominent.

12. prīmā: for translation, see App. 160: G.-L. 291, R. 2: A. 293: B. 241, 1: H.-B. 244: H. 497, 4.

THIRD REFERENCES:
Adjectives with partitive meaning
Clauses introduced by postquam, etc.

Chap. **28.** The six thousand are retaken and put to death. The others are sent back to their homes.

1. resciit=*rescīvit.*

hīs is the antecedent of *quōrum* and the indirect object of *imperāvit.*

utī conquīrerent et redūcerent, sī sibi pūrgātī esse vellent, imperāvit; reductōs in hostium numerō habuit; reliquōs omnēs obsidibus, armīs, perfugīs trāditīs in dēditiōnem accēpit. Helvētiōs, Tulingōs, Latobrīgōs in fīnēs suōs, unde erant profectī, revertī iussit et, quod omnibus frūgibus āmissīs domī nihil erat quō famem tolerārent, Allobrogibus imperāvit ut iīs frūmentī cōpiam facerent; ipsōs oppida vīcōsque quōs incenderant restituere iussit. Id eā maximē ratiōne fēcit, quod nōluit eum locum unde Helvētiī discesserant vacāre, nē propter bonitātem agrōrum Germānī, quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, ex suīs fīnibus in Helvētiōrum fīnēs trānsīrent et fīnitimī Galliae prōvinciae Allobrogibusque essent. Bōiōs petentibus Haeduīs,

2. redūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [re-+dūcō, lead], lead *or* bring back; draw back, pull back; extend back. ✱

pūrgō, 1, *tr.* [pūrus, clean+agō, do, make], clean, clear, excuse, exonerate; **pūrgātus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, freed from blame, exonerated. 2.

4. perfuga, -ae, *m.* [perfugiō, flee for refuge], refugee, deserter. 3.

5. unde, *adv.*, from which place, whence. ✱

6. frūx, -gis, *f.* [fruor, enjoy], fruit; *pl.*, crops, produce. 1.

āmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [mittō, send], send away, dismiss; let go; lose. ✱

7. famēs, -is, *f.*, hunger, starvation. 1.

tolerō, 1, *tr.* [cf. tollō, lift up], bear, endure; hold out; nourish, support; *with* **famem,** appease, alleviate. 1.

9. ratiō, -ōnis, *f.* [reor, reckon], reckoning, account, estimate; design, plan, strategy, science; method, arrangement; cause, reason; regard, consideration; condition, state of affairs; manner, way; condition, terms; *in pl.*, transactions. ✱

10. vacō, 1, *intr.*, be empty *or* unoccupied; lie waste. 4.

11. bonitās, -tātis, *f.* [bonus, good], goodness; fertility. 1.

2. sī vellent: implied indirect discourse. Caesar said *sī vultis*, "if you wish."

sibi: dative of reference. It refers to Caesar.

3. in...habuit: i.e. he had them put to death. They had broken a military agreement.

4. in dēditiōnem accēpit: this act made them subjects of Rome.

6. domī: case? App. 151, *a*: G.-L. 411, R. 2: A. 427, 3: B. 232, 2: H.-B. 449, *a*: H. 484, 2.

7. quō tolerārent: mode? App. 230, *c*: G.-L. 631, 2: H.-B. 517, 2.

ut iīs facerent, "to provide them with."

8. ipsōs: i.e. the Helvetii and their allies.

ipsōs restituere is the object of *iussit*. The object of *iubeō* is regularly an accusative and infinitive, while the object of *imperō* is regularly a substantive volitive clause, as in l. 2.

9. eā maximē ratiōne, "chiefly for this reason," is explained by the *quod* clause.

13. prōvinciae Allobrogibusque, "the province and (especially) the Allo-

quod ēgregiā virtūte erant cognitī, ut in fīnibus suīs collocārent, concessit; quibus illī agrōs dedērunt quōsque posteā in parem iūris lībertātisque condiciōnem atque ipsī erant recēpērunt.

29. In castrīs Helvētiōrum tabulae repertae sunt litterīs Graecīs cōnfectae et ad Caesarem relātae, quibus in tabulīs nōminātim ratiō cōnfecta erat, quī numerus domō exīsset eōrum quī arma ferre possent, et item sēparātim quot puerī, senēs,

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16. pār, paris, *adj.*, equal, like, similar; equal to, a match for; *with words of number and quantity*, the same; **pār atque**, the same as. ✱

condiciō, -ōnis, *f.*, condition, state; agreement, stipulation, terms. ✱

1. tabula, -ae, *f.*, board; tablet; list. 2.

2. Graecus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to the Greeks, Greek, Grecian; *pl. as noun*, the Greeks. 1.

3. nōminātim, *adv.* [nōminō, name], by name; expressly; in detail. 3.

4. quot, *adj., indecl.*, (1) *interrog.*, how many? (2) *rel.*, as many as, the number that. 2.

puer, -erī, *m.*, boy, child, son; *in pl.*, children (*of both sexes*); **ā puerīs**, from childhood. ✱

senex, senis, *adj.*, old; *as noun*, old man. 1.

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broges"; for the Allobroges were a part of the province.

Bōiōs is the object of *collocārent*. It is put first for the sake of the emphatic contrast with *Helvētiōs*, *Tulingōs*, *Latobrīgōs*, in l. 5.

Haeduīs: indirect object of *concessit*.

14. ēgregiā virtūte, "(men) of very great courage": a descriptive ablative.

ut collocārent is the object of *concessit*. The Boii had had no fixed home, as is shown by 5, 11, 12. The map facing p. 42 shows where they were settled by the Haedui. The Haedui wished to strengthen their frontier against invasions by neighboring states, just as Rome wished the Helvetii to guard her frontier against the Germans.

15. quibus, quōs: the antecedent is *Bōiōs*.

16. parem ... atque ipsī erant, lit. "equal ... as they themselves were (in)"="the same ... as they themselves enjoyed."

THIRD REFERENCE:
The locative

Chap. 29. Enumeration of the Helvetii and their allies.

1. tabulae, "lists," written on wax tablets. The tablets used by the Romans were like folding slates, but made entirely of wood, with the inner surfaces thinly coated with wax. They wrote on this wax with a pointed *stylus*.

litterīs Graecīs: Gallic words were written in Greek characters, the Gauls having no alphabet of their own. The Greek alphabet was known to the Gauls through their intercourse with the Greek colony, Massilia, and was used by the Druid priests.

2. quibus in tabulīs, "in which."

3. ratiō, "an account."

quī exīsset: indirect question.

4. quī possent: mode? App. 230: G.-L. 631, 2: A. 535: B. 283, 1: H.-B. 521, 1: H. 569.

puerī, senēs, mulierēsque are subjects of *exīssent*, to be supplied from *exīsset*. Note that this use of *-que* is an exception to the statement of the note on 1, 3.

mulierēsque. Summa erat capitum Helvētiōrum mīlium CCLXIII, Tulingōrum mīlium XXXVI, Latobrīgōrum XIV, Rauracōrum XXIII, Bōiōrum XXXII; ex hīs, quī arma ferre possent, ad mīlia nōnāgintā duo. Summa omnium fuērunt ad mīlia CCCLXVIII. Eōrum quī domum rediērunt cēnsū habitō, ut Caesar imperāverat, repertus est numerus mīlium C et X.

5. **mulier, -eris,** *f.*, woman; wife. ✱ **summa, -ae,** *f.* [**summus,** highest], the main thing *or* point, sum total, aggregate, the whole; general management, control, direction; **summa imperī,** the chief command. ✱ **caput, capitis,** *n.*, the head (*of men and animals*); person, individual; mouth *of a river*); **capitis poena,** capital punishment. ✱

6. **quattuordecim (XIV),** *card. num. adj., indecl.*, fourteen. 2.

8. **nōnāgintā,** *card. num. adj., indecl.*, ninety. 1.

9. **redeō, -īre, -iī, -itum,** *intr.* [**red-** + **eō,** go. App. 84], go *or* turn back, return; come; fall to, descend; be referred. ✱

cēnsus, -ūs, *m.*, enumeration. 1.

5. **summa . . . CCLXIII,** lit. "the total was [i.e. consisted] of 263,000 of heads of the Helvetii"="the total was 263,000 Helvetii, etc."

6. **CCLXIII** = *ducentōrum sexāgintā trium.*

XXXVI=*trīgintā sex.*

7. **XXIII**=*vīgintī trium.*

XXXII=*trīgintā duōrum.*

quī possent: cf. l. 4. Supply *fuērunt;* "there were . . . who could, etc."

8. **ad,** "about," is an adverb in both instances.

fuērunt agrees in number with the predicate noun *mīlia.*

9. **CCCLXVIII**=*trecenta sexāgintā octō.*

BOOK I, CHAPTERS 30 TO 54. WAR WITH ARIOVISTUS

The complete success of Caesar's campaign against the Helvetii at once established his prestige in Gaul. Representatives from most of the states came to beg his aid against their common enemy, Ariovistus, a German king who had established himself in Gaul. It was still early in July, and there was time for another campaign that summer. Caesar willingly accepted the task, for if ever he was to become master of Gaul he must first put out of his way this rival conqueror; and in any case it was most important that the Germans should be kept to the east of the Rhine. Yet the Germans were no mean antagonists, and Caesar was ready to make some concessions rather than fight them. He first proposed to Ariovistus that they settle their differences in friendly conference, but he met a haughty refusal. Determined to bring the king to terms before he should be joined by other German tribes, Caesar marched against him with all speed.

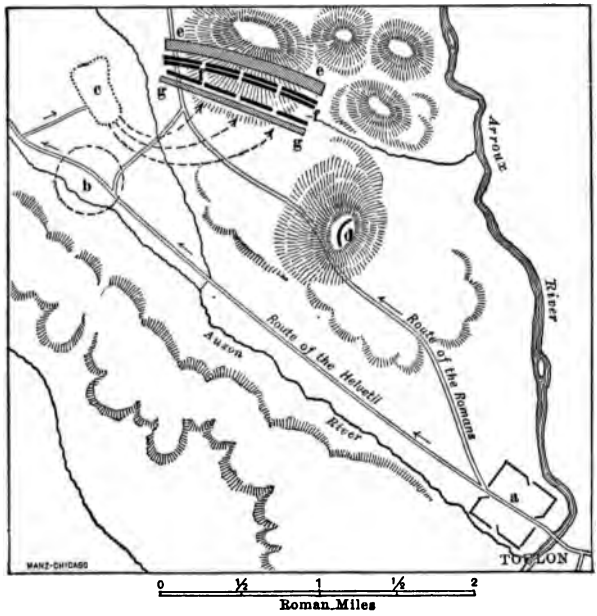
circiter XV agmen hostium claudēbant et novissimīs praesidiō
15 erant, ex itinere nostrōs ab latere apertō aggressī circumvenīre,

14. claudō, claudere, clausī, clausum, *tr.*, shut, close; **agmen claudere,** close the line, bring up the rear. **4.**

15. latus, -eris, *n.*, side; wing *or* flank *of an army.* ✱

apertus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **aperiō**], open, exposed; **ab latere apertō,** on the unprotected flank. ✱

circumveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, *tr.* [**veniō,** come], come *or* get



BATTLE WITH THE HELVETII. Second stage, Chap. **25**, 10, through Chap. **26.**

a, *Camp of the Romans on the night before the battle.*
b, *Camp of the Helvetii on the night before the battle.*
c, *Wagons of the Helvetii during the battle* (**24**, 9).
d, *Roman fortification* (**24**, 8).
e, *The Helvetii.*
f, *The Romans.*
g, *The Boii and Tulingi.*

bly been separated from the Helvetii by a wagon train, which they had been obliged to pass on the road. This accounts for their coming up so late in the battle.

15. ex itinere: i.e. they went straight from their march into the battle, without a halt.

ab latere apertō: i.e. the right flank, for their shields protected the soldiers' left sides. The plan shows that the left flank was the nearer to the Boii and

et id cōnspicātī Helvētiī, quī in montem sēsē recēperant, rūrsus īnstāre et proelium redintegrāre coepērunt. Rōmānī conversa signa bipertītō intulērunt: prīma et secunda aciēs, ut victīs ac submōtīs resisteret; tertia, ut venientēs sustinēret.

26. Ita ancipitī proeliō diū atque ācriter pugnātum est. Diūtius cum sustinēre nostrōrum impetūs nōn possent, alterī sē, ut coeperant, in montem recēpērunt, alterī ad impedīmenta et carrōs suōs sē contulērunt. Nam hōc tōtō proeliō, cum ab

around, surround, cut off, beset; betray, defraud. ✱

16. cōnspicor, 1, *tr.* [**speciō**, look], observe, descry, perceive. 3.

17. rūrsus, *adv.* [for **reversus**, *from* **revertō**, turn back], again, back, anew; in turn. ✱

redintegrō, 1, *tr.* [**red-**+**integrō**, make whole], make whole again, renew, restore, revive. ✱

18. signum, -ī, *n.*, mark, sign, signal, watchword; signal for battle, standard, ensign; **ab signīs discēdere**, withdraw from the ranks; **signa inferre**, advance to the attack; **signa conversa inferre**, face about and advance to the attack; **signa ferre**, advance *on the march;* direct the attack; **signa convertere**, face *or* wheel about; **ad signa convenīre**, join the army. ✱

bipertītō, *adv.* [**bis**, twice+**partior**, divide], in two parts *or* divísions, in two ways. 1.

19. vincō, **vincere**, **vīcī**, **victum**, *tr.*, conquer, overcome, vanquish; prevail; have one's way *or* desire. ✱

submoveō,-**movēre**,-**mōvī**,-**mōtum**, *tr.* [**moveō**, move], move away, drive away, dislodge. 2.

resistō, -**sistere**. -**stitī**, ——, *intr.* [**re-**+**sistō**, stand], stand back, remain behind, halt, stand still; withstand, resist, oppose. ✱

1. anceps, **ancipitis**, *adj.* [**ambō**, both+**caput**, head], two headed, with two sides *or* fronts, double. 1.

ācriter, *adv.* [**ācer**, sharp], sharply, keenly, fiercely, vigorously. *Comp.* **ācrius**; *sup.* **ācerrimē** (App. 40). ✱

Tulingi, but they came up in the rear, trying to work their way around (*circumvenīre*) to the more advantageous position. **circumvenīre** depends on *coepērunt*, to be supplied from l. 17.

18. conversa . . . intulērunt, lit. "carried forward in two directions their turned standards" = "faced about and advanced in two directions." In reality only the third line faced about. **signa**: see Int. 44.

prīma et secunda aciēs; tertia (sc. *aciēs*): in apposition with *Rōmānī*.

19. victīs ac submōtīs = *Helvētiīs*. **venientēs** = *Bōiōs et Tulingōs*.

THIRD REFERENCES:
Descriptive genitive
Ablative of manner
Substantive quod clause

Chap. 26. The Helvetii are routed and flee northwards. Caesar follows.

1. ancipitī: i.e. against the Helvetii on one side and the Boii and Tulingi on the other.

pugnātum est, "they fought." For translation see note on **22**, 8.

2. alterī . . . alterī, "the one body [the Helvetii] . . . the other [the Boii and Tulingi]."

3. ut coeperant: see **25**, 12.

4. nam: this sentence gives the reason for Caesar's statement that the enemy withdrew, instead of fleeing in disorder.

cum pugnātum sit: an adversative clause. Note that the perfect subjunctive is an exception to the rule of sequence of tenses.

ab hōrā septimā, "from about noon."

hōrā septimā ad vesperum pugnātum sit, āversum hostem vidēre nēmō potuit. Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedīmenta pugnātum est, propterea quod pro vāllō carrōs obiēcerant et ē locō superiōre in nostrōs venientēs tēla coniciēbant, et nōn nūllī inter carrōs raedāsque matarās ac trāgulās subiciēbant nostrōsque vulnerābant. Diū cum esset pugnātum, impedīmentīs castrīsque nostrī potītī sunt. Ibi Orgetorīgis fīlia atque ūnus ē fīliīs captus est. Ex eō proeliō circiter hominum mīlia CXXX superfuērunt eāque tōtā nocte continenter iērunt; nūllam

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5. hōra, -ae, *f.*, hour. *The Roman hour was the twelfth part of the day or night (reckoning between sunrise and sunset), and hence varied according to the season.* ✱

vesper, -erī, *m.*, evening; **sub vesperum,** towards evening. **3.**

6. nox, noctis, *f.*, night; **mediā nocte,** middle of the night, midnight; **multā nocte,** late at night. ✱

7. vāllum, -ī, *n.* [**vāllus,** palisade], wall *or* rampart *of earth set with palisades;* entrenchments, earthworks. ✱

obiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō,** throw. App. 7], throw against *or* in the way; place in front *or* opposite, present; expose; **obiectus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, lying in the way *or* opposite, in the way. 2.

8. coniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō,** throw. App. 7], hurl, throw, cast; put; put together *logically,* conjecture; **in fugam conicere,** put to flight. ✱

9. raeda, -ae, *f.*, wagon *with four wheels.* 2.

matara, -ae, *f.*, *Celtic* javelin. 1.

trāgula, -ae, *f.*, a javelin *or* dart *used by the Gauls.* 1.

subiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō,** hurl. App. 7], hurl *or* put under; throw from beneath; place below; subject to, expose to. 3.

10. vulnerō, 1, *tr.* [**vulnus,** a wound], wound. ✱

13. trīgintā (XXX), *card. num. adj indecl.* [**trēs,** three], thirty. ✱

The seventh hour began at noon, and in such expressions the Romans probably reckoned from the beginning of the hour.

7. prō vāllō, "as a rampart."

ē locō superiōre: i.e. from the tops of the wagons.

8. coniciēbant, "kept throwing." The imperfect here denotes repeated action.

12. captus est agrees with the nearer subject.

mīlia CXXX superfuērunt: according to chap. 29 the original number was 368,000. If both statements are correct the slaughter in this battle was terrible, though we must remember that the original number had been reduced by the destruction of the Tigurini, and of course by natural deaths on the journey, especially among the children and the aged.

13. nocte: case? App. 152, *a*: G.-L. 393, R. 2: A. 424, *b*: B. 231, 1: H.-B. 440, H. 417, 2.

nūllam . . . pervēnērunt: the map facing p. 42 shows the direction of this flight. Of course no individual traveled every day and every night. There was only a panic-stricken mob, under no leadership, every member of which rested or moved on at his own pleasure, so that as a whole it was in ceaseless motion. Tonnerre is about a hundred miles north of the battlefield, and only the strongest could have traveled so far.

partem noctis itinere intermissō in fīnēs Lingonum diē quārtō pervēnērunt, cum et propter vulnera mīlitum et propter sepultūram occīsōrum nostrī trīduum morātī eōs sequī nōn potuissent. Caesar ad Lingonēs litterās nūntiōsque mīsit nē eōs frūmentō nēve aliā rē iuvārent; quī sī iūvissent, sē eōdem locō quō Helvētiōs habitūrum. Ipse trīduō intermissō cum omnibus cōpiīs eōs sequī coepit.

27. Helvētiī omnium rērum inopiā adductī lēgātōs dē dēditiōne ad eum mīsērunt. Quī cum eum in itinere convēnissent sēque ad pedēs prōiēcissent suppliciterque locūtī flentēs pācem petīssent, atque eōs in eō locō quō tum essent suum adventum exspectāre iussisset, pāruērunt. Eō postquam

14. intermittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr. and intr.* [**mittō,** send], send between; intervene, separate; abate, cease, discontinue; delay, neglect, omit; let pass. ✱

Lingonēs, -um, *m.* (Bf), the Lingones (ling′gō-nēz). 4.

15. sepultūra, -ae, *f.*, burial. 1.

16. trīduum, -ī, *n.* [**trēs,** three + **diēs,** day], three days. ✱

moror, 1, *tr. and intr.* [**mora,** a delay], delay, hinder; tarry, linger. ✱

17. littera, -ae, *f.*, a letter *of the alphabet, a written* sign, mark, *or* character; *in pl.*, letters of the alphabet; letter, epistle. ✱

nūntius, -tī, *m.*, messenger; message, news, report. ✱

18. nēve (neu) (App. 188, *b*), *conj.* [**nē** + **ve,** or], and not, nor. 3.

iuvō, iuvāre, iūvī, iūtum, *tr.*, aid, assist, help. 3.

1. inopia, -ae, *f.* [**inops,** needy], need, want, poverty, lack; want of provisions, hunger. ✱

2. dēditiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**dēdō,** surrender], capitulation. ✱

3. prōiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō,** throw. App. 7], throw forward *or* away; throw, cast; reject, give up; **sē prōicere,** cast one's self; jump. 4.

suppliciter, *adv.* [**supplex,** suppliant], as suppliants, humbly. 1.

5. pāreō, 2, *intr.* [*cf.* **parīō,** bring

14. partem: accusative of duration of time.

diē quārtō: by the Roman method of reckoning, the day of the battle counted as the first day. We should say "in three days."

15. cum: causal.

17. nē iuvārent, "(ordering them) not to assist." The subjunctive stands for an imperative of the direct discourse, though it may also be called a substantive volitive clause: App. 267: G.-L. 652: A. 568: B. 316: H.-B. 534, 2; 538: H. 642.

18. iūvissent stands for a future perfect indicative in the direct form.

sē . . . habitūrum: i.e. he should treat them as enemies.

19. quō Helvētiōs: sc. *habēret.*

THIRD REFERENCE:
Commands in indirect discourse

Chap. 27. Surrender of the Helvetii. Six thousand escape.

2. quī cum, "when they."

4. essent: implied indirect discourse. Caesar said *quō nunc estis,* "where you [the Helvetii as a whole, not the envoys] now are."

5. iussisset: supply *Caesar* as the subject.

postquam pervēnit: mode and tense?

Caesar pervēnit, obsidēs, arma, servōs quī ad eōs perfūgissent poposcit. Dum ea conquīruntur et cōnferuntur, nocte intermissā, circiter hominum mīlia VI eius pāgī quī Verbigenus appellātur, sīve timōre perterritī nē armīs trāditīs suppliciō afficerentur, sīve spē salūtis inductī, quod in tantā multitūdine dēditiciōrum suam fugam aut occultārī aut omnīnō ignōrārī posse exīstimārent, prīmā nocte ē castrīs Helvētiōrum ēgressī ad Rhēnum fīnēsque Germānōrum contendērunt.

28. Quod ubi Caesar resciit, quōrum per fīnēs ierant, hīs

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forth], appear; obey, yield to, be subject to. 1.

6. servus, -ī, *m.*, slave, servant. 1.

perfugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, -fugitum, *intr.* [**fugiō**, flee], flee for refuge, take refuge; desert. 1.

7. poscō, poscere, poposcī, ——, *tr.*, ask, demand, request, require. 3.

conquīrō, -quīrere, -quīsīvī, -quīsītum, *tr.* [**quaerō**, search], seek for carefully, search for, hunt up. 2.

8. sex (VI), *card. num. adj., indecl.*, six. ✱

Verbigenus, -ī, *m.* (Cgh), Verbigenus (vĕr-bĭj'ē-nŭs), *a canton of the Helvetii.* 1.

9. trādō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [**trāns**+**dō**, give], give over, give up, surrender, deliver; intrust, commit; hand down, transmit; teach, communicate; recommend. ✱

10. salūs, salūtis, *f.* [**salvus**, safe], welfare, security, safety; preservation, deliverance; place of safety; life (*when in danger*). ✱

11. dēditicius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**dēdō**, surrender], surrendered; *as noun*, one surrendered, prisoner, subject. 4.

occultō, 1, *tr.* [**occultus**, secret], hide, keep secret, conceal. 1.

ignōrō, 1, *tr.* [**ignārus**, not knowing], not know, be ignorant of; fail to observe, overlook. 1.

12. ēgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum, *intr.* [**gradior**, step], step *or* go out, come forth, depart; march out, make a sortie; land (*from a ship*), disembark. ✱

1. rescīscō, -scīscere, -scīvī, -scītum, *tr.* [**re**-+**scīscō**, inquire], find out, learn. 1.

App. 237: G.-L. 561: A. 543: B. 287, 1: H.-B. 554; 557: H. 602.

6. servōs: fugitive slaves from the Roman army. See **23, 6.**

perfūgissent: implied indirect discourse. Caesar said *quī ad vōs perfūgērunt*, "who have fled to you."

7. dum ea conquīruntur, "while these were being sought out." For mode and tense, see App. 234, *a*: G.-L. 570: A. 556: B. 293, I: H.-B. 571: H. 533, 4.

ea=*obsidēs, arma, servōs.*

9. timōre nē suppliciō afficerentur, "by the fear that they would be punished"; lit. "be treated with punishment." For the meaning of *nē*, see App. 228, *b*: G.-L. 550, 1, 2: A. 564: B. 296, 2: H.-B. 502, 4: H. 567, 1.

perterritī agrees with *mīlia*, but is masculine because the idea of men is prominent.

12. prīmā: for translation, see App. 160: G.-L. 291, R. 2: A. 293: B. 241, 1: H.-B. 244: H. 497, 4.

THIRD REFERENCES:
Adjectives with partitive meaning
Clauses introduced by postquam, etc.

Chap. 28. The six thousand are retaken and put to death. The others are sent back to their homes.

1. resciit=*rescīvit.*

hīs is the antecedent of *quōrum* and the indirect object of *imperāvit.*

utī conquīrerent et redūcerent, sī sibi pūrgātī esse vellent, imperāvit; reductōs in hostium numerō habuit; reliquōs omnēs obsidibus, armīs, perfugīs trāditīs in dēditiōnem accēpit. Helvētiōs, Tulingōs, Latobrīgōs in fīnēs suōs, unde erant profectī, revertī iussit et, quod omnibus frūgibus āmissīs domī nihil erat quō famem tolerārent, Allobrogibus imperāvit ut iīs frūmentī cōpiam facerent; ipsōs oppida vīcōsque quōs incenderant restituere iussit. Id eā maximē ratiōne fēcit, quod nōluit eum locum unde Helvētiī discesserant vacāre, nē propter bonitātem agrōrum Germānī, quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, ex suīs fīnibus in Helvētiōrum fīnēs trānsīrent et fīnitimī Galliae prōvinciae Allobrogibusque essent. Bōiōs petentibus Haeduīs,

2. redūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [re-+dūcō, lead], lead *or* bring back; draw back, pull back; extend back. ✱

pūrgō, 1, *tr.* [**pūrus,** clean+**agō,** do, make], clean, clear, excuse, exonerate; **pūrgātus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, freed from blame, exonerated. 2.

4. perfuga, -ae, *m.* [**perfugiō,** flee for refuge], refugee, deserter. 3.

5. unde, *adv.*, from which place, whence. ✱

6. frūx, -gis, *f.* [**fruor,** enjoy], fruit; *pl.*, crops, produce. 1.

āmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**mittō,** send], send away, dismiss; let go; lose. ✱

7. famēs, -is, *f.*, hunger, starvation. 1.

tolerō, 1, *tr.* [*cf.* **tollō,** lift up], bear, endure; hold out; nourish, support; *with* **famem,** appease, alleviate. 1.

9. ratiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**reor,** reckon], reckoning, account, estimate; design, plan, strategy, science; method, arrangement; cause, reason; regard, consideration; condition, state of affairs; manner, way; condition, terms; *in pl.*, transactions. ✱

10. vacō, 1, *intr.*, be empty *or* unoccupied; lie waste. 4.

11. bonitās, -tātis, *f.* [**bonus,** good], goodness; fertility. 1.

2. sī vellent: implied indirect discourse. Caesar said *sī vultis*, "if you wish."

sibi: dative of reference. It refers to Caesar.

3. in...habuit: i.e. he had them put to death. They had broken a military agreement.

4. in dēditiōnem accēpit: this act made them subjects of Rome.

6. domī: case? App. 151, *a*: G.-L. 411, R. 2: A. 427, 3: B. 232, 2: H.-B. 449, *a*: H. 484, 2.

7. quō tolerārent: mode? App. 230, *c*: G.-L. 631, 2: H.-B. 517, 2.

ut iīs facerent, "to provide them with."

8. ipsōs: i.e. the Helvetii and their allies.

ipsōs restituere is the object of *iussit*. The object of *iubeō* is regularly an accusative and infinitive, while the object of *imperō* is regularly a substantive volitive clause, as in l. 2.

9. eā maximē ratiōne, "chiefly for this reason," is explained by the *quod* clause.

13. prōvinciae Allobrogibusque, "the province and (especially) the Allo-

quod ēgregiā virtūte erant cognitī, ut in fīnibus suīs collocārent, concessit; quibus illī agrōs dedērunt quōsque posteā in parem iūris lībertātisque condiciōnem atque ipsī erant recēpērunt.

29. In castrīs Helvētiōrum tabulae repertae sunt litterīs Graecīs cōnfectae et ad Caesarem relātae, quibus in tabulīs nōminātim ratiō cōnfecta erat, quī numerus domō exīsset eōrum quī arma ferre possent, et item sēparātim quot puerī, senēs,

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16. pār, paris, *adj.*, equal, like, similar; equal to, a match for; *with words of number and quantity*, the same; **pār atque**, the same as. ✱

condiciō, -ōnis, *f.*, condition, state; agreement, stipulation, terms. ✱

1. tabula, -ae, *f.*, board; tablet; list. 2.

2. Graecus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to the Greeks, Greek, Grecian; *pl. as noun*, the Greeks. 1.

3. nōminātim, *adv.* [**nōminō**, name], by name; expressly; in detail. 3.

4. quot, *adj., indecl.*, (1) *interrog.*, how many? (2) *rel.*, as many as, the number that. 2.

puer, -erī, *m.*, boy, child, son; *in pl.*, children (*of both sexes*); **ā puerīs**, from childhood. ✱

senex, senis, *adj.*, old; *as noun*, old man. 1.

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broges"; for the Allobroges were a part of the province.

Bōiōs is the object of *collocārent*. It is put first for the sake of the emphatic contrast with *Helvētiōs*, *Tulingōs*, *Latobrīgōs*, in l. 5.

Haeduīs: indirect object of *concessit*.

14. ēgregiā virtūte, "(men) of very great courage": a descriptive ablative.

ut collocārent is the object of *concessit*. The Boii had had no fixed home, as is shown by 5, 11, 12. The map facing p. 42 shows where they were settled by the Haedui. The Haedui wished to strengthen their frontier against invasions by neighboring states, just as Rome wished the Helvetii to guard her frontier against the Germans.

15. quibus, quōs: the antecedent is *Bōiōs*.

16. parem ... atque ipsī erant, lit. "equal ... as they themselves were (in)" = "the same ... as they themselves enjoyed."

THIRD REFERENCE:
The locative

Chap. 29. Enumeration of the Helvetii and their allies.

1. tabulae, "lists," written on wax tablets. The tablets used by the Romans were like folding slates, but made entirely of wood, with the inner surfaces thinly coated with wax. They wrote on this wax with a pointed *stylus*.

litterīs Graecīs: Gallic words were written in Greek characters, the Gauls having no alphabet of their own. The Greek alphabet was known to the Gauls through their intercourse with the Greek colony, Massilia, and was used by the Druid priests.

2. quibus in tabulīs, "in which."

3. ratiō, "an account."

quī exīsset: indirect question.

4. quī possent: mode? App. 230: G.-L. 631, 2: A. 535: B. 283, 1: H.-B. 521, 1: H. 569.

puerī, senēs, mulierēsque are subjects of *exīssent*, to be supplied from *exīsset*. Note that this use of *-que* is an exception to the statement of the note on 1, 3.

mulierēsque. Summa erat capitum Helvētiōrum mīlium CCLXIII, Tulingōrum mīlium XXXVI, Latobrīgōrum XIV, Rauracōrum XXIII, Bōiōrum XXXII; ex hīs, quī arma ferre possent, ad mīlia nōnāgintā duo. Summa omnium fuērunt ad mīlia CCCLXVIII. Eōrum quī domum rediērunt cēnsū habitō, ut Caesar imperāverat, repertus est numerus mīlium C et X.

5. **mulier, -eris,** *f.*, woman; wife. ✱ **summa, -ae,** *f.* [**summus,** highest], the main thing *or* point, sum total, aggregate, the whole; general management, control, direction; **summa imperī,** the chief command. ✱ **caput, capitis,** *n.*, the head (*of men and animals*); person, individual; mouth *of a river*); **capitis poena,** capital punishment. ✱

6. **quattuordecim (XIV),** *card. num. adj., indecl.*, fourteen. 2.

8. **nōnāgintā,** *card. num. adj., indecl.*, ninety. 1.

9. **redeō, -īre, -iī, -itum,** *intr.* [**red-** + **eō,** go. App. 84], go *or* turn back, return; come; fall to, descend; be referred. ✱ **cēnsus, -ūs,** *m.*, enumeration. 1.

5. **summa . . . CCLXIII,** lit. "the total was [i.e. consisted] of 263,000 of heads of the Helvetii"="the total was 263,000 Helvetii, etc."

6. **CCLXIII** = *ducentōrum sexāgintā trium.*

XXXVI=*trīgintā sex.*

7. **XXIII**=*vīgintī trium.*

XXXII=*trīgintā duōrum.*

quī possent: cf. l. 4. Supply *fuērunt;* "there were . . . who could, etc."

8. **ad,** "about," is an adverb in both instances.

fuērunt agrees in number with the predicate noun *mīlia.*

9. **CCCLXVIII**=*trecenta sexāgintā octō.*

BOOK I, CHAPTERS 30 TO 54. WAR WITH ARIOVISTUS

The complete success of Caesar's campaign against the Helvetii at once established his prestige in Gaul. Representatives from most of the states came to beg his aid against their common enemy, Ariovistus, a German king who had established himself in Gaul. It was still early in July, and there was time for another campaign that summer. Caesar willingly accepted the task, for if ever he was to become master of Gaul he must first put out of his way this rival conqueror; and in any case it was most important that the Germans should be kept to the east of the Rhine. Yet the Germans were no mean antagonists, and Caesar was ready to make some concessions rather than fight them. He first proposed to Ariovistus that they settle their differences in friendly conference, but he met a haughty refusal. Determined to bring the king to terms before he should be joined by other German tribes, Caesar marched against him with all speed.

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During a few days' halt at Vesontio the soldiers heard such fearful tales of the Germans that they were on the point of mutiny. By a masterly speech Caesar quieted their fears and aroused their enthusiasm to the highest pitch; and at once he led them on toward the enemy. Never again during the Gallic campaigns did his soldiers give him trouble.

Impressed by Caesar's activity, Ariovistus in his turn now proposed a conference; but when they met he replied boastfully to Caesar's demands, and the interview was broken off by an attack of the German guard. Caesar refused to meet Ariovistus a second time, but sent two representatives in his place. These Ariovistus threw into chains. The negotiations were thus finally broken off.

At once Ariovistus marched past Caesar's camp, keeping up on the slopes of a mountain where he was safe from attack, and boldly established his camp in such a way as to command the road by which Caesar had come, and by which his provisions were to follow. Caesar immediately offered battle, but the Germans were not ready to fight. Five days later Caesar marched back past the German camp and fortified and garrisoned a small camp to protect the way for his provisions. The Germans were unsuccessful in an assault on this small camp.

At last Caesar determined to force a battle, and he marched straight at the German camp. As this was not fortified, Ariovistus was obliged to lead out his army and draw it up against the Romans. Caesar in person led his right wing, which was successful; his left, on the contrary, was beaten back. The reserves, hurrying to this spot, decided the contest. The Germans broke and fled to the river Ill, a branch of the Rhine, so closely pursued that only a few, including, however, the king, escaped to the other bank.

In the two campaigns of this one year important results were achieved. The Rhine for the first time became the frontier of the Roman possessions; the tide of barbarian invasion was rolled back for five hundred years; the destiny of Gaul as a future dependency of Rome was fixed; and the Roman's traditional fear of the Gauls and the Germans was dispelled.

Campaign Map for Book I, 30-54

EXPLANATION OF CAMPAIGN MAP

Brown indicates Roman possessions when Caesar entered Gaul. Red indicates states which Caesar conquered. Blue indicates the states which submitted without fighting. Compare all these with the map facing page 42.

Crossed sabers indicate the battlefield. Colonel Stoffel's identification of it (Guerre de César et d'Arioviste) is very probable, and is indicated on this map.

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30. Bellō Helvētiōrum cōnfectō tōtīus ferē Galliae lēgātī, prīncipēs cīvitātum, ad Caesarem grātulātum convēnērunt: Intellegere sēsē, tametsī prō veteribus Helvētiōrum iniūriīs populī Rōmānī ab hīs poenās bellō repetīsset, tamen eam rem

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2. grātulor, 1, *intr.* [**grātus,** pleasing], express joy, congratulate, thank. 1.

3. tametsī, *conj.* [**tamen,** however + **etsī,** even if], although, though, notwithstanding. 1.

4. repetō, -petere, -petīvī, -petītum, *tr.* [**re-** + **petō,** seek], seek *or* ask again, demand back; *with* **poenās,** exact, inflict. 2.

Chap. **30-36.** At the request of the Gallic states Caesar warns Ariovistus to cease encroaching on Gallic territory, but he receives a defiant reply.

Chap. **30.** Deputations from the Gallic states congratulate Caesar and ask permission to hold a council.

1. tōtīus ferē Galliae: Gallia Celtica is meant. The blue color on the map facing p. 42 shows the part of Gaul from which envoys may have come; but probably not all the states so colored were represented at this time.

2. grātulātum: construction? App. 295: G.-L. 435: A. 509: B. 340, 1, *b*: H.-B. 618: H. 632; 633, 1.

3. Since there is a large amount of indirect discourse in **30-54,** it is necessary to make a more detailed study of the construction than has been called for by the notes on **1-29.** It is assumed that the following points are clearly understood by the student: the accusative and infinitive in principal declarative clauses; the subjunctive in principal imperative clauses; the subjunctive in subordinate clauses. The direct form of all long passages of indirect discourse is given after Book VII.

sēsē: the envoys said "we." The reflexive pronoun *suī* or the corresponding possessive *suus* is regularly used in indirect discourse wherever a pronoun of the first person is changed to one of the third. In this use the reflexive is often called the indirect reflexive, in contrast with the direct reflexive, which refers to the subject of the clause in which it stands. App. 165: G.-L. 520; 521: A. 300, 2: B. 244, 1, II: H.-B. 262, 2: H. 504.

Helvētiōrum . . . Rōmānī, "the wrongs inflicted by the Helvetii upon the Roman people," refers to the defeat of Cassius, **12,** 13. Since the phrase implies "the Helvetii wronged the Roman people," *Helvētiōrum* is a subjective genitive, *populī Rōmānī* an objective genitive: App. 98: G.-L. 363, 1, 2: A. 348, n.: B. 199: 200: H.-B. 344: 351: H. 440. 1. 2.

nōn minus ex ūsū Galliae quam populī Rōmānī accidisse, propterea quod eō cōnsiliō flōrentissimīs rēbus domōs suās Helvētiī relīquissent, utī tōtī Galliae bellum īnferrent imperiōque potīrentur locumque domiciliō ex magnā cōpiā dēligerent, quem ex omnī Galliā opportūnissimum ac frūctuōsissimum iūdicāssent, reliquāsque cīvitātēs stīpendiāriās habērent. Petiērunt utī sibi concilium tōtīus Galliae in diem certam indīcere idque Caesaris voluntāte facere licēret: Sēsē habēre quāsdam rēs quās ex commūnī cōnsēnsū ab eō petere vellent. Eā rē permissā diem conciliō cōnstituērunt et iūre iūrandō

5. ūsus, -ūs, *m.* [**ūtor**, use], use, experience, practice, skill; service, advantage; need, necessity; **ūsus est**, there is need; **ūsui esse** *or* **ex ūsū esse**, be of advantage *or* service; **ūsū venīre**, come by necessity; happen. ✱

6. flōrēns, -entis, *adj.* [**flōreō**, flower], flourishing, prosperous, influential. 2.

8. domicilium, -lī, *n.* [**domus**, house], residence, dwelling, home, domicile. 3.

9. opportūnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fit, opportune, lucky, suitable; favorable, advantageous. ✱

frūctuōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**frūctus**, fruit], fruitful, productive. 1.

10. stīpendiārius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**stīpendium**, tribute], paying tribute, tributary; *pl. as noun*, tributaries. 2.

12. indīcō, -dīcere, -dīxī, -dictum, *tr.* [**dīcō**, say], say publicly, proclaim, appoint, call. 1.

13. quīdam, quaedam, quiddam *and* **quīdam, quaedam, quoddam;** *indef. pron.* (App. 62 *and b*), a certain one, some one; a certain, some, a; a kind of. ✱

commūnis, -e, *adj.*, common, general; **rēs commūnis**, the common interest. ✱

cōnsēnsus, -ūs, *m.* [**cōnsentiō**, agree], united opinion, agreement, consent; coalition. 3.

14. permittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**mittō**, send], give up *or* over, surrender; entrust, commit; permit, allow. ✱

6. flōrentissimīs rēbus, "although they were in a very prosperous condition." The ablative absolute is here equivalent to an adversative clause.

suās: this is a direct reflexive, since it refers to *Helvētiī*, the subject of the clause in which it stands: App. 164: G.-L. 309, 1: A. 300, 1: B. 244, 1, I: H.-B. 262, 1: H. 504.

7. utī īnferrent, potīrentur, dēligerent, habērent: substantive volitive (or purpose) clauses, in apposition with *eō cōnsiliō*.

8. domiciliō: dative of purpose.

10. iūdicāssent, "they should decide," lit. "they should have decided."

11. petiērunt utī sibi licēret, "they requested permission."

concilium: The envoys mentioned in l. 1 did not constitute this council. They issued a call for representatives from each state. The blue color on the map facing p. 117 indicates the part of Gaul from which envoys probably came to the council.

12. Caesaris voluntāte: "with Caesar's consent." They did not wish Caesar to suspect that the council was for the purpose of making war on him. The request shows that they were impressed by Caesar's power, and may fairly be regarded as the first step in their submission to him.

nē quis ēnūntiāret, nisi quibus commūnī cōnsiliō mandātum esset, inter sē sānxērunt.

31. Eō conciliō dīmissō īdem prīncipēs cīvitātum quī ante fuerant ad Caesarem revertērunt petiēruntque utī sibi sēcrētō dē suā omniumque salūte cum eō agere licēret. Eā rē impetrātā sēsē omnēs flentēs Caesarī ad pedēs prōiēcērunt: Nōn minus sē id contendere et labōrāre, nē ea quae dīxissent ēnūntiārentur, quam utī ea quae vellent impetrārent, propterea quod, sī ēnūntiātum esset, summum in cruciātum sē ventūrōs vidērent. Locūtus est prō hīs Dīviciācus Haeduus: Galliae tōtīus factiōnēs esse duās: hārum alterius prīncipātum tenēre Haeduōs, alterius Arvernōs. Hī cum tantopere dē potentātū

16. sanciō, sancīre, sānxī, sānctum, *tr.* [cf. **sacer**, sacred], make sacred, sanction; bind; **sānctus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, sacred, inviolable; established. 2.

5. labōrō, 1, *intr.* [**labor**, toil], toil, work hard; be anxious, troubled, *or* perplexed; labor, suffer, be hard pressed. 3.

7. cruciātus, -ūs, *m.* [**cruciō**, torture; **crux**, cross], torture, torment. ✱

9. factiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**faciō**, make], party, faction. 1.

10. Arvernus, -i, *m.* (CDe), an Ar-

15. nē ēnūntiāret is the object of *sānxērunt*.

nisi (iīs) quibus mandātum esset, "except to those to whom they should be directed" (to disclose it). **mandātum esset** is impersonal. The pluperfect subjunctive stands for a future perfect indicative by implied indirect discourse, for the agreement was in effect "we will tell no one except those whom we shall have agreed upon."

Chap. 31. They implore him to aid them against the German king Ariovistus.

1. eō conciliō dīmissō: Caesar leaves it to be inferred from the fact that his permission was given (30, 14) that the council was held.

īdem prīncipēs: when they had come to Caesar before (30, 2) they had had no authority to act for their states. Now the council had authorized them to ask for Caesar's help.

3. dē . . . salūte, "for their own safety and (that) of all."

agere, "to confer."

4. Caesarī ad pedēs, "at Caesar's feet." But *Caesarī* does not depend on *pedēs*, nor is it a dative of possessor: App. 120: G.-L. 350, 1: A. 377: B. 188, 1, n.: H.-B. 368: H. 425, 4, n.

5. nōn minus, etc., "(saying) that they were no l ss urgent and anxious that . . . should not be reported, than that, etc."

sē: cf. note on *sēsē*, 30, 3.

quae dīxissent, "which they should say."

7. sī ēnūntiātum esset, "if reports should get out." The verb is used impersonally. All the conditional clauses in this chapter employed the indicative in the direct form. *ēnūntiātum esset* stands for a future perfect and is a vivid future condition: App. 256: G.-L. 595: A. 516, *a*, *c*: B, 302, 1: H.-B. 579, *a*: H. 574, 1.

8. Galliae: Gallia Celtica is meant.

9. factiōnēs: see Int. 29.

10. cum contenderent, "when they had fought." We might expect the pluperfect, but the imperfect is used on the principle laid down for the imperfect indicative in App. 191, *b*: G.-L. 234: A. 471, *b*: B. 260, 4: H.-B. 485: H. 535, 1.

inter sē multōs annōs contenderent, factum esse utī ab Arvernīs Sēquanīsque Germānī mercēde arcesserentur. Hōrum prīmō circiter mīlia XV Rhēnum trānsīsse; posteāquam agrōs et cultum et cōpiās Gallōrum hominēs ferī ac barbarī adamāssent, trāductōs plūrēs; nunc esse in Galliā ad centum et vīgintī mīlium numerum. Cum hīs Haeduōs eōrumque clientēs semel atque iterum armīs contendisse; magnam calamitātem pulsōs accēpisse, omnem nōbilitātem, omnem senātum, omnem equitātum āmīsisse. Quibus proeliīs calamitātibusque frāctōs, quī et suā virtūte et populī Rōmānī hospitiō atque amīcitiā plūrimum ante in Galliā potuissent, coāctōs esse Sēquanīs obsidēs dare, nōbilissimōs cīvitātis, et iūre iūrandō cīvitātem obstringere sēsē neque obsidēs repetitūrōs neque auxilium ā

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vernian; *pl.*, the Arverni (är-vĕr'nī), *possibly* the Arvernians. 3.

tantopere, *adv.* [**tantus**, so great + **opus**, work], so greatly, so earnestly. 1.

potentātus, **-ūs**, *m.* [**potēns**, powerful], chief power, supremacy. 1.

12. mercēs, **-ēdis**, *f.*, pay, hire. 1.

arcessō, **-ere**, **-īvī**, **-ītum**, *tr.*, summon, send for invite. ✱

prīmō, *adv.* [**prīmus**, first], at first, in the first place. ✱

13. posteāquam, *adv.* [**posteā**, afterwards + **quam**, than], after. 4.

14. ferus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, wild, savage, fierce. ✱

barbarus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, foreign (*to Greeks and Romans*), uncivilized, barbarous; *pl. as noun*, savages, barbarians. ✱

adamō, 1, *tr.* [**amō**, love], love strongly, covet. 1.

15. nunc, *adv.*, now, at present, at this time. 3.

16. semel, *adv.*, once, a single time; **ut semel**, as soon as. 2.

17. iterum, *adv.*, again, a second time; **semel atque iterum**, again and again. ✱

19. frangō, **frangere**, **frēgī**, **frāctum**, *tr.*, break, wreck; crush, discourage. 2.

20. hospitium, **-tī**, *n.* [**hospes**, host *or* guest], the relation of host and guest; friendship, hospitality. 2.

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11. factum esse utī, "it had come to pass that." The perfect infinitive, *factum esse*, stands for *factum est* of the direct form, as *contendere* (l. 5) stands for a present indicative, and as *ventūrōs* (l. 7) stands for a future indicative. For the uses of the infinitive tenses in indirect discourse, see App. 205: G.-L. 530; 531: A. 584: B. 270, 1, *a*, *b*, *c*: H.-B. 472, *a*: H. 617; 618; 619; 620.

12. mercēde: the Germans were at first simply hired soldiers. This was fourteen years before Caesar came to Gaul.

14. adamāssent = *adamāvissent*. It stands for the perfect indicative of the direct form.

15. esse, etc., "They were in Gaul to the number of, etc."

17. pulsōs accēpisse, "as they were beaten, they had suffered."

18. omnem . . . āmīsisse: this was an exaggeration, for the nobles and the cavalry of the Haedui were prominent in some of the campaigns of the Gallic war.

20. quī, "although they."

populō Rōmānō implōrātūrōs neque recūsātūrōs quōminus perpetuō sub illōrum diciōne atque imperiō essent. Ūnum sē esse ex omnī cīvitāte Haeduōrum quī addūcī nōn potuerit ut iūrāret aut līberōs suōs obsidēs daret. Ob eam rem sē ex cīvitāte profūgisse et Rōmam ad senātum vēnisse auxilium postulātum, quod sōlus neque iūre iūrandō neque obsidibus tenērētur. Sed peius victōribus Sēquanīs quam Haeduīs victīs accidisse, propterea quod Ariovistus, rēx Germānōrum, in eōrum fīnibus cōnsēdisset tertiamque partem agrī Sēquanī, quī esset optimus tōtīus Galliae, occupāvisset et nunc dē alterā parte tertiā Sēquanōs dēcēdere iubēret, propterea quod paucīs

24. implōrō, 1, *tr.* [in + plōrō, call out], beseech, entreat, implore. 3.

recūsō, 1, *tr. and intr.*, refuse, reject; object to, make objections, complain; *with* **periculum**, shrink from. ✱

quōminus, *conj.* [quō, so that + minus, not], so that not, that not; from. 2.

25. perpetuō, *adv.* [**perpetuus**, continuous], continuously, constantly; forever. 1.

diciō, **-ōnis**, *f.*, dominion, authority, rule, sway. 3.

27. iūrō, 1, *tr. and intr.* [iūs, right], take oath; swear. 1.

28. profugiō, **-fugere**, **-fūgī**, **-fugitum**, *intr.* [fugiō, flee], flee, flee from, run away, escape. 4.

Rōma, **-ae**, *f.*, Rome. 1.

29. postulō, 1, *tr.*, request, ask, demand; require, necessitate. ✱

30. malus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, evil, bad, injurious; *comp.*, **peior**, **peius**; *n. as noun*, a worse thing; *sup.*, **pessimus**. 1.

victor, **-ōris**, *m.* [vincō, conquer], conqueror, victor; *as adj.*, victorious. ✱

31. Ariovistus, **-ī**, *m.*, Ariovistus, (ă/rĭ-ō-vĭs′tŭs), *a king of the Germans*. ✱

rēx, **rēgis**, *m.*, king. ✱

34. dēcēdō, **-cēdere**, **-cessī**, **-cessum**, *intr.* [cēdō, go], go from *or* away, depart, withdraw, leave, forsake; die. 3.

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24. quōminus essent: construction? App. 228, *c*: G.-L. 549: A. 558, *b*: B. 295, 3: H.-B. 502, 3, *b*: H. 568, 8.

25. ūnum sē esse, "that he was the only one." *sē* is Diviciacus. Cf. note on *sēsē*, 30, 3.

26. quī potuerit: mode? App. 230: G.-L. 631, 1: A. 535, *b*: B. 283, 1, 2: H.-B. 521, 1, *a*, *b*: H. 591, 5. So far in this chapter all the subjunctives have been imperfects and pluperfects, in accordance with the rule for sequence of tenses; for the indirect discourse depends on an historical tense, *locutus est*, l. 8. But in *potuerit* we have an instance of *repraesentatio;* i.e. the tense of the direct form is retained in the indirect: App. 270, *a*: G.-L. 654, n.: A. 535, *b*, n.: B. 318: H. 644, 1.

29. postulātum: the supine. His request for assistance was made three years before this time, and was unsuccessful. Cicero met him in Rome and speaks of him with admiration.

30. peius accidisse, "a worse fate had befallen."

32. tertiam partem: this was probably an exaggeration. The part taken by Ariovistus corresponds pretty well with upper Alsace, on the Rhine, and is colored red on the map facing p. 117.

33. alterā, "a second."

34. paucīs mēnsibus ante, lit. "before by a few months" = "a few months before." *mēnsibus* is an ablative of degree of difference.

mēnsibus ante Harūdum mīlia hominum XXIV ad eum vēnissent, quibus locus ac sēdēs parārentur. Futūrum esse paucīs annīs utī omnēs ex Galliae fīnibus pellerentur atque omnēs Germānī Rhēnum trānsīrent; neque enim cōnferendum esse Gallicum cum Germānōrum agrō, neque hanc cōnsuētūdinem victūs cum illā comparandam. Ariovistum autem, ut semel Gallōrum cōpiās proeliō vīcerit, quod proelium factum sit ad Magetobrigam, superbē et crūdēliter imperāre, obsidēs nōbilissimī cuiusque līberōs poscere et in eōs omnia exempla cruciātūsque ēdere, sī qua rēs nōn ad nūtum aut ad voluntātem eius facta sit. Hominem esse barbarum, īrācundum, temerārium; nōn posse eius imperia diūtius sustinērī. Nisi quid in Caesare

35. Harūdēs, -um, *m.* (Ch), the Harudes (hą-rụ′dēz), *a German tribe.* 3.

36. sēdēs, -is, *f.* [**sedeō**, sit], seat, chair; residence, abode, settlement. 4.

39. cōnsuētūdō, -inis, *f.* [**cōnsuēscō**, become accustomed], habit, custom, practice; mode of life. ✱

victus, -ūs, *m.* [**vīvō**, live], living, mode of life; provisions, food. 1.

40. comparō, 1, *tr.* [**pār**, equal], place in comparison, compare. 1.

41. Magetobriga, -ae, *f.* (Cf), Magetobriga (măj″ē-tōb′rĭ-gą), *a Gallic town where Ariovistus defeated the Gauls.* 1.

42. superbē, *adv.*, proudly, haughtily. 1.

crūdēliter *adv.* [**crūdēlis**, cruel], cruelly. 1.

44. ēdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [**dō**, give], give out; inflict. 1.

nūtus, -ūs, *m.* [**nuō**, nod], nod; sign, command; **ad nūtum** at one's nod *or* command. 2.

45. īrācundus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**īra**, anger], irritable. 1.

temerārius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**temerē**, rashly], rash, imprudent, reckless. 1.

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36. futūrum esse utī omnēs pellerentur, lit. "it would be that all would be expelled"="all would be expelled." The direct form was *omnēs pellentur*. As the future indicative must be rendered by the future infinitive, one might expect *pulsum īrī;* but this form of the future passive infinitive is very rare and the periphrasis found in the text is the usual method of expressing the future passive infinitive: App. 205, *b*: G.-L. 531: A. 569, 3, *a*: B. 270, 3, *a*: H.-B. 472, *c*: H. 619, 2.

37. omnēs [ex]: i.e. all the Gauls.

38. Gallicum: sc. *agrum.*

hanc = *Gallicam.*

victūs: note the quantity of ī, and compare *victus*, the perfect participle of *vincō*.

41. vīcerit: from this point on to the end of the chapter *repraesentatio* is employed. See note on *potuerit*, l. 26.

proelium: this final and decisive battle was fought two years before Caesar came to Gaul. It is probable that the Sequani had joined forces with the Haedui in an effort to expel Ariovistus.

43. cuiusque: the singular forms of *quisque*, "each," with superlatives have the force of "every" or "all."

exempla, "punishments."

44. sī facta sit: this condition stands for an original *sī facta est.* See note on l. 7, and App. 253: G.-L. 595: A. 515·518, *b*: B. 302, 1, 3: H.-B. 579: H. 574, 1.

46. quid auxilī, "some help."

populōque Rōmānō sit auxilī, omnibus Gallīs idem esse faciendum quod Helvētiī fēcerint, ut domō ēmigrent, aliud domicilium, aliās sēdēs, remōtās ā Germānīs, petant fortūnamque, quaecumque accidat, experiantur. Haec sī ēnūntiāta Ariovistō sint, nōn dubitāre quīn dē omnibus obsidibus quī apud eum sint gravissimum supplicium sūmat. Caesarem vel auctōritāte suā atque exercitūs vel recentī victōriā vel nōmine populī Rōmānī dēterrēre posse nē maior multitūdō Germānōrum Rhēnum trādūcātur, Galliamque omnem ab Ariovistī iniūriā posse dēfendere.

32. Hāc ōrātiōne ab Dīviciācō habitā, omnēs quī aderant magnō flētū auxilium ā Caesare petere coepērunt. Animadvertit Caesar ūnōs ex omnibus Sēquanōs nihil eārum rērum facere quās cēterī facerent, sed trīstēs capite dēmissō terram intuērī. Eius reī quae causa esset mīrātus ex ipsīs quaesiit. Nihil Sēquanī respondēre, sed in eādem trīstitiā tacitī permanēre.

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48. ēmigrō, 1, *intr.* [**migrō**, migrate], depart, migrate. 1.

50. quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, *indef.* (*or generalizing*) *rel. pron.*, whoever; whatever; whosoever; whatsoever, any . . . whatever; everyone who; everything that. ✱

experior, -perīrī, -pertus sum, *tr.*, prove, try, test, experience. ✱

2. flētus, -ūs, *m.* [**fleō**, weep], weeping, lamentation. 1.

4. cēterī, -ae, -a, *adj.* the rest of, the remainder; *as noun*, the rest, remaining, others. 4.

trīstis, -e, *adj.*, sad, dejected. 1.

dēmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**mittō**, send], send, thrust, *or* let down; sink; bow; **sē dēmittere**, come *or* get down, descend; **sē animō dēmittere**, lose courage; **dēmissus**, *pf. part. as adj.*, low. 1.

terra, -ae, *f.*, earth, land, soil, ground; region, district; **terrae** (*pl.*) *and* **orbis terrārum**, the world. 3.

intueor, 2, *tr.* [**tueor**, look], look at. 1.

5. mīror, 1, *tr. and intr.*, wonder *or* marvel at; wonder, be astonished. 1.

6. trīstitia, -ae, *f.*, sadness. 1.

permaneō, -manēre, -mānsī, -mān-

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47. Gallīs: case? App. 118: G.-L. 355: A. 374: B. 189, 1: H.-B. 373, 1: H. 431.

48. ut domō ēmigrent, etc., "(namely) leave home, etc.," explains *idem*.

51. nōn (sē) dubitāre quīn sūmat, "he did not doubt that Ariovistus would inflict." **sūmat**: mode? App. 229, *d*: G.-L. 555, 2: A. 558, *a*: B. 298: H.-B. 521, 3, *b*: H. 595, 1.

54. dēterrēre nē trādūcātur: for construction see note on *essent*, l. 24.

Chap. 32. The desperate condition of the Sequani.

2. **magnō flētū**: Caesar often mentions the demonstrative manners of the Gauls.

auxilium petere: the Gauls failed to see that they were simply changing masters in appealing to Caesar against Ariovistus.

5. **quae causa esset**: an indirect question depending on *mīrātus*.

Cum ab hīs saepius quaereret neque ūllam omnīnō vōcem exprimere posset, īdem Dīviciācus Haeduus respondit: Hōc esse miseriōrem et graviōrem fortūnam Sēquanōrum quam reliquōrum, quod sōlī nē in occultō quidem querī neque auxilium implōrāre audērent absentisque Ariovistī crūdēlitātem, velut sī cōram adesset, horrērent, propterea quod reliquīs tamen fugae facultās darētur, Sēquanīs vērō, quī intrā fīnēs suōs Ariovistum recēpissent, quōrum oppida omnia in potestāte eius essent, omnēs cruciātūs essent perferendī.

33. Hīs rēbus cognitīs Caesar Gallōrum animōs verbīs cōnfirmāvit pollicitusque est sibi eam rem cūrae futūram: Magnam sē habēre spem et beneficiō suō et auctōritāte adductum

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sum, *intr.* [**manē**ō, remain], stay through *or* to the end, stay, remain; continue, persist. 3.

7. vōx, vōcis, *f.*, voice, tone; outcry, cry; word; *pl.*, words, language; *variously translated according to context, as* entreaties, complaints, tales, etc. *

8. exprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pressum, *tr.* [**premō**, press], press out, extort, elicit; raise. 1.

9. miser, -era, -erum, *adj.*, wretched, miserable, pitiable, unfortunate; poor, worthless. 2.

10. occultus, -a, -um, *adj.*, covered, hidden, concealed, secret; *n. as noun*, a hidden place, an ambush. 2.

11. absēns, -entis, *adj.* [*pres. part. of* **absum**, be absent], absent, at a distance. 2.

crūdēlitās, -tātis, *f.* [**crūdēlis**, cruel], cruelty, harshness. 1.

velut, *adv.*, as, just as. 1.

12. cōram, *adv.*, face to face, in person. 1.

horreō, -ēre, -uī, ——, *tr.*, shudder at, dread. 1.

13. vērō, *adv.* [**vērus**, true], in truth, truly, really, indeed; but, however, on the other hand. *

intrā, *prep. with acc.* [**inter**, between], within, inside; into. 4.

2. cūra, -ae, *f.*, care, attention. 2.

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6. respondēre, permanēre: historical infinitives.

7. quaereret: a pluperfect would seem more natural.

8. hōc: ablative of cause.

11. absentis: "even when absent."

velut sī adesset: mode and tense? App. 261: G.-L. 602: A. 524: B. 307, 1, 2: H.-B. 504, 3, *a*: H. 584, 2.

12. tamen: "at any rate"; i.e. though they could not resist Ariovistus.

13. Sēquanīs: for case, cf. note on *Gallīs*, 31, 17.

Chap. 33. Caesar decides to undertake their defense. His reasons for doing so.

2. sibi . . . futūram, "that the matter should receive his attention." For the two datives, see App. 119: G.-L. 356, 3: A. 382, 1: B. 191, 2, *a*: H.-B. 360, *b*: H. 433, 2.

3. beneficiō suō: in Caesar's consulship, only the year before, the senate had conferred upon Ariovistus the titles "*rēx*" and "*amīcus*." This had been done to keep Ariovistus from interfering with Roman interests in Gaul until Caesar should be ready to take charge of his province.

Ariovistum fīnem iniūriīs factūrum. Hāc ōrātiōne habitā concilium dīmīsit. Secundum ea multae rēs eum hortābantur quārē sibi eam rem cōgitandam et suscipiendam putāret, in prīmīs, quod Haeduōs, frātrēs cōnsanguineōsque saepe numerō ā senatū appellātōs, in servitūte atque diciōne vidēbat Germānōrum tenērī, eōrumque obsidēs esse apud Ariovistum ac Sēquanōs intellegēbat; quod in tantō imperiō populī Rōmānī turpissimum sibi et reī pūblicae esse arbitrābātur. Paulātim autem Germānōs cōnsuēscere Rhēnum trānsīre et in Galliam magnam eōrum multitūdinem venīre populō Rōmānō perīculōsum vidēbat; neque sibi hominēs ferōs ac barbarōs temperātūrōs exīstimābat quīn, cum omnem Galliam occupāvissent, ut ante Cimbrī Teutonīque fēcissent, in prōvinciam exīrent atque inde in Ītaliam contenderent, praesertim cum Sēquanōs

5. secundum, *prep. with acc.* [**sequor,** follow], along; in the direction of; besides, in addition to. 3.

6. cōgitō, 1, *tr. and intr.* [**co**+**agitō,** consider], consider thoroughly *or* carefully, ponder, reflect; think, purpose, plan. 3.

11. turpis, -e, *adj.*, ugly, unseemly; shameful, disgraceful, dishonorable. 2.

paulātim, *adv.* [**paulus,** little], little by little, by degrees, gradually. ✱

13. perīculōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**perīculum,** danger], full of danger, dangerous, perilous. 1.

16. Cimbrī, -ōrum, *m.*, the Cimbri (sĭm′-brī). 4.

Teutonī, -ōrum *or* **Teutonēs, -um,** *m.*, the Teutoni (tū′tō-nī) *or* Teutones (tū′tō-nēz). 4.

6. quārē putāret: "to think," lit. "why he should think."

sibi: dative of the agent, with the passive periphrastic.

7. Haeduōs tenērī is the object of *vidēbat.*

frātrēs appellātōs, "who had been called brothers." See note on **11, 5.**

10. quod, "and this"; i.e. the condition of the Haedui, as set forth in the preceding infinitive clauses.

11. sibi refers to Caesar, the subject of *arbitrābātur*, not to the subject of the clause in which it stands; it is therefore the indirect reflexive: App. 165: G.-L. 520; 521: A. 300, 2: B. 244, 1, II: H.-B. 262, 2: H. 504.

paulātim, etc., "he saw that for the Germans to get gradually in the habit of crossing and . . . to come . . . (was) dangerous." etc.

13. perīculōsum: see Int. 3.

14. sibi: indirect object of *temperātūrōs.* It refers to *hominēs*, the subject of the clause in which it stands; it is therefore the direct reflexive: App. 164: G.-L. 309, 1: A. 300, 1: B. 244, 1, I: H.-B. 262, 1: H. 504.

15. temperātūrōs quīn exīrent atque contenderent: construction? App. 228, *c*: G.-L. 554: A. 558: B. 295, 3: H.-B. 502, 3, *b*: H. 595, 2.

16. ut, "as"; for *fēcissent* stands for *fēcērunt* of the direct form.

Cimbrī Teutonīque: see Int. 27.

17. praesertim cum: cf. note on **16,** 17.

ā prōvinciā nostrā Rhodanus dīvideret; quibus rēbus quam mātūrrimē occurrendum putābat. Ipse autem Ariovistus tantōs sibi spīritūs, tantam arrogantiam sūmpserat ut ferendus nōn vidērētur.

34. Quam ob rem placuit eī ut ad Ariovistum lēgātōs mitteret quī ab eō postulārent utī aliquem locum medium utrīusque colloquiō dēligeret: Velle sēsē dē rē pūblicā et summīs utrīusque rēbus cum eō agere. Eī lēgātiōnī Ariovistus respondit: Sī quid ipsī ā Caesare opus esset, sēsē ad eum

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19. mātūrē, *adv.* [**mātūrus**, ripe], early, speedily, soon. 3.

occurrō, -currere, -currī, -cursum, *intr.* [ob+currō, run], run in the way of, meet; happen upon; go to, come to; oppose, counteract; occur. ✱

20. spīritus, -ūs, *m.* [**spīrō**, breathe], breath, air; *in pl.*, haughtiness, pride. 2.

arrogantia, -ae, *f.* [**arrogāns**, arrogant], arrogance, haughtiness, presumption, insolence. 2.

1. placeō, 2, *intr.* [cf. **plācō**, appease], please, satisfy; *often impers.*, seem good *to one*, *hence*, decide, resolve, determine. 2.

3. uterque, utraque, utrumque, *adj.* [**uter**, which *of two*], each *of two*, either *of two*; both. ✱

colloquium, -quī, *n.* [**colloquor**, talk together], talking together; conference, parley, interview. ✱

5. opus, *indecl. noun*, *n.* [cf. **opus**, work, deed], need, necessity; **opus est**, it is necessary, there is need, *the thing needed being expressed either by the nom. or abl.* (App. 146.) ✱

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18. Rhodanus dīvideret, "only the Rhone separates." Caesar's statement of the reasons for espousing the cause of the Gauls is candid and convincing. No doubt the enterprise fell in with his bold and ambitious spirit; but it appealed also to the statesman and lover of his country. Gaul must certainly yield to the barbarism of the German or the civilization of the Roman. No half-way ground was possible.

quibus rēbus occurrendum, "that he must face this danger." Since *occurrō* is an intransitive verb it cannot be used in the passive except impersonally: App. 115, *d*: G.-L. 346, R. 1: A. 372: B. 187, II, *b*: H.-B. 364, 2: H. 426, 3.

Chap. **34.** Ariovistus haughtily rejects Caesar's proposal to confer with him.

1. ad Ariovistum: he was somewhere in the country he had taken from the Sequani. Cf. note on **31, 32.**

3. colloquiō: dative of purpose.

velle sēsē agere, "(saying) that he wished to confer." Caesar was anxious to secure his end without a war and probably thought that the diplomatic relations which had been maintained with Ariovistus could be kept up (cf. note on **33**, 3).

4. summīs . . . rēbus, "matters of the greatest importance to both."

5. sī esset, sēsē ventūrum fuisse: the direct form was *sī esset, vēnissem*, "if I wanted anything, I should have gone," a contrary to fact condition: App. 254: G.-L. 597, R. 1: A. 517, *a*: B. 304, 1, 2: H.-B. 581: H. 579, 1. When such a condition is turned into indirect discourse, the conclusion always takes the infinitive form *-ūrus fuisse*, although some of the grammars make the mistake of saying that the imperfect subjunctive becomes *-ūrus esse*: App. 272, II: G.-L. 597, R, 4: A.

ventūrum fuisse; sī quid ille sē velit, illum ad sē venīre oportēre. Praetereā sē neque sine exercitū in eās partēs Galliae venīre audēre quās Caesar possidēret, neque exercitum sine magnō commeātū atque mōlīmentō in ūnum locum contrahere posse. Sibi autem mīrum vidērī quid in suā Galliā, quam bellō vīcisset, aut Caesarī aut omnīnō populō Rōmānō negōtī esset.

35. Hīs respōnsīs ad Caesarem relātīs iterum ad eum Caesar lēgātōs cum hīs mandātīs mittit: Quoniam tantō suō populīque Rōmānī beneficiō affectus, cum in cōnsulātū suō rēx atque amīcus ā senātū appellātus esset, hanc sibi populōque

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7. praetereā, *adv.* [**praeter**, beyond], beyond this, besides, furthermore. ✱

8. possideō, -sidēre, -sēdī, -sessum, *tr.* [**sedeō**, sit], occupy, hold, possess. 2.

9. commeātus, -ūs, *m.* [**commeō**, go back and forth], trip, voyage; supplies, provisions. ✱

mōlīmentum, -ī, *n.* [**mōlior**, exert one's self], effort, difficulty. 1.

contrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum, *tr.* [**trahō**, draw], draw *or* bring together, assemble, collect; draw into smaller compass, contract. 1.

10. mīrus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**mīror**, wonder at], strange, astonishing; **mīrum in modum**, surprisingly. 2.

12. negōtium, -tī, *n.* [**neg-**+**ōtium**, leisure], concern, business, undertaking; trouble, difficulty, labor; **negōtium dare**, employ, direct; **quid negōtī**, what business; **nihil negōtī**, no difficulty. ✱

2. mandātum, -ī, *n.* [**mandō**, command], charge, injunction, order, command; message. ✱

quoniam, *conj.* [**quom**=**cum**, since +**iam**, now], since now, since, inasmuch as, because, whereas. 4.

3. cōnsulātus, -ūs, *m.* [**cōnsul**, consul], consulship. 1.

569, *b*, 1, 2: B. 321, A. 2: H.-B. 581, *b*, 1: H. 647.

ipsī: case? App. 117: G.-L. 349: A. 373: B. 190: H.-B. 374: H. 430. The indirect reflexive, *sibi*, would be more usual, but *ipsī* is more emphatic.

6. sī . . velit, "if Caesar wanted anything of him," lit. "if Caesar wanted him (for) anything." *Volō* sometimes, as here, governs two accusatives, like verbs of asking or demanding: App. 125, *b*: G.-L. 341, n. 2: A. 390, *d*: H.-B. 397, 1: H. 412. **sī velit** stands for an original *sī vult*: App. 253: G.-L. 595: A. 515: B. 302, 1: H.-B. 579: H. 574, 1.

8. quās . . . possidēret: i.e. the land of the Haedui and the Lingones, which Ariovistus assumes that Caesar has conquered.

10. mīrum: predicate adjective with *vidērī*; "it seemed strange."

quid Caesarī negōtī esset, lit. "what of business there was to Caesar" = "what business Caesar had"; an indirect question, subject of *vidērī*. **Caesarī** is a dative of possessor.

omnīnō, "in general."

Chap. **35.** Caesar demands that Ariovistus cease his oppression of the Gauls.

3. beneficiō affectus: cf. note on **33**, 3. The German was shrewd enough to estimate the *beneficium* at its true value.

4. quoniam (l. 2) **hanc grātiam re-**

Rōmānō grātiam referret, ut in colloquium venīre invītātus gravārētur neque dē commūnī rē dīcendum sibi et cognōscendum putāret, haec esse quae ab eō postulāret: prīmum, nē quam multitūdinem hominum amplius trāns Rhēnum in Galliam trādūceret; deinde, obsidēs quōs habēret ab Haeduīs redderet Sēquanīsque permitteret ut quōs ipsī habērent voluntāte eius reddere illīs licēret; nēve Haeduōs iniūriā lacesseret, nēve hīs sociīsque eōrum bellum īnferret. Sī ita fēcisset, sibi populōque Rōmānō perpetuam grātiam atque amīcitiam cum eō futūram; sī nōn impetrāret, sēsē, quoniam M. Messālā M.

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5. invītō, 1, *tr.*, invite, summon; allure, persuade. 2.

6. gravor, 1, *intr.* [**gravis**, heavy], be unwilling. 1.

8. amplē, *adv.* [**amplus**, large], largely; *comp.*, **amplius**, more, farther. *

9. reddō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [**red-**+**dō**, give], give back, return, restore; give *something due;* make *or* cause to be, render. *

13. perpetuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, continuous, uninterrupted; permanent, lasting, continual; whole, entire; *n. as noun in phrase* **in perpetuum**, forever. 3.

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ferret, ut, "since he made this requital, that." The direct form given after Book VII represents Caesar's words to his envoys, in which Ariovistus was spoken of in the third person. It would also be possible to give the form in which the message was to be repeated to Ariovistus, in which he would be addressed in the second person. In the latter case *referret* stands for *refers*, "you make."

6. neque dīcendum . . . putāret, "and did not think it necessary to discuss and learn." **sibi**: case? App. 118: G.-L. 355: A. 374: B. 189, 1: H.-B. 373, 1: H. 431.

7. haec esse quae, "these were (the things) which."

nē trādūceret: as addressed to the envoys the direct form was *nē trādūcat*, "that he shall not bring," a substantive volitive clause, in apposition with *haec*. As addressed to Ariovistus it would be *nōlī trādūcere*, "do not bring," a prohibition: App. 219: G.-L. 271, 2: A. 450: B. 276, *c*: H.-B. 501, 3, *a*, 2: H. 561, 1.

10. Sēquanīsque . . . licēret, "and grant permission to the Sequani to return with his [Ariovistus's] approval those [hostages] whom they [the Sequani] had [from the Haedui]," lit. "permit that it be allowed." **illīs**= *Sēquanīs*.

12. fēcisset stands for a future perfect indicative: App. 256: G.-L. 595: A. 516, *a*, *c*: B. 302, 1: H.-B. 579, *a*: H. 574, 1.

sibi: i.e. Caesar; a dative of possessor.

14. sī nōn impetrāret, "if he [Caesar] should not obtain (such assurances)."

sēsē: the direct form would be *ego*, if expressed at all. It is the subject of *neglēctūrum*, l. 18; but, because the sentence is so long, the subject is repeated in *sē*, l. 17.

M. Messālā . . . cōnsulibus: in 61 B. C. Cf. note on **2, 2.**

Pīsōne cōnsulibus senātus cēnsuisset utī quīcumque Galliam prōvinciam obtinēret, quod commodō reī pūblicae facere posset, Haeduōs cēterōsque amīcōs populī Rōmānī dēfenderet, sē Haeduōrum iniūriās nōn neglēctūrum.

36. Ad haec Ariovistus respondit: Iūs esse bellī ut quī vīcissent iīs quōs vīcissent quem ad modum vellent imperārent; item populum Rōmānum victīs nōn ad alterius praescrīptum, sed ad suum arbitrium imperāre cōnsuēsse. Sī ipse populō Rōmānō nōn praescrīberet quem ad modum suō iūre ūterētur, nōn oportēre sē ā populō Rōmānō in suō iūre impedīrī. Haeduōs sibi, quoniam bellī fortūnam temptāssent et armīs congressī ac superātī essent, stīpendiāriōs esse factōs. Magnam

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15. cēnseō, cēnsēre, cēnsuī, cēnsum, *tr.*, think, decide (*acc. and inf.*); propose, advise, vote (**ut** *and subj.*); propose, vote for (*acc.*). 1.

16. commodum, -ī, *n.* [**commodus**, convenient], convenience, interest, advantage. 2.

18. neglegō, -legere, -lēxī, -lēctum, *tr.* [neg-+legō, choose, regard], not heed, disregard, neglect. ✱

3. praescrīptum, -ī, *n.* [**praescrībō**, order], order, dictation, command. 1.

4. arbitrium, -rī, *n.* [**arbiter**, umpire], decision *or* judgment (*of the arbiter*); opinion, discretion, pleasure. 1.

5. praescrībō, -scrībere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptum, *tr.* [**scrībō**, write], write beforehand; order, direct, prescribe, dictate to. 3.

8. congredior, -gredī, -gressus sum, *intr.* [**gradior**, step], meet, encounter. meet in battle; join (*peacefully*). ✱

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15. senātus cēnsuisset: this decree of the senate was the only result of the entreaties of Diviciacus (cf. 31, 28), and no governor had paid any attention to it, as Ariovistus very well knew.

16. quod . . . posset, "so far as he could do it in accordance with the interests of the state"; a common formula in decrees of the senate.

18. neglēctūrum: tense? App. 205: G.-L. 530: 531: A. 584: B. 270, 1, *a*, *b*, *c*: H.-B. 472, *a*: H. 617; 618; 619; 620.

Chap. 36. Ariovistus responds defiantly.

1. ut imperārent: a substantive volitive clause, in apposition with *iūs*.

vicissent, vicissent, vellent might all have been indicative in the direct form, but would probably be attracted into the subjunctive.

iīs: indirect object of *imperārent*.

3. ad alterius praescrīptum, "in accordance with the dictates of anyone else."

4. ipse: direct form, *ego*. The reflexive cannot be used to replace a pronoun of the first person (cf. note on *sēsē*, 30, 3) when a nominative is required, because it has no nominative. Usually no pronoun is used; but if there is emphasis, as here, *ipse* is used.

5. quem . . . ūterētur, "how they should exercise their rights."

6. nōn oportēre sē impedīrī, "he [Ariovistus] ought not to be hampered."

7. sibi: dative with the adjective *stīpendiāriōs*.

Caesarem iniūriam facere, quī suō adventū vectīgālia sibi dēteriōra faceret. Haeduīs sē obsidēs redditūrum nōn esse, neque hīs neque eōrum sociīs iniūriā bellum illātūrum, sī in eō manērent quod convēnisset stīpendiumque quotannīs penderent; sī id nōn fēcissent, longē iīs frāternum nōmen populī Rōmānī āfutūrum. Quod sibi Caesar dēnūntiāret sē Haeduōrum iniūriās nōn neglēctūrum, nēminem sēcum sine suā perniciē contendisse. Cum vellet, congrederētur: intellēctūrum quid invictī Germānī, exercitātissimī in armīs, quī inter annōs XIV tēctum nōn subīssent, virtūte possent.

37. Haec eōdem tempore Caesarī mandāta referēbantur,

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10 **dēterior, -ius**, *comp. adj.* (App. 43), worse, less. 1.

12. **maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsum**, *intr.*, remain, continue, abide, stay. 2.

stīpendium, -dī, *n.*, tax, tribute. ✻

quotannīs, *adv.* [**quot**, as many as + **annus**, year], every year, yearly. 2.

13. **pendō, pendere, pependī, pēnsum**, *tr.*, weigh, weigh out; weigh out *money*, pay, pay out; *with* **poenās**, suffer. 2.

14. **dēnūntiō**, 1, *tr.* [nūntiō, announce], announce, give *or* send notice, declare, threaten. 1.

17. **quid**, *interrog. adv.*, why? *with* **posse**, how? e.g. **quid Germānī possent**, how strong the Germans were. ✻

invictus, -a, -um, *adj.* [in- + **victus**, conquered], unconquerable, invincible. 1.

exercitātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **exercitō**, train *or* practice well], well trained, skilled, versed. 2.

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9. **quī faceret** may be translated by a causal clause, "since he, etc.," but the indicative was probably used in the direct form. Apparently the presence of Caesar had given hope to the Haedui and had made them less careful in paying their tribute to Ariovistus.

neque . . . neque, "but . . . not . . . or."

11. **illātūrum, sī manērent**: a vivid future condition.

12. **in . . . convēnisset**, lit. "should remain in that which had been agreed upon" = "adhered to the terms which had been agreed upon."

13 **fēcissent** stands for a future perfect indicative.

longē . . . āfutūrum, "the name of brothers of the Roman people would be of little value to them."

14. **quod**, "as to the fact that": App. 248, *a*: G.-L. 625, 2: A. 573, *a*: B. 299, 2: H.-B. 552, 2: H. 588, 3, n.

15. **sēcum, suā**: *sēcum* is the indirect reflexive, referring to Ariovistus, *suā* is the direct reflexive, referring to *nēminem*. Cf. notes on **30**, 3 and 6.

16. **cum vellet, congrederētur**, "let him come on when he liked."

18. **inter**, "during."

Chap. 37-41. Caesar marches into the country of Ariovistus, checking a panic on the way.

Chap. 37. Because of this reply and further complaints of the Gauls, Caesar marches toward Ariovistus.

1. **eōdem tempore**: the reply of Ariovistus and the complaints of the Gauls reached Caesar at the same time. It was now about the beginning of August.

et lēgātī ab Haeduīs et ā Trēverīs veniēbant: Haeduī questum quod Harūdēs, quī nūper in Galliam trānsportātī essent, fīnēs eōrum populārentur: Sēsē nē obsidibus quidem datīs pācem Ariovistī redimere potuisse; Trēverī autem, pāgōs centum Suēbōrum ad rīpās Rhēnī cōnsēdisse, quī Rhēnum trānsīre cōnārentur; hīs praeesse Nasuam et Cimberium frātrēs. Quibus rēbus Caesar vehementer commōtus mātūrandum sibi exīstimāvit, nē, sī nova manus Suēbōrum cum veteribus cōpiīs Ariovistī sēsē coniūnxisset, minus facile resistī posset. Itaque rē frūmentāriā quam celerrimē potuit comparātā magnīs itineribus ad Ariovistum contendit.

38. Cum trīduī viam prōcessisset, nūntiātum est eī Ario-

2. Trēvir, -erī, *m.*, one of the Treveri; *pl.* **Trēverī** (Bigh), the Treveri (trĕv′ē-rī). ✱

3. trānsportō, 1, *tr.* [**portō,** carry], carry across *or* over, bring over, convey, transport. ✱

6. Suēbus, -a, -um, *adj.* of *or* pertaining to the Suebi, Sueban; *pl. as noun,* **Suēbī,** (Bhi), the Suebi (swē′bī), *a powerful people of central Germany, consisting of several independent tribes, the modern* Swabians. ✱

7. Nasua, -ae, *m.* Nasua (năsh′ū-ą), *a leader of the Suebi.* 1.

Cimberius, -rī, *m.*, Cimberius (sim-bē′rī-ŭs), *a leader of the Suebi.* 1.

8. vehementer, *adv.* [**vehemēns,** violent], violently, severely, strongly, very much, greatly. 4.

10. coniungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum, *tr.* [**iungō,** join], join with *or* together, connect, unite, bind. ✱

1. prōcēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *intr.* [**cēdō,** go], go forth *or* forward, proceed, advance. ✱

2. questum: the supine.

3. Harūdēs: cf. **31, 35.**

4. eōrum: the indirect reflexive, *suōs.* would have been more correct, since the Haedui said "our."

obsidibus datīs "by giving hostages."

5. Trēverī: sc. *veniēbant questum,* followed by indirect discourse.

6. trānsīre: somewhere north of where Ariovistus was, probably near modern Mayence. The Treveri were a strong people, and it is probable that Ariovistus was marching north to help the Suebi cross when he was interrupted by the news of Caesar's approach.

9. sī coniūnxisset: implied indirect discourse for the future perfect indicative.

10. minus . . . posset, lit. "it could be less easily resisted (to them)."

11. magnīs itineribus: cf. Int. **54.** Caesar intended to strike Ariovistus before he could effect a junction with the Suebi. He started from the country of the Lingones, where he had received the surrender of the Helvetii and where his army had been encamped near Tonnerre pending the result of his negotiations with Ariovistus. See map facing page 117.

Chap. **38.** Caesar occupies Vesontio.

1. trīduī: descriptive genitive. The descriptive genitive must ordinarily be modified by an adjective; but *trīduī = trium diērum.*

viam: case? App. **128:** G.-L. **333, 2:** A, **390:** B. **176, 4:** H.-B. **396, 1:** H. **409.**

The three days' march was east from Tonnerre (see map facing p. 117), and

vistum cum suīs omnibus cōpiīs ad occupandum Vesontiōnem, quod est oppidum maximum Sēquanōrum, contendere trīduīque viam ā suīs fīnibus prōcessisse. Id nē accideret magnopere sibi praecavendum Caesar exīstimābat. Namque omnium rērum quae ad bellum ūsuī erant summa erat in eō oppidō facultās, idque nātūrā locī sīc mūniēbātur ut magnam ad dūcendum bellum daret facultātem, propterea quod flūmen Dūbis, ut circinō circumductum, paene tōtum oppidum cingit; reliquum spatium, quod est nōn amplius pedum sescentōrum, quā flūmen intermittit, mōns continet magnā altitūdine, ita ut rādīcēs eius montis ex utrāque parte rīpae flūminis contin-

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2. Vesontiō, -ōnis, *m.* (Cf) Vesontio (vē-sŏn′shyō), *the chief town of the Sequani, situated on the Doubs, modern* Besançon. 2.

5. praecaveō, -cavēre, -cāvī, -cautum, *intr.* [**caveō**, guard against], guard against before hand, take precautions. 1.

namque, *conj.* [**nam**, for], for. 3.

7. sīc, *adv.*, so, thus, in this manner; **sīc . . . ut,** so . . . that; so . . . as. ✱

9. Dūbis, -is, *m.* (Cfg), the (*river*) Dubis (dū′bis), *now* the Doubs. 1.

circinus, -ī, *m.* [**circus**, circle], a pair of compasses. 1.

circumdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**dūcō**, lead], lead *or* draw around. 2.

cingō, cingere, cīnxī, cīnctum, *tr.*, encircle, surround, invest, encompass; man (*a wall*). 1.

10. sescentī, -ae, -a, (DC), *card. num. adj.* [**sex**, six], six hundred. ✱

12. rādix, -īcis, *f.*, root; *in pl. with* **montis** *or* **collis,** foot, base. 1.

contingō, -tingere, -tigī, -tāctum, *tr. and intr.* [**tangō**, touch], touch, reach; extend to; befall, happen to. 2.

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brought Caesar to the point where his route turns to the southeast.

nūntiātum est: this report that Ariovistus was marching toward Vesontio proved false. Probably it grew out of the fact that Ariovistus had got his army together for the purpose of marching north to help the Suebi. Cf. note on **37, 6.**

3. quod agrees in gender with *oppidum*, although its antecedent is masculine. A subject pronoun often agrees in gender with a predicate noun.

4. id: i.e. the capture of Vesontio.

6. summa facultās, "a very great supply."

9. ut, "as if."

paene cingit: i.e. the river makes a loop, the two sides of which (according to Caesar) are at one point only 600 feet apart. The neck of land at this point is very high. The town lies within the loop. A wall encloses both the town and the high neck of land.

10. spatium: object of *continet*.

nōn . . . sescentōrum, "of not more than six hundred feet." **pedum** is a descriptive genitive: why is not the ablative used after the comparative? App. 139, *b*: G.-L. 296, R. 4: A. 407, *c*: B. 217, 3: H.-B. 416, *d*: H. 471, 4.

11. quā flūmen intermittit, "where the river does not flow."

magnā altitūdine: descriptive ablative.

12. rādīcēs is the object of *contingant*, **rīpae** its subject.

gant. Hunc mūrus circumdatus arcem efficit et cum oppidō coniungit. Hūc Caesar magnīs nocturnīs diurnīsque itineribus contendit occupātōque oppidō ibi praesidium collocat.

39. Dum paucōs diēs ad Vesontiōnem reī frūmentāriae commeātūsque causā morātur, ex percontātiōne nostrōrum vōcibusque Gallōrum ac mercātōrum, quī ingentī magnitūdine corporum Germānōs, incrēdibilī virtūte atque exercitātiōne in armīs esse praedicābant (saepe numerō sēsē cum hīs congressōs nē vultum quidem atque aciem oculōrum dīcēbant ferre potuisse), tantus subitō timor omnem exercitum occupāvit ut nōn mediocriter omnium mentēs animōsque perturbāret. Hīc

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13. circumdō, -dare, -dedī, -datum, *tr.* [dō, put], put around, encompass, surround. 3.

arx, arcis, *f.*, citadel, fortress, stronghold. 1.

efficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *tr.* [ex + faciō, make], make *or* do completely, complete, accomplish, construct; make, cause, bring about, render. ✱

14. hūc, *adv.* [*old form for* hōc *from* hīc], to this place, hither, here; against these, to these. ✱

nocturnus, -a, -um, *adj.* [nox, night], at night, nocturnal, nightly. 1.

diurnus, -a, -um, *adj.* [diēs, day], of the day, by day, daily. 1.

2. percontātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, inquiring, inquiry. 1.

3. ingēns, -entis, *adj.*, enormous, huge, vast, large. 2.

magnitūdō, -inis, *f.* [magnus, great], greatness, great size, size, extent; stature (corporum); violence (ventī); severity (poenae); **magnitūdō animī,** courage. ✱

4. exercitātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [exercitō, *freq. of* exerceō, exercise], exercise, training; practice, experience. ✱

5. praedicō, 1, *tr.* [dicō, proclaim], proclaim publicly *or* before others; declare, report, tell of. 3.

6. vultus, -ūs, *m.*, countenance, looks. 2.

7. subitō, *adv.* [subitus, sudden], suddenly, unexpectedly, of a sudden. ✱

8. mediocriter, *adv.* [mediocris,

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13. hunc (*montem*) is the object of *efficit*, **arcem** is a predicate accusative: App. 126: G.-L. 340: A. 393: B. 177, 1: H.-B. 392, *a*: H. 410, 1.

14. hūc contendit: he turned from his eastward march to the southeast.

nocturnīs: Caesar very rarely marched at night, but if the report about Ariovistus had been true, Ariovistus would have been much nearer Vesontio than Caesar was, and only the most extraordinary effort could have enabled Caesar to arrive first.

Chap. **39.** Fear of the Germans causes a panic in the Roman army.

1. dum morātur: mode and tense? App. 234, *a*: G.-L. 570: A. 556: B. 293, I: H.-B. 559: H. 533, 4. The principal clause of this sentence begins with *tantus*, l. 7.

reī . . . causā: Caesar was always careful about his supplies. In this case he had no doubt arranged for supplies along his intended line of march, but he had suddenly changed the direction of his march, and therefore failed to meet his convoys. Consequently he now had to make new arrangements.

3. vōcibus, "replies."

magnitūdine, virtūte, exercitātiōne: descriptive ablatives.

prīmum ortus est ā tribūnīs mīlitum, praefectīs, reliquīsque quī ex urbe amīcitiae causā Caesarem secūtī nōn magnum in rē mīlitārī ūsum habēbant; quōrum alius aliā causā illātā, quam sibi ad proficīscendum necessāriam esse dīceret, petēbat ut eius voluntāte discēdere licēret; nōn nūllī pudōre adductī, ut timōris suspīciōnem vītārent, remanēbant. Hī neque vultum fingere neque interdum lacrimās tenēre poterant; abditī in tabernāculīs aut suum fātum querēbantur aut cum familiāribus suīs commūne perīculum miserābantur. Vulgō tōtīs castrīs testāmenta obsignābantur. Hōrum vōcibus ac timōre paulātim etiam iī quī magnum in castrīs ūsum habēbant, mīlitēs centuriōnēsque quīque equitātuī praeerant, perturbābantur. Quī

moderate], moderately: **nōn mediocriter**, in no small degree. 1.

mēns, mentis, *f.*, the thinking faculty, mind, intellect; thought; disposition, feelings; **mentēs animōsque**, minds and hearts; **aliēnātā mente**, bereft of reason. 4.

perturbō, 1, *tr.* [**turbō**, disturb], disturb greatly, throw into confusion, embarrass, disturb; alarm, terrify. ✱

9. tribūnus, -ī, *m.* [**tribus**, tribe], tribune, *a magistrate elected by the people voting in tribes, to defend the interests of the plebs;* **tribūnus mīlitum**, *or* **mīlitāris**, a military tribune. ✱

praefectus, -ī, *m.* [**praeficiō**, place over], overseer, prefect, commander, officer, captain (*usually of cavalry*). 4.

13. pudor, **-ōris**, *m.* [**pudet**, it shames], shame, sense of shame; sense of honor. 2.

14. remaneō, **-manēre**, **-mānsī**, **-mānsum**, *intr.* [**re-**+**maneō**, remain], stay *or* remain behind, remain. ✱

15. fingō, **fingere**, **finxī**, **fictum**, *tr.*, form, imagine, devise, invent. 2.

16. tabernāculum, **-ī**, *n.*, tent. 1.

fātum, **-ī**, *n.* [**fārī**, to speak], fate, lot. 1.

17. miseror, 1, *tr.* [**miser**, wretched], bewail, lament over, deplore. 1.

vulgō, *adv.* [**vulgus**, the crowd], commonly; everywhere. 2.

18. testāmentum, **-ī**, *n.* [**testor**, be a witness], will. 1.

obsignō, 1, *tr.* [**signō**, mark], seal, sign and seal. 1.

19. centuriō, **-ōnis**, *m.* [**centum**, a hundred], centurion, *the commander of the century, the sixtieth part of a legion.* ✱

9. tribūnīs: see Int. 41.

10. amīcitiae causā: Caesar puts it delicately. We know from other sources that Caesar had with him young men, friends or relatives of influential men at Rome, who hoped for personal gain from their connection with him in his province. Some of them had little taste for real fighting.

11. quōrum . . . illātā, "one of them alleging one reason, another another."

12. dīceret, "they said," agrees in number with *alius*. Mode? App. 230: G.-L. 631, 2: A. 535; B. 283, 1: H.-B. 521, 1, *a*: H. 591, 1.

14. vultum fingere, "control their features," so as to look unconcerned.

17. tōtīs castrīs: why is there no preposition? App. 151, *b*: G.-L. 388: A. 429, 2: B. 228, 1, *b*: H.-B. 436, *a*: H. 485, 2.

19. centuriōnēs: who were appointed especially for their bravery.

20. quī ex hīs, "(those) of them who."

sē ex hīs minus timidōs exīstimārī volēbant, nōn sē hostem verērī, sed angustiās itineris et magnitūdinem silvārum quae intercēderent inter ipsōs atque Ariovistum, aut rem frūmentāriam, ut satis commodē supportārī posset, timēre dīcēbant. Nōn nūllī etiam Caesarī nūntiābant, cum castra movērī ac signa ferrī iussisset, nōn fore dictō audientēs mīlitēs neque propter timōrem signa lātūrōs.

40. Haec cum animadvertisset, convocātō cōnsiliō omnium ordinum ad id cōnsilium adhibitīs centuriōnibus, vehementer eōs incūsāvit: Prīmum, quod aut quam in partem aut quō cōnsiliō dūcerentur sibi quaerendum aut cōgitandum putārent. Ariovistum sē cōnsule cupidissimē populī Rōmānī

21. timidus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**timeō**, fear], fearful, frightened, timid, cowardly, afraid. 1.

24. supportō, 1, *tr.* [**sub**+**portō**, carry], carry *or* bring up from beneath; bring, convey; supply, furnish. 4.

26. dictum, -ī, *n.* [*pf. part. of* **dicō**, say], saying, remark; command; **dictō audiēns**, obedient. 1.

audiō, 4, *tr.*, hear, hear of; **dictō audiēns**, obedient. ✱

2. ōrdō, -inis, *m.*, row, tier, layer; rank, line *of soldiers*; arrangement, order; degree, rank; **primī ōrdinēs**, centurions of the first rank. ✱

3. incūsō, 1, *tr.* [**causa**, cause *or* case], bring a case *or* charge against; censure, upbraid, blame. 2.

22. angustiās itineris: the valley of the Dubis is narrow and very rough, and if Ariovistus had really been marching toward them it would have given opportunity for ambuscades.

24. rem frūmentāriam, ut posset, timēre, lit. "feared the supplies, that they could not" = "feared that the supplies could not." **ut:** translation? App. 228, *b*: G.-L. 550, 1, 2: A. 564: B. 296, 2: H.-B, 502, 4: H. 567, 1.

26. cum iussisset: indirect discourse for *cum iusseris*, "when you shall have ordered," = "when you order." The clause depends on what follows, not on *nūntiābant*.

fore = *futūrōs esse*.

neque signa lātūrōs, "and would not advance." See Int. 44.

Chap. 40. Caesar encourages his officers.

1. omnium ōrdinum: to the ordinary council of war only the centurions of the first rank were admitted (Int. 42). This, however, was a special gathering of all the officers to listen to Caesar's speech.

3. incūsāvit: this implies a verb of saying, and what follows is in indirect discourse. The tactful and self-reliant combination of rebuke and encouragement makes the speech very effective. Military discipline demands severe punishment for mutiny, but this speech prevented open mutiny and served Caesar's purpose better than punishment. There was never again any sign of mutiny in the Gallic war.

4. dūcerentur: subjunctive in an indirect question.

sibi . . . cōgitandum, "that they ought to inquire or consider." The grammatical subject is the clause *aut . . . dūcerentur*.

5. sē cōnsule: in the preceding year. *sē* and the other reflexives through l. 9

amīcitiam appetīsse; cūr hunc tam temerē quisquam ab officiō discessūrum iūdicāret? Sibi quidem persuādērī, cognitīs suīs postulātīs atque aequitāte condiciōnum perspectā, eum neque suam neque populī Rōmānī grātiam repudiātūrum. Quod sī furōre atque āmentiā impulsus bellum intulisset, quid tandem verērentur? aut cūr dē suā virtūte aut dē ipsīus dīligentiā dēspērārent? Factum eius hostis perīculum patrum nostrōrum memoriā, cum Cimbrīs et Teutonīs ā C. Mariō pulsīs nōn minōrem laudem exercitus quam ipse imperātor meritus vidē-

6. appetō, -petere, -petīvī (-petīī), -ītum, *tr. and intr.* (**ad**+**petō**, seek), seek for, aim at, encroach upon; approach, be near. 3.

cūr, *interrog. and rel. adj.*, why, for what reason; for which reason, wherefore. 4.

temerē, *adv.*, rashly, blindly, without good reason. 2.

officium, -cī, *n.*, service, allegiance, duty; official duty, business; **esse, manēre,** *or* **permanēre in officiō,** to remain faithful. *

8. postulātum, -ī, *n.* [**postulō**, demand], demand, claim, request. 4.

aequitās, -tātis, *f.* [**aequus**, equal], equality; fairness, equity; **animī aequitās,** contentment. 1.

perspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectum, [*tr.* **speciō**, look], look *or* see through, view, examine, inspect; perceive, realize, learn, find out, ascertain. *

9. repudiō, 1, *tr.*, reject. 1.

10. furor, -ōris, *m.*, rage, frenzy, madness. 2.

āmentia, -ae, *f.* [**mēns**, mind], bewilderment of mind, folly, insanity. 1.

impellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsum, *tr.* [**in**+**pellō**, drive], drive *or* urge on, incite, instigate, impel. 3.

11. dīligentia, -ae, *f.* [**dīligēns**, careful], carefulness, heedfulness, painstaking, care. 4.

13. C., *abbr. for praenomen* **Gāius** (gā'yŭs). *

Marius, -rī, *m.*, Gaius Marius (gā'yŭs mā'rĭ-ŭs), *the conqueror of the Cimbri and Teutoni.* 1.

14. laus, laudis, *f.*, praise, com-

are indirect reflexives: App. 165: G.-L. 520; 521: A. 300, 2: B. 244, 1, II: H.-B. 262, 2: H. 504.

6. cūr iūdicāret: the direct form was *cūr iūdicet*, "why should anyone suppose?": App. 210, *a*; 268, III: G.-L. 265; 651, R. 2: A. 444; 587: B. 277; 315, 3: H.-B. 513, 1: H. 559, 4: 642, 3. Contrast with this subjunctive question the infinitive in **14**, 8.

7. sibi . . . persuādērī, "in fact he was convinced": App. 115, *d*: G.-L. 346, R. 1: A. 372: B. 187, II, *b*: H.-B. 364, 2: H. 426, 3.

9. quod sī intulisset, "but if he should make": App. 256: G.-L. 595: A. 516, *a*: B. 302, 1: H.-B. 579, *a*: H. 574.

11. verērentur, dēspērārent: cf. note on l. 6.

suā: the direct reflexive: App. 164: G.-L. 309, 1: A. 300, 1: B. 244, 1, I: H.-B. 262, 1: H. 504.

ipsīus: i.e. Caesar's; *suī* could have been used here as the indirect reflexive, but it would be confusing because it has just been used as the direct reflexive. The use is something like that of *ipse* in **36**, 4.

12. perīculum, "a test."

13. Cimbrīs et Teutonīs: cf. Int. 27. **Mariō:** cf. Int. 5.

14. vidēbātur: no satisfactory explanation can be given for the retention of this indicative in a subordinate clause of indirect discourse.

bātur; factum etiam nūper in Ītaliā servīlī tumultū, quōs tamen aliquid ūsus ac disciplīna quam ā nōbīs aocēpissent sublevārent. Ex quō iūdicārī posse quantum habēret in sē bonī cōnstantia, propterea quod, quōs aliquamdiū inermēs sine causā timuissent, hōs posteā armātōs ac victōrēs superāssent. Dēnique hōs esse eōsdem Germānōs quibuscum saepe numerō Helvētiī congressī nōn sōlum in suīs, sed etiam in illōrum fīnibus, plērumque superārint, quī tamen parēs esse nostrō exercituī nōn potuerint. Sī quōs adversum proelium et fuga Gallōrum commovēret, hōs, sī quaererent, reperīre posse, diūturnitāte bellī dēfatīgātīs Gallīs, Ariovistum, cum multōs

mendation; renown, popularity, glory. 3.

imperātor, -ōris, *m.* [**imperō,** command], commander-in-chief, general. ✱

15. **servīlis, -e,** *adj.* [**servus,** a slave], of *or* like a slave, servile.

tumultus, -ūs, *m.* [**tumeō,** swell], uproar, confusion, disorder, tumult; uprising, insurrection. 3.

16. **disciplīna, -ae,** *f.* [**discō,** learn], learning; discipline; instruction; system. 2.

ego, meī (App. 51), *first pers. pron.*, I; *pl.* **nōs,** we, us, etc. ✱

18. **cōnstantia, -ae,** *f.* [**cōnstō,** stand firm], firmness, steadfastness. 1.

aliquamdiū, *adv.* [**aliquis,** some + **diū,** long], for some time. 1.

inermis, -e, *adj.* [**in-** + **arma,** arms] without arms *or* weapons, unarmed. 3.

19. **armō,** 1, *tr.* [**arma,** arms], arm, equip; *pass.*, arm one's self; **armātus,** *pf. part., as adj.*, armed; **armātī,** *as noun*, armed men. ✱

22. **plērumque,** *adv.* [**plērusque,** the greater part], for the most part, mostly, generally; again and again, very often. ✱

25. **diūturnitās, -tātis,** *f.* [**diūturnus,** long], long duration. 2.

dēfatīgō, 1, *tr.* [**fatīgō,** weary], completely weary, fatigue, tire out, exhaust. 1.

15. **factum:** sc. *esse periculum.*

servīlī tumultū: the insurrection of the gladiators under Spartacus in 73-71 B. C. Many of the gladiators and slaves who joined the uprising were Germans.

quōs: the antecedent is implied in the adjective *servīlī*, which is equivalent to *servōrum.*

17. **quantum bonī,** "how great an advantage."

18. **inermēs:** a part of Spartacus's band was at first armed only with stakes: yet they won victories and thus secured arms.

20. **quibuscum Helvētiī congressī superārint,** lit. "with whom the Helvetii having met had conquered" = "whom the Helvetii had met and conquered." **superārint:** tense? App. 270, *a*: G.-L. 654, n.: A. 585, *b*, n.: B. 318: H. 644, 1.

22. **quī:** the antecedent is *Helvētiī.* The argument is that since the Helvetii have beaten the Germans and the Romans have beaten the Helvetii, the Romans can beat the Germans.

23. **proelium:** the battle at Magetobriga; see 31, 41.

24. **commovēret:** the direct form was *commovet*: App. 253: G.-L. 595: A. 515: B. 302, 1: H.-B. 579: H. 574, 1.

mēnsēs castrīs sē ac palūdibus tenuisset neque suī potestātem fēcisset, dēspērantēs iam dē pugnā et dispersōs subitō adortum magis ratiōne et cōnsiliō quam virtūte vīcisse. Cui ratiōnī contrā hominēs barbarōs atque imperītōs locus fuisset, hāc nē ipsum quidem spērāre nostrōs exercitūs capī posse. Quī suum timōrem in reī frūmentāriae simulātiōnem angustiāsque itineris cōnferrent facere arroganter, cum aut dē officiō imperātōris dēspērāre aut praescrībere vidērentur. Haec sibi esse cūrae: frūmentum Sēquanōs, Leucōs, Lingonēs subministrāre, iamque esse in agrīs frūmenta mātūra; dē itinere ipsōs brevī tempore iūdicātūrōs. Quod nōn fore dictō audientēs neque signa lātūrī dīcantur, nihil sē eā rē commovērī; scīre enim, quibuscumque exercitus dictō audiēns nōn fuerit, aut male rē gestā fortūnam dēfuisse aut aliquō facinore compertō avāritiam esse convictam;

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26. palūs, -ūdis, *f.*, **marsh, morass, swamp.** ∗

27. dispergō, -spergere, -spersī, -spersum, *tr.* **[spergō, scatter], scatter, disperse. 3.**

29. imperītus, -a, -um, *adj.* **[in- + perītus, experience], inexperienced, unskilled, ignorant. 4.**

31. simulātiō, -ōnis, *f.* **[simulō, make like], simulation, pretense, deceit, disguise. 2.**

32. arrogantor, *adv.* **[arrogāns, arrogant], arrogantly, presumptuously. 1.**

34. Leucī, -ōrum, *m.* **(Big), the Leuci (lū'sī). 1.**

subministrō, 1, *tr.* **[ministrō, wait upon], furnish, supply, give.**

35. brevis, -e, *adj.*, **short, brief, transitory; brevī, in a short time.** ∗

38. male, *adv.* **[malus, bad], badly, ill, adversely.** *Comp.*, **peius; sup., pessimē. 1.**

39. dēsum, deesse, dēfuī,——, *intr.* **[sum, be. App. 66], be wanting, be absent from, fail.** ∗

facinus, -noris, *n.* **[faciō, do], deed; misdeed, outrage, crime. 2.**

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26. suī potestātem, "a chance at him."

27. dēspērantēs, dispersōs agree with an implied *eōs* which is the object of *adortum* and refers to the Gauls.

28. ratiōnī: translate with *hāc* in next line, and omit here.

29. hāc . . . posse, "not even (Ariovistus) himself hoped that our armies could be caught by this stratagem."

31. reī . . . simulātiōnem, "a pretense about the supplies." **reī** is an objective genitive.

32. dē . . . dēspērāre, "to lack confidence in the general's attention to his duties."

35. mātūra: it was now August.

36. quod . . . dīcantur, "as to the statement that they would not obey his orders or advance." **quod:** translation? App. 248, *a*: G.-L. 525, 2: A. 572, *a*: B. 299, 2: H.-B. 552, 2: H. 588, 3, n.

37. quibuscumque . . . convictam, lit. "that to whomsoever an army had not been obedient, (to them) either fortune had failed or avarice had been proved." This must be turned into English.

suam innocentiam perpetuā vītā, fēlīcitātem Helvētiōrum bellō esse perspectam. Itaque sē quod in longiōrem diem collātūrus fuisset repraesentātūrum et proximā nocte dē quārtā vigiliā castra mōtūrum, ut quam prīmum intellegere posset utrum apud eōs pudor atque officium an timor plūs valēret. Quod sī praetereā nēmō sequātur, tamen sē cum sōlā decimā legiōne itūrum, dē quā nōn dubitet, sibique eam praetōriam cohortem futūram. Huic legiōnī Caesar et indulserat praecipuē et propter virtūtem cōnfīdēbat maximē.

41. Hāc ōrātiōne habitā mīrum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentēs summaque alacritās et cupiditās bellī gerendī illāta est, prīncepsque decima legiō per tribūnōs mīlitum eī grātiās ēgit, quod dē sē optimum iūdicium fēcisset, sēque esse ad bellum gerendum parātissimam cōnfirmāvit. Deinde

avāritia, -ae, *f.* [**avārus,** greedy], greed, covetousness. 1.

convincō, -vincere, -vīcī, -victum, *tr.* [**vincō,** conquer], *conquer completely;* prove. 1.

40. innocentia, -ae, *f.* [**innocēns,** innocent], integrity. 1.

fēlīcitās, -tātis, *f.* [**fēlix,** happy], happiness, success, good fortune. 1.

41. longus, -a, -um, *adj.*, long, distant; of long duration; tedious. ✱

42. repraesentō, 1, *tr.* [**re-**+**praesēns,** present], make present; do at once. 1.

43. utrum, *conj.* [**uter,** which *of two*], whether; **utrum . . . an,** whether . . . or; **utrum . . . necne,** whether . . . or not. 3.

44. an, *conj., used to introduce the second member of alternative questions,* or, or rather. ✱

45. decimus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.* [**decem,** ten], tenth. ✱

46. praetōrius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**praetor,** commander], praetorian, belonging to the general. 2.

cohors, -tis, *f.*, cohort. ✱

47. indulgeō, -dulgēre, -dulsī,——, *intr.*, be indulgent to, favor. 1.

praecipuē, *adv.* [**praecipuus,** especial], especially, particularly. 1.

1. modus, -ī, *m.* measure, quantity, size; manner, method, style; **eius modī,** of such a kind, such; *abl.*, **modō,** *with gen.*, in the character of, like. ✱

2. alacritās, -tātis, *f.* [**alacer,** lively], liveliness, ardor. 3.

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40. innocentiam, "fair dealing," not "innocence"; opposed to *avāritiam.* What the soldiers would object to would be the general's keeping too large a share of the booty for himself.

perpetuā vītā, "throughout his life."

41. quod . . . repraesentātūrum, "he would do at once what he had intended to put off, etc."

43. utrum . . . valēret: an indirect double question: App. 214; 264, *c*: G.-L. 458; 460, 2: A. 334; 335: B. 162, 4; 300, 4: H.-B. 234: H. 380; 650.

46. praetōriam cohortem, "his body-guard," which would naturally be composed of the bravest troops.

Chap. **41.** The panic is checked and the army advances.

4. grātiās ēgit, "expressed its thanks."

reliquae legiōnēs cum tribūnīs mīlitum et prīmōrum ōrdinum centuriōnibus ēgērunt, utī Caesarī satisfacerent: Sē neque umquam dubitāsse neque timuisse neque dē summā bellī suum iūdicium, sed imperātōris esse exīstimāvisse. Eōrum satisfactiōne acceptā et itinere exquīsītō per Dīviciācum, quod ex Gallīs eī maximam fidem habēbat, ut, mīlium amplius quīnquāgintā circuitū, locīs apertīs exercitum dūceret, dē quārtā vigiliā, ut dīxerat, profectus est. Septimō diē, cum iter nōn intermitteret, ab explōrātōribus certior factus est Ariovistī cōpiās ā nostrīs mīlia passuum quattuor et vīgintī abesse.

42. Cognitō Caesaris adventū Ariovistus lēgātōs ad eum mittit: Quod anteā dē colloquiō postulāsset, id per sē fierī

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8. umquam, *adv.*, at any time, ever; **neque . . . umquam**, and never, never. 2.

9. satisfactiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**satisfaciō**, give satisfaction], satisfaction; excuse, apology. 1.

10. exquīrō, -quīrere, -quīsīvī, -quīsītum, *tr.* [**quaerō**, search], seek *or* search out, inquire, investigate. 2.

11. quīnquāgintā (L), *card. num. adj., indecl.*, fifty. 3.

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6. cum tribūnīs ēgērunt utī, "arranged with the tribunes that" or "begged the tribunes to."

8. neque dē . . . exīstimāvisse, "and that they had not thought that the decision regarding the conduct of the war was theirs, but (knew that it was) the commander's."

10. itinere . . . Dīviciācum ut . . . dūceret, "having sought a route, with the help of Diviciacus . . . , in order that he might march his army through open country, (though) by a circuit of more than fifty miles."

ex Gallīs, "of (all) the Gauls."

11. eī: case? App. 115, *a*: G.-L. 346, n. 5: A. 367, *a*, n. 2: H.-B. 362, footnote 3, *b*.

mīlium quīnquāgintā is a descriptive genitive. Why not an ablative after the comparative? App. 139, *b*: G.-L. 296, R. 4: A. 407, *c*: B. 217, 3: H.-B. 416, *d*: H. 471, 4.

12. circuitū: he passed around to the north of the broken country in the valley of the Dubis near Vesontio (see map facing p. 117), and then marched straight on. The distance marched around the bend was fifty miles.

13. ut dīxerat: cf. 40, 42.

septimō diē: the seven days' march brought him to the battlefield indicated on the map facing p. 117. Ariovistus, who had probably been marching northward (cf. note on 37, 6), had learned that Caesar was marching toward him, and had turned back to meet Caesar. At this time he was not far from Strasburg.

cum . . . intermitteret: i.e. he did not allow the day of rest which was usually given about every fifth day. Cf. Int. 54.

Chap. 42-47. Negotiations with Ariovistus are fruitless.

Chap. 42. Ariovistus asks for a conference, under conditions which Caesar grants.

2. postulāsset: sc. *Caesar*.

id . . . licērē, "that . . . might be done as far as he was concerned." **id** is the antecedent of *quod*.

licēre, quoniam propius accessisset, sēque id sine perīculō facere posse exīstimāret. Nōn respuit condiciōnem Caesar iamque eum ad sānitātem revertī arbitrābātur, cum id quod anteā petentī dēnegāsset ultrō pollicērētur, magnamque in spem veniēbat, prō suīs tantīs populīque Rōmānī in eum beneficiīs, cognitīs suīs postulātīs, fore utī pertināciā dēsisteret. Diēs colloquiō dictus est ex eō diē quīntus. Interim saepe cum lēgātī ultrō citrōque inter eōs mitterentur, Ariovistus postulāvit nē quem peditem ad colloquium Caesar addūceret: Verērī sē nē per īnsidiās ab eō circumvenīrētur; uterque cum equitātū venīret; aliā ratiōne sēsē nōn esse ventūrum. Caesar, quod neque colloquium interpositā causā tollī volēbat neque salūtem suam Gallōrum equitātuī committere audēbat, commodissimum esse statuit, omnibus equīs Gallīs equitibus

3. propius, *adv. and prep. with acc.* (App. 122, *b*) [*comp. of* **prope**, near], nearer.

4. respuō, -spuere, -spuī,——, *tr.* reject, spurn. 1.

5. sānitās, -tātis, *f.* [**sānus**, sound, soundness of mind, good sense, discretion, sanity. 1.

6. dēnegō, 1, *tr.* [**negō**, deny], refuse.

ultrō, *adv.*, to *or* on the farther side, beyond; of one's own accord, voluntarily, spontaneously, without provocation; besides, moreover; **ultrō citrōque**, back and forth. ✱

8. pertināciā, -ae, *f.* [**pertineō**, hold through *or* fast], obstinacy, stubbornness, pertinacity. 1.

10. citrō, *adv.*, hither; **ultrō citrōque**, back and forth. 1.

11. pedes, peditis, *m.* [**pēs**, foot], foot soldier; *pl.*, infantry, foot. 3.

14. interpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *tr.* [**pōnō**, place], place between, interpose; allege; cause; **fidem interpōnere**, pledge. 4.

15. commodus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**modus**, measure], *in full measure*; convenient, suitable, satisfactory. 3.

3. accessisset: Ariovistus's reason for refusing a conference (see **34**, 7) no longer existed. Caesar's prompt advance had impressed him and he was more inclined to confer.

6. petentī, "when he [Caesar] asked it."

8. fore utī dēsisteret, lit. "that it would be that he would give up"="that he would give up." The use of this periphrasis is here a matter of choice on Caesar's part, since the verb is active and has a future infinitive form. Cf. note on **31, 26**, and App, 205, *b*: G.-L. 531: A. 569, 3, *a*: B. 270, 3, *a*: H.-B. 472, *c*: H. 619, 2.

13. venīret: the subjunctive of command in indirect discourse.

aliā ratiōne, "on any other terms."

15. salūtem . . . audēbat: Caesar could not be sure of the trustworthiness of the Gallic cavalry, and he knew that in any case they were no match for German cavalry.

16. Gallīs equitibus: case? App. 116, I: G.-L. 345, R. 1: A. 381: B. 188, 2, *d*: H.-B. 371: H. 427.

dētractīs, eō legiōnāriōs mīlitēs legiōnis decimae, cui quam maximē cōnfīdēbat, impōnere, ut praesidium quam amīcissimum, sī quid opus factō esset, habēret. Quod cum fieret, nōn irrīdiculē quīdam ex mīlitibus decimae legiōnis dīxit plūs quam pollicitus esset Caesarem facere; pollicitum sē in cohortis praetōriae locō decimam legiōnem habitūrum, ad equum rescrībere.

43. Plānitiēs erat magna et in eā tumulus terrēnus satis grandis. Hīc locus aequum ferē spatium ā castrīs utrīusque aberat. Eō, ut erat dictum, ad colloquium vēnērunt. Legiōnem Caesar quam equīs vexerat passibus ducentīs ab eō tumulō

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17. dētrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum, *tr.* [**trahō**, draw], draw off *or* away, withdraw, take off, remove. 4.

legiōnārius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**legiō**, legion], relating to a legion, legionary. 4.

18. impōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *tr.* [**in**+**pōnō**, place], place upon, set on, put *or* impose on; mount. 4.

20. irrīdiculē, *adv.* [**in**-+**rīdiculus**, witty], without wit, unwittily. 1.

23. rescrībō, -scrībere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptum, *tr.* [**re**-+**scrībō**, write], write again; transfer. 1.

1. plānitiēs, -ēī, *f.* [**plānus**, level], level ground, plain. 4.

tumulus, -ī, *m.* [**tumeō**, swell], swelling; mound, hill. 1.

terrēnus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**terra**, earth], of earth. 1.

2. grandis, -e, *adj.*, great, large, bulky. 1.

aequus, -a, -um, *adj.*, even, level, equal; equitable, impartial, just; **aequus animus**, equanimity, composure. 3.

4. vehō, vehere, vexī, vectum, *tr.*, carry; bring along. 1.

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17. eō, the adverb, = *in eōs*.

19. sī . . . esset, lit. "if there should at all be need of something done" = "if there should be any need of their services." **quid**: case? App. 128, *b*: G.-L. 334: A. 390, *c*: B. 176, 3: H.-B. 387, III: H. 416, 2. **factō**: construction? App. 146, *b*: G.-L. 406: A. 411, *a*: B. 218, 2, *c*: H.-B. 430, 2: H. 477, III. **esset**: implied indirect discourse, for in making his plans Caesar thought *sī erit*, "if there shall be."

20. nōn irrīdiculē, "wittily."

21. pollicitum . . . rescrībere: the soldier said, in substance, "After promising only to make us his body-guard, Caesar is actually making us cavaliers." The pun is based on the double meaning of *ad equum rescrībere*, namely, (1) to transfer to the cavalry, a part of the army looked down upon by the legionary soldiers, and (2) to knight, i.e. raise to a high rank in Roman society. "Cavalier" means either "cavalry man" or "knight."

Chap. **43.** At the conference Caesar repeats his previous demands.

1. erat, "there was." The hill was about twelve miles north of the battlefield, and has been identified with considerable certainty.

2. spatium: accusative of extent of space.

3. ut erat dictum, "as had been agreed."

4. equīs, "on horseback."

passibus, intervāllō: ablatives of degree of difference with *ab*, "away from."

cōnstituit. Item equitēs Ariovistī parī intervāllō cōnstitērunt. Ariovistus ex equīs ut colloquerentur et praeter sē dēnōs ad colloquium addūcerent postulāvit. Ubi eō ventum est, Caesar initiō ōrātiōnis sua senātūsque in eum beneficia commemorāvit, quod rēx appellātus esset ā senātū, quod amīcus, quod mūnera amplissima missa; quam rem et paucīs contigisse et prō magnīs hominum officiīs cōnsuēsse tribuī docēbat; illum, cum neque aditum neque causam postulandī iūstam habēret, beneficiō ac līberalitāte suā ac senātūs ea praemia cōnsecūtum. Docēbat etiam quam veterēs quamque iūstae causae necessitūdinis ipsīs cum Haeduīs intercēderent, quae senātūs cōnsulta quotiēns quamque honōrifica in eōs facta essent, ut omnī tempore tōtīus Galliae prīncipātum Haeduī tenuissent, prius etiam quam nostram amīcitiam appetīssent. Populī Rōmānī hanc esse

6. dēnī, -ae, -a, *distr. num. adj.* [**decem**, ten], ten each, ten at a time, by tens. 1.

9. mūnus, -eris, *n.*, duty, service, task; present. 1.

11. doceō, docēre, docuī, doctum, *tr.*, show, teach, instruct; inform. ✱

12. aditus, -ūs, *m.* [**adeō**, go to], approach, means of approach, right of approach, access. ✱

iūstus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**iūs**, right], in accordance with law *or* right, lawful, valid, just, fair; proper, regular; *with* **fūnera**, appropriate. 4.

13. praemium, -mī, *n.*, distinction, prize, reward. ✱

14. necessitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**necesse**, *cf.* **necessārius**, friend], friendship, alliance. 1.

15. cōnsultum, -ī, *n.* [**cōnsulō**, take counsel], *result of deliberation*; decree, enactment, decision. 1.

quotiēns, *adv.* [**quot**, how many], (1) *interrog.*, how many times? how often? (2) *rel.*, as often as. 1.

16. honōrificus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**honōs**, honor+**faciō**, make], conferring honor. 1.

5. cōnstitērunt: distinguish carefully between *cōnsistō* and *cōnstituō*.

6. ex equīs, "on horseback." Cf. l. 4: in that line the horses are the means by which the soldiers are brought to the hill; in this they are the places from which the conversation goes on.

9. quod amīcus: sc. *appellātus esset*. Cf. note on **33**, 3.

10. missa: sc. *essent*. The three *quod* clauses are substantive clauses in apposition with *beneficia*, and the subjunctive is due to implied indirect discourse.

12. aditum: i.e. to the senate.

14. ipsīs . . . intercēderent, "existed between them [the Romans] and the Haedui." **intercēderent:** subjunctive in an indirect question.

16. in eōs, "in their behalf."

ut, "how," introducing an indirect question.

17. Galliae: i.e. Celtic Gaul; but we have learned in **31**, 8 that even there their supremacy had always been disputed.

prius . . . quam = *priusquam*. The subjunctive which it introduces is due to the indirect discourse.

cōnsuētūdinem, ut sociōs atque amīcōs nōn modo suī nihil dēperdere, sed grātiā, dignitāte, honōre auctiōrēs vellet esse; quod vērō ad amīcitiam populī Rōmānī attulissent, id iīs ēripī quis patī posset? Postulāvit deinde eadem quae lēgātīs in mandātīs dederat: Nē aut Haeduīs aut eōrum sociīs bellum īnferret; obsidēs redderet; sī nūllam partem Germānōrum domum remittere posset, at nē quōs amplius Rhēnum trānsīre paterētur.

44. Ariovistus ad postulāta Caesaris pauca respondit, dē suīs virtūtibus multa praedicāvit: Trānsīsse Rhēnum sēsē nōn suā sponte, sed rogātum et arcessītum ā Gallīs; nōn sine magnā spē magnīsque praemiīs domum propinquōsque relīquisse; sēdēs habēre in Galliā ab ipsīs concessās, obsidēs ipsōrum voluntāte datōs; stīpendium capere iūre bellī quod victōrēs victīs impōnere cōnsuērint. Nōn sēsē Gallīs, sed Gallōs sibi bellum intulisse; omnēs Galliae cīvitātēs ad sē

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20. dēperdō, -perdere, -perdidī, -perditum, *tr.* [**perdō**, destroy], destroy utterly; forfeit, lose. 2.

dignitās, -tātis, *f.* [**dignus**, worthy], worthiness, dignity, merit, rank. 3.

auctus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **augeō**, increase], increased, advanced, 1.

21. afferō, afferre, attulī, allātum, *tr.* [**ad**+**ferō**, carry. App. 81], bring, take *or* carry to, present; occasion, cause; bring forward, allege; report. 3.

25. remittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**re**-+**mittō**, send], send or despatch back, return, restore, remit; release, relax, give up; **remissus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, mild. ✱

at, *conj.*, but, at least. ✱

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19. ut vellet, "to wish"; a substantive clause of result, in apposition with *hanc consuētūdinem*.

suī, "of their own"; the neuter of *suus*, used as a noun.

20. sed auctiōrēs esse, "but rather to be advanced."

grātiā, etc.: ablatives of specification.

21. iīs: for case, cf. note on **42, 16.**

22. quis posset: the direct form was *quis possit*, "who would be able?" and the subjunctive is retained in the indirect discourse.

23. dederat: as stated in chap. **35.**

24. īnferret, etc.: subjunctives of command in indirect discourse. What was the direct form of *nē īnferret*? App. 219: G.-L. 271, 2: A. 450: B. 276, *c*: H. B. 501, 3, *a*, 2: H. 561, 1.

Chap. **44.** Ariovistus justifies his own course and makes counter demands and proposals.

3. rogātum et arcessītum: the participles may be translated by a causal clause.

ā Gallīs: cf. **31,** 11.

5. ab ipsīs: sc. *Gallīs*.

6. iūre: ablative of accordance.

7. cōnsuērint: the tenses in the early part of this chapter are due to *repraesentatio*.

oppugnandum vēnisse ac contrā sē castra habuisse; eās omnēs cōpiās ā sē ūnō proeliō pulsās ac superātās esse. Sī iterum experīrī velint, sē iterum parātum esse dēcertāre; sī pāce ūtī velint, inīquum esse dē stīpendiō recūsāre, quod suā voluntāte ad id tempus pependerint. Amīcitiam populī Rōmānī sibi ōrnāmentō et praesidiō, nōn dētrīmentō esse oportēre, atque sē hāc spē petīsse. Sī per populum Rōmānum stīpendium remittātur et dēditiciī subtrahantur, nōn minus libenter sēsē recūsātūrum populī Rōmānī amīcitiam quam appetierit. Quod multitūdinem Germānōrum in Galliam trādūcat, id sē suī mūniendī nōn Galliae impugnandae causā facere; eius reī testimōnium esse quod nisi rogātus nōn vēnerit et quod bellum nōn intulerit, sed dēfenderit. Sē prius in Galliam vēnisse quam populum Rōmānum. Numquam ante hoc tempus exercitum populī Rōmānī Galliae prōvinciae fīnibus ēgressum. Quid sibi vellet? Cūr in suās possessiōnēs venīret? Prōvinciam

11. dēcertō, 1, *intr.* [**certō**, contend], fight to the end, fight out, struggle fiercely *or* earnestly, vie, contend. ✱

12. inīquus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**in-**+ **aequus**, even, just], uneven; unjust, unfair; unfavorable, disadvantageous. ✱

13. ōrnāmentum, -ī, *n.* [**ōrnō**, adorn], ornament; mark of honor. 1.

dētrīmentum, -ī, *n.* [**de**+**terō**, rub, *or* wear out], harm, loss, injury; disaster, defeat. 1.

16. subtrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum, *tr.* [**trahō**, draw], draw *or* carry off *from beneath;* take away, withdraw. 1.

libenter, *adv.* [**libēns**, willing], willingly, gladly, with pleasure. 2.

19. impugnō, 1, *tr.* [**in**+**pugnō**, fight], fight against, attack, assail. 2.

20. testimōnium, -nī, *n.* [**testor**, be a witness], testimony, evidence, proof. 1.

9. oppugnandum: gerund or gerundive? App. 289: G.-L. 427: A. 506, n. 2: B. 339, 2: H.-B. 613, 1: H. 628, footnote 2.

castra habuisse, "had encamped."

10. ūnō proeliō: the battle at Magetobriga: cf. **31, 41.**

13. amīcitiam sibi ōrnāmentō esse oportēre, lit. "that it was right for the friendship to be to him for an honor." Make English of this.

15. petīsse: sc. *eam*, referring to *amīcitiam*, as the object. The king admits that he had sued for the honor.

sī remittātur: a vivid future condition.

17. quam, "than."

quod, "as to the fact that."

21. prius quam populum Rōmānum: *prius quam* = *priusquam*, a conjunction, and the more accurate expression would be *priusquam populus Rōmānus vēnerit.* The truth of the statement is denied by Caesar in the next chapter.

24. quid sibi vellet, lit. "what did he wish for himself?" an idiomatic expression for "what did he mean?" For mode, see App. 268, I ▸ G.-L. 651: A. 586: B. 315, 1: H.-B. 537: H. 642.

suās refers to Ariovistus.

suam hanc esse Galliam, sīcut illam nostram. Ut ipsī concēdī nōn oportēret, sī in nostrōs fīnēs impetum faceret, sīc item nōs esse inīquōs, quod in suō iūre sē interpellārēmus. Quod frātrēs ā senātū Haeduōs appellātōs dīceret, nōn sē tam barbarum neque tam imperītum esse rērum ut nōn scīret neque bellō Allobrogum proximō Haeduōs Rōmānīs auxilium tulisse neque ipsōs in hīs contentiōnibus quās Haeduī sēcum et cum Sēquanīs habuissent auxiliō populī Rōmānī ūsōs esse. Dēbēre sē suspicārī simulātā Caesarem amīcitiā, quod exercitum in Galliā habeat, suī opprimendī causā habēre. Quī nisi dēcēdat atque exercitum dēdūcat ex hīs regiōnibus, sēsē illum nōn prō amīcō, sed prō hoste habitūrum. Quod sī eum interfēcerit,

25. sīcut *or* **sīcutī**, *adv.* [**sīc**, so+**ut-(ī)**, as], so as; just as, as; just as if. 1.

27. interpellō, 1, *tr.*, interrupt, hinder. 1.

31. contentiō, **-ōnis**, *f.* [**contendō**, strive], striving, struggle, contest, dispute. 1.

33. suspicor, 1, *tr.* [**suspiciō**, suspect], suspect, distrust; surmise. *

simulō, 1, *tr.* [**similis**, like], make like; pretend. 2.

34. opprimō, **-primere**, **-pressī**, **-pressum**, *tr.* [**ob**+**premō**, press], press down, oppress; overwhelm, overpower, destroy; fall upon, surprise. 4.

35. dēdūcō, **-dūcere**, **-dūxī**, **-ductum**, *tr.* [**dūcō**, lead], lead down *or* away, withdraw; bring, conduct, lead; influence; launch (*ships*); give in marriage. *

regiō, **-ōnis**, *f.* [**regō**, keep straight], line, direction; quarter, region, country, territory, place; **ē regiōne**, *with gen.*, opposite. *

25. hanc Galliam, "this (part of) Gaul." He claims that his right of possession in the land near the Rhine is as clear as that of the Romans in the Roman province.

ut . . . oportēret, "just as there ought to be no yielding to him." The direct form of the conditional sentence was probably **oporteat, sī faciam**, lit. "it would be right if I should make." This is a less vivid future condition: App. 257: G.-L. 596: A. 516, 2, *b*: B. 303: H.-B. 580: H. 576. Such a condition has the same form in indirect discourse as a vivid future condition, and can be distinguished only by the sense of the passage.

27. quod dīceret, "as to the fact that he said," or "as to his statement."

29. imperītum rērum, "ignorant of political matters."

30. bellō Allobrogum: cf. note on 6, 7.

Haeduōs . . . ūsōs esse: Ariovistus here lays his finger on the weak point in Caesar's argument; for in fact the alliance of the Haedui and the Romans had been mere words until now when it suited Caesar's purpose to consider it binding.

31. ipsōs=*Haeduōs*.

32. dēbēre sē suspicārī, "he had a right to suspect."

33. simulātā amīcitiā, "although he made a pretense of friendship" toward Ariovistus.

quod, "inasmuch as."

35. sēsē . . . amīcō habitūrum, "he would regard him [Caesar] not as a friend."

multīs sēsē nōbilibus prīncipibusque populī Rōmānī grātum esse factūrum; id sē ab ipsīs per eōrum nūntiōs compertum habēre, quōrum omnium grātiam atque amīcitiam eius morte redimere posset. Quod sī dēcessisset et līberam possessiōnem Galliae sibi trādidisset, magnō sē illum praemiō remūnerātūrum et quaecumque bella gerī vellĕt sine ūllō eius lābōre et perīculō cōnfectūrum.

45. Multa ā Caesare in eam sententiam dicta sunt, quārē negōtiō dēsistere nōn posset: Neque suam neque populī Rōmānī cōnsuētūdinem patī utī optimē meritōs sociōs dēsereret, neque sē iūdicāre Galliam potius esse Ariovistī quam populī Rōmānī. Bellō superātōs esse Arvernōs et Rutēnōs ā Q. Fabiō

37. grātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, pleasing, agreeable, acceptable. 1.

40. līber, -ĕra, -ĕrum, *adj.*, unrestrained, free; undisputed. 1.

41. remūneror, 1, *tr.* [**re-**+**mūneror,** present], repay, reward. 1.

42. labor, -ōris, *m.*, toil, effort, striving; labor, hardship. ✱

1. sententia, -ae, *f.* [**sentiō,** think], way of thinking, opinion, sentiment; purpose, design, scheme, plan; decision, resolve; verdict; sentence. ✱

3. bene, *adv.* [**bonus,** good], well, rightly, successfully. *Comp.*, **melius;** *sup.*, **optimē.** 2.

dēserō, -serere, -seruī, -sertum, *tr.* [**serō,** entwine, join], disjoin; abandon, desert, forsake; **dēsertus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, deserted, solitary. 3.

4. potius, *adv.* [*comp. of* **potis,** able], rather. 2.

5. Rutēnī, -ōrum, *m.* (DEde), the Ruteni (rų-tē′nī). ✱

Q., *abbr. for* **Quīntus,** Quintus (kwĭn′-tŭs), *a Roman praenomen.* ✱

Fabius, -bī, *m.* Quintus Fabius Maximus (kwĭn′ tŭs fā′bĭ-ŭs măk′sĭ-mŭs), *victor over the Gauls*, 121 B. C. 1.

37. multīs . . . factūrum: as the head of the democratic party, Caesar had made many bitter enemies in the aristocratic party, especially during his consulship. It is entirely possible that some of them had indicated to Ariovistus their desire to have him put out of the way.

38. id compertum habēre differs very slightly from *id comperisse*, "had found this out." This means "he possessed this as a thing fully ascertained"; App. 286, *b*: G.-L. 238: A. 497, *b*: B. 337, 6: H.-B. 605, 5, *a*: H. 640, 2.

Chap. 45. Caesar insists on Roman rights in Gaul.

1. in eam sententiam, quārē, lit. "to this effect, why" = "to show why." **quārē posset** is an indirect question.

3. patī utī dēsereret, "allowed him to abandon." *patior* is usually followed by an infinitive instead of an *ut* clause.

4. Ariovistī, populī Rōmānī: predicative genitives of possession.

5. superātōs esse: in the year 121, at the time when the Allobroges were conquered. As this was fifty years before Ariovistus had entered Gaul, it disposed of the claim (44, 21) that Ariovistus had come into the country before the Roman people.

Maximō, quibus populus Rōmānus ignōvisset neque in prōvinciam redēgisset neque stīpendium imposuisset. Quod sī antīquissimum quodque tempus spectārī oportēret, populī Rōmānī iūstissimum esse in Galliā imperium; sī iūdicium senātūs observārī oportēret, līberam dēbēre esse Galliam, quam bellō victam suīs lēgibus ūtī voluisset.

46. Dum haec in colloquiō geruntur, Caesarī nūntiātum est equitēs Ariovistī propius tumulum accēdere et ad nostrōs adequitāre, lapidēs tēlaque in nostrōs conicere. Caesar loquendī fīnem fēcit sēque ad suōs recēpit suīsque imperāvit nē quod omnīnō tēlum in hostēs rēicerent. Nam etsī sine ūllō perīculō legiōnis dēlēctae cum equitātū proelium fore vidēbat, tamen committendum nōn putābat ut pulsīs hostibus dīcī posset eōs ab sē per fidem in colloquiō circumventōs. Posteā-

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6. Maximus, -ī, *m.*, Quintus Fabius Maximus (quīn'tŭs fā'bĭ-ŭs măk'sĭ-mŭs), *victor over the Gauls*, 121 B. C. 1.

ignōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nōtum, *intr.* [in-+(g) nōscēns, knowing: nōscō], forgive, pardon. 3.

7. redigō, -igere, -ēgī, -āctum, *tr.* [red-+agō, put in motion], bring back, bring under; render, make; reduce. ✱

10. observō, 1, *tr.* [servō, give heed], observe, mark, watch; regard, obey; celebrate. 1.

3. adequitō, 1, *intr.* [equitō, ride; equus, horse], ride up. 1.

lapis, -idis, *m.*, stone. ✱

5. etsī, *conj.* [et+sī, if], even if, although. ✱

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6. neque . . . redēgisset: the intransitive *ignōvisset* governs the dative, *quibus;* but *redēgisset* is transitive and we must supply *quōs; quibus* is needed again with *imposuisset*. The Arverni and Ruteni lay on the other side of the Cevennes Mountains, which formed a natural frontier for the Roman province: this was the real reason for the forbearance of the Romans.

8. antīquissimum quodque tempus, lit. "each most ancient time"= "priority of time."

11. lēgibus: ablative with *ūtī*.

voluisset: sc. *senātus* as the subject.

Chap. **46.** An attack by the German cavalry breaks up the conference.

1. geruntur: mode and tense? App. 234, *a*: G.-L. 570: A. 556: B. 293, I: H.-B. 559: H. 533, 4.

2. tumulum: case? App. 122, *b*: G.-L. 359, n. 1: A. 432, *a*: B. 141, 3: H.-B. 380, *b*: H. 420, 5.

5. quod: the adjective form of the indefinite pronoun.

6. legiōnis dēlēctae, "to his picked legion"; the genitive cannot always be translated by "of."

7. committendum ut dīcī posset, lit. "that it ought to be permitted that it could be said"="that he ought to permit it to be said."

pulsīs hostibus, "after the defeat of the enemy."

8. per fidem, "because of their confidence (in Caesar's honor)." This is equivalent to saying "treacherously."

quam in vulgus mīlitum ēlātum est quā arrogantiā in colloquiō Ariovistus ūsus omnī Galliā Rōmānīs interdīxisset, impetumque ut in nostrōs eius equitēs fēcissent eaque rēs colloquium dirēmisset, multō maior alacritās studiumque pugnandī maius exercituī iniectum est.

47. Bīduō post Ariovistus ad Caesarem lēgātōs mīsit: Velle sē dē iīs rēbus quae inter eōs agī coeptae neque perfectae essent agere cum eō; utī aut iterum colloquiō diem cōnstitueret aut, sī id minus vellet, ex suīs lēgātīs aliquem ad sē mitteret. Colloquendī Caesarī causa vīsa nōn est, et eō magis, quod prīdiē eius diēī Germānī retinērī nōn potuerant quīn tēla in nostrōs conicerent. Lēgātum ex suīs sēsē magnō cum perīculō ad eum missūrum et hominibus ferīs obiectūrum exīstimābat. Commodissimum vīsum est C. Valerium Procillum, C. Valerī Cabūrī

10. interdīcō, -dīcere, -dīxī, -dictum, *intr.* [dicō, say], prohibit, exclude, forbid, interdict; **aquā atque ignī interdīcere,** *forbid the use of fire and water*, banish. 1.

11. dirimō, -imere, -ēmī, -ēmptum, *tr.* [emō, take], take apart, interrupt, break off. 1.

13. iniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [iaciō, hurl. App. 7], throw into *or* upon; put *or* place on; inspire, infuse. 3.

9. Procillus, -ī, *m.*, Gaius Valerius

9. quā arrogantiā ūsus, "using what arrogance" = "with what arrogance. It is often well to translate *ūsus* in this way.

10. omnī . . . interdīxisset, "had forbidden the Romans all Gaul." **Galliā** is an ablative of separation. **Rōmānīs** is the indirect object.

11. ut, "how," introduces both *fēcissent* and *dirēmisset*. It would more naturally precede *impetum*.

Chap. **47.** Ariovistus requests a second conference, but seizes the envoys sent by Caesar.

1. bīduō post, "on the following day." The literal meaning is "afterwards by two days," but the Latin writer counts the day of the interview as one, the next day as the second. In this case the meaning is proved by l. 5.

2. quae agī coeptae essent, "which had begun to be discussed," or better, "which they had begun to discuss." The passive forms of *coepī* are used when the dependent infinitive is in the passive voice.

3. utī cōnstitueret: a substantive clause, the object of an implied verb of asking.

4. lēgātīs, "legates," not "envoys." Ariovistus wished to confer with an officer of the highest rank, if Caesar should refuse a second personal interview.

5. colloquendī . . . est, "Caesar saw no occasion for a conference."

prīdiē eius diēī is only a fuller expression for *prīdiē*, and has the same meaning.

6. retinērī quīn conicerent, "be kept from casting." For construction see App. 228, *c*: G.-L. 554: A. 558: B. 295, 3: H.-B. 502, 3, *b*: H. 595, 2.

8. commodissimum vīsum est, "it seemed best." The subject is *mittere*, l. 15.

filium, summā virtūte et hūmānitāte adulēscentem, cuius pater ā C. Valeriō Flaccō cīvitāte dōnātus erat, et propter fidem et propter linguae Gallicae scientiam, quā multā iam Ariovistus longinquā cōnsuētūdine ūtēbātur, et quod in eō peccandī Germānīs causa nōn esset, ad eum mittere, et ūnā M. Mētium, quī hospitiō Ariovistī ūtēbātur. Hīs mandāvit ut quae dīceret Ariovistus cognōscerent et ad sē referrent. Quōs cum apud sē in castrīs Ariovistus cōnspexisset, exercitū suō praesente conclāmāvit: Quid ad sē venīrent? an speculandī causā? Cōnantēs dīcere prohibuit et in catēnās coniēcit.

Procillus (gā'yus vạ-lē'rī-us prō-sĭl'us), *a Gaul.* 2.

Cabūrus, -i, *m.*, Gaius Valerius Caburus (gā'yŭs vạ-lē'rī-ŭs kạ-bū'rŭs), *a Gaul who possessed Roman citizenship; father of C. Valerius Procillus and C. Valerius Domnotaurus.* 1.

10. adulēscēns, -entis, *m.* [*pres. part. of* **adolēscō**, grow up], youth, young man. 4.

11. Flaccus, -i, *m.*, Gaius Valerius Flaccus (gā'yus vạ-lē'rī-us flăk' ŭs), *Governor of Gaul,* 83 B. C. 1.

dōnō, 1, *tr.* [**dōnum**, gift], give, present; endow with. 1.

12. scientia, -ae, *f.* [**sciō**, know], knowledge, science, skill. 4.

13. longinquus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**longus**, long], far off, distant, remote; long, long continued. 2.

peccō, 1, *intr.*, sin, transgress, do wrong. 1.

14. Mētius, -ti, *m.*, Marcus Metius (mär'kŭs mē'shyŭs). 2.

17. cōnspiciō, -spicere, -spexi, -spectum, *tr.* [**speciō**, look], look at, observe, descry, perceive. *

conclāmō, 1, *intr.* [**clāmō**, cry out], shout *or* cry out, call aloud. 2.

18. speculor, 1, *intr.* [cf. **speciō**, look], spy. 1.

19. catēna, -ae, *f.*, chain, fetter. 3.

11. cīvitāte dōnātus erat, "had been granted citizenship."

et . . . et (l. 12) **. . . et** (l. 13), "both . . . and . . . and."

12. quā multā ūtēbātur, "which Ariovistus spoke fluently."

13. in eō, "in his case."

14. Germānīs: dative of possessor.

esset: implied indirect discourse, for Caesar is quoting the reason which influenced him at the time of his action: "because (as he thought) the Germans had."

ūnā, "with him."

15. hospitiō, "guest-friendship." This is an awkward rendering, but as we no longer recognize such a relationship we have no name for it. In its simplest form it bound two men, residing in different states, to give hospitality or render other services to each other whenever occasion arose. A similar relationship might exist between a man and a state, or between two states. The obligation was peculiarly binding and sacred.

17. conclāmāvit, etc.: Ariovistus was angry at his failure to secure an interview with either Caesar or one of Caesar's legates.

18. an is not to be translated. The full thought is something like "is it for anything else, or, etc." By such an ellipsis of the first alternative *an* not infrequently introduces a simple question, though its proper place is in the second alternative of a double question.

cōnantēs, "while they were attempting."

48. Eōdem diē castra prōmōvit et mīlibus passuum sex ā Caesaris castrīs sub monte cōnsēdit. Postrīdiē eius diēī praeter castra Caesaris suās cōpiās trādūxit et mīlibus passuum duōbus ultrā eum castra fēcit eō cōnsiliō, utī frūmentō commeātūque quī ex Sēquanīs et Haeduīs supportārētur Caesarem interclūderet. Ex eō diē diēs continuōs quīnque Caesar prō castrīs suās cōpiās prōdūxit et aciem īnstrūctam habuit, ut, sī vellet Ariovistus proeliō contendere, eī potestās nōn deesset. Ariovistus hīs omnibus diēbus exercitum castrīs continuit, equestrī proeliō cotīdiē contendit. Genus hoc erat pugnae

1. prōmoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, *tr.* [**moveō**, move], move forward, advance, push forward. 2.

4. ultrā, *prep. with acc.*, beyond, on the farther side of. 2.

6. continuus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**contineō**, hold together], holding together, unbroken, uninterrupted, continuous. 2.

7. prōdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**dūcō**, lead], lead out *or* forth, bring forth; prolong, protract; produce; *with* **cōpiās**, arrange, draw up. ✱

10. genus, -eris, *n.*, descent, origin, race, class, tribe, family; kind, nature. ✱

Chap. **48-54.** After some maneuvering Caesar forces Ariovistus to give battle and destroys the German host.

Chap. **48.** Ariovistus marches past Caesar's camp. The German cavalry tactics.

1. mīlibus: ablative of measure of difference. Ariovistus had been twenty-four miles north of Caesar's camp.

2. sub monte: at the foot of the Vosges Mountains.

postrīdiē eius diēī = *postrīdiē*. Cf. note on **47, 5.**

praeter castra: see the plan, p. 153. Ariovistus marched on high ground along the foothills of the mountains, so that Caesar could not safely attack him as he passed the Roman camp.

5. supportārētur: mode? App. 274: G.-L. 663, 1: A. 593: B. 324, 1: H.-B. 539: H. 652.

interclūderet: Ariovistus did not encamp on the road which the convoys of provisions would have to take, for he preferred a safer position on the hills; but he was near enough to the road to cut off the supplies if they tried to pass.

6. prō castrīs: this was the favorite position for a battle, since the camp formed a place of refuge if the Romans should be defeated (Int. 49). Although Caesar could not tempt the Germans to fight him in this position, he at least encouraged his men by making it clear that the Germans were not anxious to fight them.

7. aciem . . . habuit, "kept his line drawn up."

ut deesset: a purpose clause, although *nē* is regularly used in negative purpose clauses instead of *ut nōn*. Here *nōn* belongs closely with the verb, *nōn deesset*, lit. "might not be lacking" = "might be offered him."

8. vellet: implied indirect discourse, for the thought in Caesar's mind was *sī vult*, "if he wishes."

9. castrīs, "in camp." Why not *in castrīs*? App. 151, *c*: G.-L. 389: A. 409: B. 218, 7: H.-B. 423: H. 476. Ariovistus had a superstitious reason for refusing to fight, as appears later.

10. proeliō: cf. references on *castrīs*, l. 9.

genus . . . exercuerant, "the kind . . . was as follows."

quō sē Germānī exercuerant. Equitum mīlia erant sex, totidem numerō peditēs vēlōcissimī ac fortissimī, quōs ex omnī cōpiā singulī singulōs suae salūtis causā dēlēgerant; cum hīs in proeliīs versābantur, ad eōs sē equitēs recipiēbant; hī, sī quid erat dūrius, concurrēbant; sī quī graviōre vulnere acceptō equō dēciderat, circumsistēbant; sī quō erat longius prōdeundum aut celerius recipiendum, tanta erat hōrum exercitātiōne celeritās ut iubīs sublevātī equōrum cursum adaequārent.

49. Ubi eum castrīs sē tenēre Caesar intellēxit, nē diūtius commeātū prohibērētur, ultrā eum locum quō in locō Germānī

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11. exerceō, 2, *tr.*, practice, train, exercise. 1.

12. totidem, *indecl. adj.* [**tot**, so many], just as many, the same number. 3.

vēlōx, -ōcis, *adj.*, swift, rapid, speedy. 1.

14. versō. 1, *tr.*, turn; deal with; *pass. as deponent*, turn one's self; be, remain; engage in; fight. ✱

15. dūrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hard, rough, difficult, dangerous; severe, inclement. 1.

concurrō, -currere, -currī, -cursum, *intr.* [**currō**, run], run *or* rush together; hurry, run, rush; run to the rescue; come, gather. 2.

16. dēcidō, -cidere, -cidī,——, *intr.* [**cadō**, fall], fall from *or* off. 1.

circumsistō. -sistere, -stitī,——, *tr.* [**sistō**, stand], stand, flock *or* rally around, surround, hem in. ✱

quō, *adv.* [*old dat. case form of* **quī**, who, which], (1) *interrog.*, whither? to what place? (2) *rel.*, to which, to whom; to where, whither; toward which; where, wherein; (3) *indef.*, to any place, anywhere. ✱

prōdeō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *intr.* [**prō**+**eō**, go. App. 84], go *or* come forth, go forward, advance. 2.

18. celeritās, -tātis, *f.* [**celer**, swift], swiftness, quickness, speed. ✱

iuba, -ae, *f.*, mane. 1.

cursus, -ūs, *m.* [**currō**, run], running, speed; course, career; passage, voyage. ✱

19. adaequō, 1, *tr.* [**aequō**, make equal], make level with *or* equal to, equal; keep up with. 3.

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12. numerō: ablative of specification, with *totidem*.

13. singulī singulōs dēlēgerant, lit. "individuals had chosen individuals"="had chosen, each for himself."

14. versābantur, etc.: tense? App. 191, *a*: G.-L. 233: A. 470: B. 260, 2: H.-B. 484: H. 534, 3.

hī . . . concurrēbant, "if there was anything too hard (for the cavalry to accomplish), the infantry ran to their aid."

15. quī: the substantive indefinite pronoun, instead of the more usual *quis*.

16. quō: this adverb, like the pronoun *quis*, is used as an indefinite after *sī*, *nisi*, *nē*, and *num*.

Chap. **49.** Caesar constructs a smaller camp, beyond the camp of Ariovistus.

1. eum=*Ariovistum*.

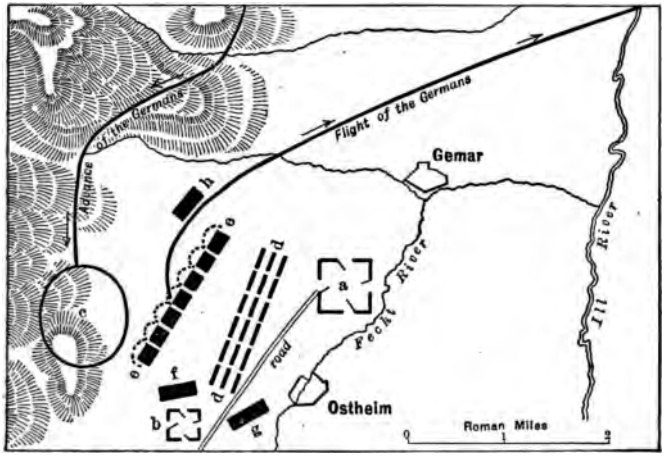
nē . . . prohibērētur: the plan shows that the second camp commanded the road and protected it from the Germans.

cōnsēderant, circiter passūs sescentōs ab īīs, castrīs idōneum locum dēlēgit aciēque triplicī īnstrūctā ad eum locum vēnit. Prīmam et secundam aciem in armīs esse, tertiam castra mūnīre iussit. Hīc locus ab hoste circiter passūs sescentōs, utī dictum est, aberat. Eō circiter hominum sēdecim mīlia expedīta cum omnī equitātū Ariovistus mīsit, quae cōpiae nostrōs perterrērent et mūnītiōne prohibērent. Nihilō sētius Caesar, ut ante cōnstituerat, duās aciēs hostem prōpulsāre, tertiam opus

3. idōneus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fit, suitable, adapted. ✱

9. sētius, *adv.*, less, otherwise; **nihilō sētius**, none the less, nevertheless, likewise. 2.

10. prōpulsō, ī, *tr.* [*freq. of* **prō-**



BATTLE WITH ARIOVISTUS.

a, *Large Roman camp.*
b, *Small Roman camp.*
c, *Camp of the Germans.*
d, *The Roman legions.*
e, *The German infantry.*
f, *The Roman auxiliaries.*
g, *The Roman cavalry.*
h, *The German cavalry.*

3. castrīs: dative with the adjective *idōneum*.

4. aciē triplicī: see Int. 56. Usually the army marched in column; but on this occasion it had to expect an attack at any moment, and therefore it marched in battle formation.

5. in armīs: to repel the expected attack.

7. hominum . . . expedīta, lit. "sixteen light-armed thousands of men" = "sixteen thousand light-armed infantry."

perficere iussit. Mūnītīs castrīs duās ibi legiōnēs relīquit et partem auxiliōrum, quattuor reliquās in castra maiōra redūxit.

50. Proximō diē īnstitūtō suō Caesar ex castrīs utrīsque cōpiās suās ēdūxit, paulumque ā maiōribus castrīs prōgressus aciem īnstrūxit, hostibusque pugnandī potestātem fēcit. Ubi nē tum quidem eōs prōdīre intellēxit, circiter merīdiē exercitum in castra redūxit. Tum dēmum Ariovistus partem suārum cōpiārum quae castra minōra oppugnāret mīsit. Ācriter utrimque usque ad vesperum pugnātum est. Sōlis occāsū suās cōpiās Ariovistus multīs et illātīs et acceptīs vulneribus in castra redūxit. Cum ex captīvīs quaereret Caesar quam ob rem Ariovistus proeliō nōn dēcertāret, hanc reperiēbat causam, quod apud Germānōs ea cōnsuētūdō esset, ut mātrēs familiae

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pellō, drive forward], drive back, repel; ward off. 1.

2. paulum, *adv.* [**paulus**, little], a little, somewhat, slightly. ∗

prōgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum, *intr.* [**gradior**, step], step *or* go forward, advance, proceed, go. ∗

4. merīdiēs, -ēī, *m.*, [*for* **medidiēs**, *from* **medius**, middle+**diēs**, day], the middle of the day, midday, noon; the south. 1.

7. utrimque, *adv.* [**uterque**, each *of two*], on each side, on both sides. 2.

usque, *adv.* (1) *of place*, all the way to, even to, as far as; (2) *of time*, up to, till; *with* **ad**, until. 3.

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12. reliquās: sc. *legiōnēs*.

redūxit: although Caesar's forces were divided, he had regained the control of the communications and was in a position to fall upon Ariovistus's flank if he should attack either of the Roman camps.

Chap. **50.** Ariovistus unsuccessfully attacks the smaller camp. Caesar learns that he wishes to postpone the decisive battle.

1. īnstitūtō: ablative of accordance.

2. paulum . . . prōgressus: Caesar had failed to secure a battle in the position most favorable to himself (see **48**, 6, and note); therefore he now offered battle in a position equally favorable to both armies.

7. utrimque pugnātum est, "both sides fought."

9. quam ob rem, "why," is here interrogative and introduces an indirect question.

10. proeliō: see note on *castrīs*, **48**, 9.

dēcertāret: i.e. fight a general and decisive battle.

11. quod ea cōnsuētūdō esset, "that there was this custom," is a substantive *quod* clause in apposition with *hanc causam*. The subjunctive is due to implied indirect discourse.

ut dēclārārent: a substantive clause of result in apposition with *ea cōnsuētūdō*.

mātrēs familiae: Tacitus tells us that the Germans ascribed prophetic powers to their women. He describes the lots (*sortibus*, l. 12) as twigs, cut into small pieces, marked, and scattered on a white cloth. Three of them were picked up at random, and an examination of the marks (runes) disclosed the will of the gods.

eōrum sortibus et vāticinātiōnibus dēclārārent utrum proelium committī ex ūsū esset necne; eās ita dīcere: Nōn esse fās Germānōs superāre, sī ante novam lūnam proeliō contendissent.

51. Postrīdiē eius diēī Caesar praesidiō utrīsque castrīs quod satis esse vīsum est relīquit; ālāriōs omnēs in cōnspectū hostium prō castrīs minōribus cōnstituit, quod minus multitūdine mīlitum legiōnāriōrum prō hostium numerō valēbat, ut ad speciem ālāriīs ūterētur; ipse triplicī īnstrūctā aciē usque ad castra hostium accessit. Tum dēmum necessāriō Germānī suās cōpiās castrīs ēdūxērunt generātimque cōnstituērunt

12. sors, sortis, *f.*, lot, chance, fate; casting *or* drawing of lots. 3.

vāticinātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, divination. 1.

dēclārō, 1, *tr.* [**clārus,** clear], make plain, declare. 1.

13. necne, *conj.* [**nec,** nor + **-ne**], or not. 1.

-ne, *interrog. enclitic: in direct questions, simply sign of a question* (App. 213, *a*); *in indirect questions,* whether; **-ne . . . -ne, -ne . . . an, utrum . . . -ne,** whether . . . or. 2.

fās, *n., indecl.,* right, divine right, will of Heaven. 1.

14. lūna, -ae, *f.*, the moon. 2.

2. ālāris, -e, -um, *adj.* [**āla,** wing], on the wing; *pl. as noun,* auxiliaries. 2.

5. speciēs, -ēī, *f.* [**speciō,** see], seeing, sight; look, appearance, show, pretense. 4.

7. generātim, *adv.* [**genus,** tribe], by tribes. 1.

12. utrum . . . necne: construction? App. 214; 264, *c*: G.-L. 458; 459: A. 334; 335, n.: B. 162, 4; 300, 4, *a*: H.-B. 234, *a*: H. 380; 650, 1.

14. sī contendissent, "if they should fight." *contendissent* stands for a future perfect of the direct form.

novam lūnam: this fell on Sept. 18.

Chap. 51. Caesar compels Ariovistus to prepare for battle.

2. quod . . . vīsum est, "(a garrison) which seemed to be sufficient."

ālāriōs: the word got the meaning "auxiliaries" from the fact that in earlier times the Romans posted the auxiliaries on the wings of the battle-line. For Caesar's use of such troops see Int. 47.

3. multitūdine: ablative of specification.

4. prō, "in comparison with."

6. necessāriō: the Germans did not entrench their camps. As Caesar was evidently about to attack them, and as there was no room for a battle-line in their camp, they had to come out. Caesar probably had to make the attack uphill, but there was a great advantage in forcing the enemy to fight at a time when they believed they could not conquer.

7. generātim, etc.: about 150 years later, Tacitus speaks thus of the Germans: "And what most stimulates their courage is, that their squadrons or battalions, instead of being formed by chance or by a fortuitous gathering, are composed of families and clans. Close by them, too, are those dearest to them, so that they hear the shrieks of women, the cries of infants. *They* are to every man the most sacred witnesses of his bravery—*they* are his most generous applauders. The soldier brings his wounds to mother and wife, who shrink not from counting or even demanding them, and who administer both food

paribus intervāllīs, Harūdēs, Marcomannōs, Tribocōs, Vangionēs, Nemetēs, Sedusiōs, Suēbōs, omnemque aciem suam raedīs et carrīs circumdedērunt, nē qua spēs in fugā relinquerētur. Eō mulierēs imposuērunt, quae ad proelium proficīscentēs mīlitēs passīs manibus flentēs implōrābant nē sē in servitūtem Rōmānīs trāderent.

52. Caesar singulīs legiōnibus singulōs lēgātōs et quaestōrem praefēcit, utī eōs testēs suae quisque virtūtis habēret; ipse ā dextrō cornū, quod eam partem minimē firmam hostium esse animadverterat, proelium commīsit. Ita nostrī ācriter in hostēs signō datō impetum fēcērunt, itaque hostēs repente celeriterque prōcurrērunt ut spatium pīla in hostēs coniciendī nōn darētur. Rēiectīs pīlīs comminus gladiīs pugnātum est. At Germānī, celeriter ex cōnsuētūdine suā phalange factā, impetūs gladiōrum excēpērunt. Repertī sunt complūrēs nostrī quī in phalangem

8. Marcomanni, -ōrum, *m.* (Bl), the Marcomanni (mär″kō-măn′ī). 1.

Tribocī, -ōrum, *m.* (Bgh), the Tribocī (trīb′ō-sī). 2.

Vangiōnēs, -um, *m.* (Bgh), the Vangiones (văn-jī′ō-nēz). 1.

9. Nemetēs, -um, *m.* (Bh), the Nemetes (nĕm′ē-tēz). 1.

Sedusiī, -ōrum, *m.* (Bh), the Sedusii (sē-dū′shyī). 1.

12. pandō, pandere, pandī, passum, *tr.*, spread *or* stretch out, extend; **passīs capillīs,** with disheveled hair; **passīs manibus,** with outstretched hands. 2.

1. quaestor, -ōris, *m.* [quaerō, seek], a quaestor (kwēs′tôr), *one of a class of officers in charge of the public revenues or the finances of the army.* 3.

3. dexter, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, on the right, right. 4.

cornū, -ūs, *n.*, horn; (*of an army*) flank, wing. ✱

5. repente, *adv.* [**repēns,** sudden], suddenly, unexpectedly. 2.

6. prōcurrō, -currere, -currī, -cursum, *intr.* [**currō,** run], run *or* rush forward, rush out, charge. 1.

7. comminus, *adv.* [**manus,** hand], hand to hand, in close contest. 1.

9. excipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *tr. and intr.* [**capiō,** take], *tr.*, take up,

and encouragement to the combatants." (Church and Brodribb's translation of the *Germania*).

8. intervāllīs: ablative of attendant circumstance.

10. circumdedērunt: i.e. on the rear and both flanks.

11. eō, "on them," is the adverb.

Chap. **52.** A fierce battle is fought.

1. singulīs . . . praefēcit: i.e. each of the six legions was put under the command of either the quaestor or one of the five legates. See Int. 38, 39.

3. eam partem: i.e. the enemy's left wing.

5. signō datō: by trumpeters.

itaque = *et ita.*

6. pīla . . . coniciendī: on this and other details of the battle see Int. 55.

7. rēiectīs, "throwing aside." The *pila* were intended only for casting, and were useless in a hand-to-hand encounter.

8. phalange: on this formation see 24, 11, note.

9. in phalangem insilīrent: i.e.

Insilīrent et scūta manibus revellerent et dēsuper vulnerārent. Cum hostium aciēs ā sinistrō cornū pulsa atque in fugam coniecta esset, ā dextrō cornū vehementer multitūdine suōrum nostram aciem premēbant. Id cum animadvertisset P. Crassus adulēscēns, quī equitātuī praeerat, quod expedītior erat quam iī quī inter aciem versābantur, tertiam aciem labōrantibus nostrīs subsidiō mīsit.

53. Ita proelium restitūtum est, atque omnēs hostēs terga vertērunt nec prius fugere dēstitērunt quam ad flūmen Rhēnum mīlia passuum ex eō locō circiter quīnque pervēnērunt. Ibi

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catch, receive; take up (*in turn*); meet, withstand; relieve (*of soldiers in battle*); *intr.*, follow. ✱

10. insiliō, -silīre, -siluī, -sultum, *tr.* [**saliō**, leap], leap upon. 1.

revelliō, -vellere, -vellī, -vulsum, *tr.* [re-+**velliō**, pluck], pluck *or* tear away, pull out. 1.

dēsuper, *adv.* [**super**, above], from above. 1.

13. premō, -premere, -pressī, -pressum, *tr.*, press, press upon, press hard; oppress, burden, annoy, harass. ✱

Crassus, -ī, *m.* Publius Licinius Crassus (pŭb′lĭ-ŭs lĭ-sĭn′ĭ-ŭs krăs′ŭs) *one of Caesar's lieutenants*, a son of the triumvir. ✱

16. subsidium, -dī, *n.* [**subsideō**, sit near *or* in reserve], sitting in reserve; reserve force, reserves; help, aid, assistance. ✱

1. tergum, -ī, *n.*, the back; **terga vertere,** to flee; **post tergum** *or* **ab tergō,** in the rear. ✱

2. vertō, vertere vertī versum, *tr.*, turn, turn around; **terga vertere,** flee. ✱

fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitum, *tr. and intr.* [**fuga**, flight], *intr.*, flee, run away, escape; *tr.*, shun, avoid. 4.

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the soldiers leaped on the roof of shields. If the Romans had been able to begin the battle with the customary volley of javelins, this solid array of shields would have been broken up as it was in the battle with the Helvetii, **25**, 3-10. **Insilīrent:** subjunctive in a clause of characteristic.

11. cum, "though."

ā sinistrō cornū, "on the left wing," which was the weakest part of the German line.

14. expedītior, "freer to act." Crassus and the cavalry were posted behind the Roman left wing (see plan, p. 153), out of the way of the German cavalry, for whom they were no match. They were taking no part in the battle, but were waiting to pursue the enemy when the legions should win the victory.

15. tertiam aciem: as usual, this was being held in reserve for just such an emergency.

labōrantibus nostrīs subsidiō, "to the assistance of our hard-pressed men."

Chap. **53.** The Germans are routed. Caesar's envoys are rescued.

1. terga vertērunt: the line of wagons (**51**, 9) might hinder their flight, but could not entirely prevent it. It is possible, too, that during the battle the Germans had advanced so far that there was space enough for flight between the wagons and the German line.

2. flūmen Rhēnum: as the Rhine is much more than five miles from the battlefield, it is probable that the Ill river is meant, and that Caesar mistook it for the Rhine.

perpaucī aut vīribus cōnfīsī trānāre contendērunt aut lintribus inventīs sibi salūtem repperērunt; in hīs fuit Ariovistus, quī nāviculam dēligātam ad rīpam nactus eā profūgit; reliquōs omnēs cōnsecūtī equitēs nostrī interfēcērunt. Duae fuērunt Ariovistī uxōrēs, ūna Suēba nātiōne, quam domō sēcum dūxerat, altera Nōrica, rēgis Vocciōnis soror, quam in Galliā dūxerat, ā frātre missam; utraque in eā fugā periit. Fuērunt duae fīliae: hārum altera occīsa, altera capta est. C. Valerius Procillus, cum ā custōdibus in fugā trīnīs catēnīs vīnctus trahērētur, in ipsum Caesarem hostēs equitātū īnsequentem incidit. Quae quidem rēs Caesarī nōn minōrem quam ipsa victōria voluptātem attulit, quod hominem honestissimum prōvinciae Galliae, suum familiārem et hospitem, ēreptum ex manibus hostium sibi restitūtum vidēbat, neque eius calamitāte

4. trānō, 1, *intr.* [**trāns**+**nō**, swim], swim across. 1.

5. inveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, *tr.* [**veniō**, come], come upon, find, meet with; find out, learn. 2.

6. nāvicula, -ae, *f.* [*dim. of* **nāvis**, ship], small boat, skiff. 1.

dēligō, 1, *tr.* [**ligō**, bind], bind *or* tie down, fasten, moor. 2.

nancīscor, nancīscī, nactus sum, *tr.*, get, obtain possession of; meet with, find. *

8. nātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**nāscor**, be born], race, tribe, people, nation. *

9. Vocciō, -ōnis, *m.*, Voccio (vŏk'-shyō), *a king of Noricum*. 1.

10. pereō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *intr.* [**eō**, go. App. 84], be destroyed *or* killed, perish. 2.

12. trīnī, -ae, -a, *distr. num. adj.*, three each; three, triple. 1.

vinciō, vincīre, vīnxī, vīnctum, *tr.*, bind. 1.

13. trahō, trahere, trāxī, tractum, *tr.*, drag, drag along. 1.

14. incidō, -cidere, -cidī, ——, *intr.* [**cadō**, fall], fall into *or* upon; fall in with, meet; happen, arise. 2.

15. voluptās, -tātis, *f.* [**volō**, wish], *what one wishes;* pleasure, delight, enjoyment. 2.

honestus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**honōs**, honor], honorable, worthy, distinguished, eminent. 1.

16. hospes, -itis, *m.*, host, entertainer; guest, friend; stranger. 1.

4. vīribus: case? App. 143, *a*: G.-L. 401, n. 6: A. 431: B. 219, 1: H.-B. 437: H. 476, 3.

5. Ariovistus: four years later we hear that the Germans desired to avenge his death. Possibly he died of wounds received in this battle.

6. eā, "in this," is an ablative of means.

reliquōs omnēs: it is stated by Plutarch that 80,000 were killed in the battle and retreat.

7. duae uxōrēs: among the Germans polygamy was permitted in the case of the nobles only.

8. nātiōne: ablative of specification.

10. dūxerat: "had married"; while *dūxerat* in l. 9 means "had brought."

12. Procillus: cf. 47, 9.

13. īnsequentem, "who was following."

17. neque . . . dēminuerat, "nor had Fortune, by injury to Procillus,

dē tantā voluptāte et grātulātiōne quicquam fortūna dēminuerat. Is sē praesente dē sē ter sortibus cōnsultum dīcēbat utrum ignī statim necārētur an in aliud tempus reservārētur; sortium beneficiō sē esse incolumem. Item M. Mētius repertus et ad eum reductus est.

54. Hōc proeliō trāns Rhēnum nūntiātō, Suēbī quī ad rīpās Rhēnī vēnerant domum revertī coepērunt; quōs Ubiī, quī proximī Rhēnum incolunt, perterritōs īnsecūtī magnum ex iīs numerum occīdērunt. Caesar, ūnā aestāte duōbus maximīs bellīs cōnfectīs, mātūrius paulō quam tempus annī postulābat, in hīberna in Sēquanōs exercitum dēdūxit; hībernīs Labiēnum praeposuit; ipse in citeriōrem Galliam ad conventūs agendōs profectus est.

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18. grātulātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**grātulor,** express joy], expression of joy, congratulation, rejoicing. 1.

19. ter, *num. adv.* [cf. **trēs,** three], three times. 1.

cōnsulō, -ere, -uī, -tum, *tr. and intr.*; *tr.*, take counsel, consult, consider; *intr. with dat.*, take counsel for, study the interests of, take care of; spare. 1.

20. statim, *adv.* [**stō,** stand], *as one stands, hence,* forthwith, immediately, at once. ✱

necō, 1. *tr.* [**nex,** death], put to death, kill, murder. 2.

reservō, 1, *tr.* [**re-** + **servō,** save, keep], keep back, save up, reserve. 2.

21. incolumis, -e, *adj.*, unhurt, uninjured, safe and sound, unimpaired. 4.

2. Ubiī, -ōrum, *m.* (ABgh), the Ubii (ū'bĭ-ī). ✱

4. aestās, -ātis, *f.*, summer. ✱

5. paulō, *adv.* [**paulus,** little], a little, somewhat, slightly. ✱

7. praepōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *tr.* [**pōnō,** place], place before *or* over, put in command of, put in charge of. 1.

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lessened in any degree Caesar's great satisfaction and rejoicing"; lit. "lessened anything of," *quicquam* being the direct object.

19. sē praesente, "in his presence."

cōnsultum: sc. *esse.*

20. necārētur: this is an indirect question, but the subjunctive is not due to that fact: App. 210; 263: G.-L. 265; 467: A. 444; 575, *b*: B. 277; 300, 2: H.-B. 503: H. 559, 4.

Chap. **54.** The fate of the Suebi. Arrangements for the winter.

1. quī . . . vēnerant: cf. **37,** 5.

3. Rhēnum: case? App. 122, *b*: G.-L. 359, n. 1: A. 432, *a*: B. 141, 3: H.-B. 380, *b*: H. 435, 2.

5. mātūrius paulō: in the latter half of September. The army needed rest after such arduous labors.

6. in Sēquanōs: probably in Vesontio. The quartering of the army on Gallic soil signified Caesar's intention to assume a protectorate over Gaul, and thus brought about the Belgic uprising of the following year.

7. ad conventūs agendōs, "to hold the provincial courts." This was a part of his duty as governor of the province. Moreover he wished to be as near Rome as possible in order to keep in touch with affairs there.

BOOK II. WAR WITH THE BELGAE

Caesar's first year of fighting had brought central Gaul under Roman control (see map facing p. 117), and this fact was made clear to the Gauls when Caesar kept his army through the winter in Vesontio; for no Roman army had ever before been stationed north of the Province. The Belgae, fearing that they would be attacked next, formed during the winter a league of defense, and levied a force of nearly three hundred thousand men, which they massed not far from the southern frontier. Early in the spring Caesar moved against them. At his approach the Remi, ambitious to gain supreme power in Belgium as the Haedui had in central Gaul, came to terms with him and furnished him valuable information regarding the strength of the allied army. At first he did not venture to attack with his much smaller army an enemy so noted for daring and warlike skill as the Belgae. Therefore he chose a strong position on the Axona (*Aisne*) river, and sent a force of the Haedui under Diviciacus to ravage the territory of the Bellovaci, hoping by this means to break up the army of the enemy. The Belgae made an unsuccessful assault upon Bibrax, a town of the Remi, and then encamped before Caesar's position on the Axona. A little skirmishing discouraged the badly organized and poorly fed Belgic army. The men of each state went off to defend their own territory, all falsely promising to come to the rescue of whichever state Caesar should first attack. Caesar was thus left free to deal with the states one at a time.

Sweeping through western Belgium he quickly received the submission of the Suessiones, the Bellovaci, and the Ambiani. No doubt the neighboring states too sent envoys of peace, though they are not mentioned. The eastern tribes, however, still remained unconquered and defiant. Forming a second and closer union, the Nervii, the Viromandui, and the Atrebates assembled a numerous army in the forests near the Sabis (*Sambre*) river, and planned to surprise and destroy the legions while separated on the march. When the Roman van reached the stream and began to fortify a camp, the enemy suddenly burst out of the coverts near by and fell upon it; Caesar was taken unawares. So fierce was the conflict and so great the danger that he seized a shield and fought in the foremost rank. After long uncertainty, Roman tactics and discipline prevailed. The enemy lost

heavily, especially the Nervii, who made the last desperate stand and were slain almost to a man.

The battle of the Sabis was decisive. Only the Atuatuci dared to raise a brave but ineffectual opposition. They were quickly subdued, and on account of an attempt at treachery were sold into slavery. The conquest of Belgium was complete, with the exception of the Morini and the Menapii, who were not attacked and who sent no envoys. With his customary moderation Caesar was content with a general disarmament and the furnishing of hostages. The treacherous Remi were raised to supreme power in Belgium, and were thus firmly attached to the Roman interest.

Meanwhile, the states of northwestern Gaul had submitted to Publius Crassus, Caesar's legate, apparently without fighting.

This is one of the most interesting of the Gallic campaigns in its presentation of the strong qualities of the Roman leader. His tactical skill, celerity of movement, energy, and courage are seen at their best. Yet the surprise at the Sabis was due to his failure to observe the most common rules of prudence in the presence of the enemy. That it was not a disastrous defeat must be attributed chiefly to the excellence of his soldiers.

EXPLANATION OF CAMPAIGN MAP

For the meaning of the colors, see the explanation of the campaign map for **I, 1-29**, facing p. 42.

The same territory is colored red as in the campaign map for **I, 30-54**, facing p. 117. In addition, the Nervii, the Viromandui, the Atrebates, and the Atuatuci are colored red, for they seriously fought with Caesar.

Most of the rest of Belgium is colored blue, though it is hard to decide between blue and red for some of the states. Although all the states had promised to send quotas to the great army which melted away before Caesar at the Axona, we cannot be sure how many did so; and it can hardly be said that Caesar won the submission of the several states by defeating that army. The Suessiones prepared to fight, but did not do so. The Bellovaci and the Ambiani did not even prepare to fight. Therefore these three states are colored blue. The states which are not mentioned must in general have sent embassies of submission; but the Morini and the Menapii are left uncolored, because in **III, 28** we are told that they had never sued for peace.

The northwestern states mentioned in chap. **34** are colored blue. Crassus went to them with only one legion, and the events of Book III make it certain that one legion could not have defeated those states in battle. Evidently they submitted without fighting.

The battle-fields on the Axona and on the Sabis are as certain as they well can be. The site of the town of the Atuatuci is very uncertain. The one indicated on the map is Mont Falhize, championed by Von Göler (Caesars Gallischer Krieg, pp, 90 ff.). Caesar does not tell us that the town was on a river; but all the other sites which have been suggested are open to more serious objections.

Campaign Map for Book II

LIBER SECUNDUS.

1. Cum esset Caesar in citeriōre Galliā, ita utī suprā dēmōnstrāvimus, crēbrī ad eum rūmōrēs afferēbantur, litterīsque item Labiēnī certior fīēbat omnēs Belgās, quam tertiam esse Galliae partem dīxerāmus, contrā populum Rōmānum coniūrāre obsidēsque inter sē dare. Coniūrandī hās esse causās: prīmum, quod verērentur nē omnī pācātā Galliā ad eōs exercitus noster addūcerētur; deinde, quod ab nōn nūllīs Gallīs sollicitārentur,

1. suprā, *adv. and prep. with acc.* (1) *as adv.*, before, previously; (2) *as prep. with acc.*, above; before. ✱

2. crēber, -bra, -brum, *adj.*, thick, close, repeated, numerous, frequent, at short intervals. *Comp.* **crēbrior;** *sup.*, **crēberrimus** (App. 40). 4.

rūmor, -ōris, *m.*, hearsay, report, rumor. 2.

afferō, afferre, attulī, allātum, *tr.* [**ad**+**ferō**, carry. App 81], bring, take *or* carry to, present; occasion, cause; bring forward, allege; report. 3.

4. coniūrō, 1, *intr.* [**iūrō**, swear], swear *or* take an oath together, league together, conspire. ✱

7. sollicitō, 1, *tr.*, move violently, stir up, agitate; incite, tempt, instigate. 2.

Chap. 1. The Belgae form a league against Caesar.

1. citeriōre Galliā: Caesar's province south of the Alps; now northern Italy.

dēmōnstrāvimus: in I, 54. Caesar uses the rhetorical *we*. Caesar the writer is spoken of in the first person, Caesar the general in the third.

3. Labiēnī: as commander of the winter quarters, he of course sent regular reports to Caesar on all matters of importance.

certior fīēbat, "was informed from time to time." The imperfect of repeated action.

Belgās: see Int. 28.

quam . . . dīxerāmus, "who, as I said, are a third part of Gaul." *quam* refers to *Belgās*, but agrees in gender and number with the predicate noun *partem*. The pluperfect *dīxerāmus* is occasionally used in such statements instead of the more common perfect.

4. coniūrāre, "were forming a league," not "conspiring." The Belgae were not rebelling, for they had never been subject to Rome. Caesar had no scruples about conquering them, but he did not treat them as rebels.

6. quod verērentur: a substantive *quod* clause, in apposition with *causās*. The subjunctive is due to indirect discourse.

omnī . . . Galliā, "now that all Gaul had been brought under control." *Galliā* here refers only to Celtic Gaul. See Int. 28.

7. sollicitārentur: the indirect discourse still continues, but stops at this point. Apparently Labienus reported the two reasons for the action of the Belgae, but Caesar himself supplies the three reasons why Celtic Gauls instigated a rising of the Belgae.

partim quī, ut Germānōs diūtius in Galliā versārī nōluerant, ita populī Rōmānī exercitum hiemāre atque inveterāscere in Galliā molestē ferēbant, partim quī mōbilitāte et levitāte animī novīs imperiīs studēbant, ab nōn nūllīs etiam, quod in Galliā ā potentiōribus atque iīs quī ad condūcendōs hominēs facultātēs habēbant vulgō rēgna occupābantur, quī minus facile eam rem imperiō nostrō cōnsequī poterant.

8. partim, *adv.* [*acc.* of **pars**, part], partly, in part; **partim . . . partim**, some . . . others. 4.

versō, 1, *tr.*, turn; deal with; *pass. as deponent*, turn one's self; be, remain; engage in; fight. *

9. inveterāscō, -veterāscere, -veterāvī, -veterātum, *intr.*, grow old; become established. 1.

10. molestē, *adv.*, with annoyance; **molestē ferre**, be annoyed. 1.

mōbilitās, -tātis, *f.* [**mōbilis**, movable], movableness, activity, speed; changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy. 2.

levitās, -tātis, *f.* [**levis**, light], lightness; fickleness, restlessness. 1.

13. vulgō, *adv.* [**vulgus**, the crowd], commonly; everywhere. 2.

8. partim quī, "some of whom"; i.e. the opponents of all foreigners.

10. partim quī, "others of whom."

mōbilitāte et levitāte: Caesar often speaks of these qualities as characteristic of the Gauls.

11. ab nōn nūllīs (*sollicitārentur*): a third class, such men as Orgetorix (I, 2), Casticus (I, 3), and Dumnorix (I, 18).

12. ad . . . hominēs, "for employing mercenaries."

13. quī . . . poterant: see Int. 29, end. Of course this power of the nobles would be held in check by a strong government like that of the Romans.

14. imperiō nostrō: case? App. 142, *b*: G.-L. 399: B. 221: H.-B. 422, I: H. 473, 3.

***1. esset**: mode? App. 240; 242, *a*: G.-L. 579, II, *a*; 585: A. 546: B. 288, 1, *b*: H.-B. 524: H. 600, II.

2. litterīs: case? App. 143: G.-L. 401: A. 409: B. 218: H.-B. 423: H. 476.

3. Labiēnī: case? App. 98: G.-L. 363, 1: A. 343, n. 1: B. 199: H.-B. 344: H. 440, 1.

certior: case? App. 156; 157: G.-L. 205; 206; 211: A. 283; 284; 286: B. 233, 2; 234: H.-B. 316; 317, 3: H. 394.

Belgās: case? App. 123: G.-L. 343, 2: A. 397, *e*: B. 184: H.-B. 398: H. 415.

4. coniūrāre: construction? App. 266: G.-L. 650: A. 580: B. 314, 1: H.-B. 534, 1: H. 642.

obsidēs: case? App. 124: G.-L. 330: A. 387: B. 172: H.-B. 390: H. 404.

6. verērentur: mode? App. 269: G.-L. 650: A. 580: B. 314, 1: H.-B. 534, 2, I: H. 643.

Galliā: case? App. 150: G.-L. 409; 410: A. 419; 420, 2: B. 227, 2, *d*: H.-B. 421, 4: H. 489, 1.

7. addūcerētur: mode? App. 228, *b*: G.-L. 550, 2: A. 564: B. 296, 2: H.-B. 502, 4: H. 567, 1.

Gallīs: case? App. 137: G.-L. 401: A. 405: B. 216: H.-B. 406, 1: H. 468.

9. populī: case? App. 99: G.-L. 363: A. 343: B. 198: H.-B. 339: H. 440, 1.

10. mōbilitāte: case? App. 138: G.-L. 408: A. 404: B. 219: H.-B. 444: H. 475.

11. imperiīs: case? App. 115: G.-L. 346, 2: A. 367: B. 187, II, *a*: H.-B. 363, footnote 3, (*b*): H. 426, 1.

13. occupābantur: mode? App. 244: G.-L. 539 A. 540: B. 286, 1: H.-B. 554; 555: H. 588, I.

*These grammar references are as far as possible duplicates of those given in the notes on each of the first 29 chapters of Book I. They are given for the convenience

2. Hīs nūntiīs litterīsque commōtus Caesar duās legiōnēs in citeriōre Galliā novās cōnscrīpsit et initā aestāte, in ulteriōrem Galliam quī dēdūceret, Q. Pedium lēgātum mīsit. Ipse, cum prīmum pābulī cōpia esse inciperet, ad exercitum vēnit. Dat negōtium Senonibus reliquīsque Gallīs qui fīnitimī Belgīs erant 5 utī ea quae apud eōs gerantur cognōscant sēque dē hīs rēbus certiōrem faciant. Hī cōnstanter omnēs nūntiāvērunt manūs cōgī, exercitum in ūnum locum condūcī. Tum vērō dubitandum

2. ineō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *tr.* [eō, go. App. 84], go into; enter upon, begin; **inīre cōnsilium,** form; **inīre ratiōnem,** make an estimate, decide; **inīre grātiam,** gain; **inīre numerum,** enumerate. ∗

aestās, -tātis, *f.*, summer. ∗

3. dēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [dūcō, lead], lead down *or* away, withdraw; bring, conduct, lead; influence; launch (*ships*); give in marriage. ∗

Q., *abbr. for* **Quīntus,** Quintus (kwĭn'tŭs), *a Roman praenomen.* ∗

Pedius, -dī, *m.*, Quintus Pedius (kwĭn'tŭs pē'dĭ-ŭs), *one of Caesar's lieutenants.* 2.

4. incipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *tr.* [**capiō,** take], undertake; begin, commence. 1.

5. negōtium, -tī, *n.* [**neg-** + **ōtium,** leisure], concern, business, undertaking; trouble, difficulty, labor; **negōtium dare,** employ, direct; **quid negōtī,** what business; **nihil negōtī,** no difficulty. ∗

Senonēs, -um, *m.* (Bef), the Senones (sĕn'ō-nēz). 1.

7. cōnstanter, *adv.* [**cōnstō,** stand firm], uniformly, consistently; resolutely. 2.

8. vērō, *adv.* [**vērus,** true], in truth, truly, really, indeed; but, however, on the other hand. ∗

Chap. 2-4. Caesar marches to Belgium and gets information from the Remi.

Chap. 2. Caesar makes preparations and moves against the Belgae.

1. duās legiōnēs: Caesar now had eight legions, numbered consecutively from VII to XIV, approximately 32,000 legionary soldiers. In addition he had auxiliary cavalry and infantry, on whom, however, he placed little reliance. See Int. 32, 33.

2. initā aestāte, "after the beginning of warm weather." *Aestās* included more than our summer, and the time here meant is spring.

in ulteriōrem Galliam: i.e. to join the other legions in Vesontio. See map facing p. 162.

3. quī (*cūs*) **dēdūceret,** "to take them."

cum prīmum: in June. *Cum prīmum* usually takes the indicative.

6. gerantur: Caesar said *ea quae geruntur cognōscite,* "find out what is being done." *gerantur* is the subjunctive of implied indirect discourse: App. 273: G.-L. 628: A. 592, 3, note: B. 323: H.-B. 535, 1, *a*: H. 649, 1.

7. manūs cōgī, "that armed bands were gathering."

8. dubitandum (*sibi esse*) **quīn proficīscerētur,** lit. "that it ought to be hesitated by him that he should set out," = "that he should hesitate to set out." When *dubitō* means "hesitate" it is usually followed by the infinitive. See App. 229, *d*: G.-L. 555, 2, R. 3: A. 558, *a*, n. 2:

of teachers who begin the study of Caesar with Book II. References are given three times for each of the most common principles of syntax, in order that it may be studied and twice reviewed.

nōn exīstimāvit quīn ad eōs proficīscerētur. Rē frūmentāriā comparātā castra movet diēbusque circiter quīndecim ad fīnēs Belgārum pervenit.

3. Eō cum dē improvīsō celeriusque omnium opīniōne vēnisset, Rēmī, quī proximī Galliae ex Belgīs sunt, ad eum lēgātōs Iccium et Andebrogium, prīmōs cīvitātis, mīsērunt, quī

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1. imprōvīsus, -a, -um, *adj.* [in- + **prōvīsus,** foreseen; **prōvideō**], unforeseen, unexpected; **dē improvīsō,** unexpectedly, suddenly. 1.

opīniō, -ōnis, *f.* [**opīnor,** think], way of thinking, opinion; impression; expectation; reputation; **opīniō timōris,** impression of cowardice. ✱

2. Rēmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, belonging to *or* one of the Remi; *pl. as noun,* **Rēmī,** *m.* (Bef), the Remi (rē'mī). ✱

3. Iccius, -cī, *m.*, Iccius (ik'shyŭs), *a chief of the Remi.* 3.

Andebrogius, -gī, *m.*, Andebrogius (ăn''dē-brō'jyŭs). 1.

B. 298, *b*: H.-B. 521, 3, *b*; 586: H. 595, 1; 607, 1.

10. ad fīnēs: it was about 145 miles to the boundary of the Remi; but Caesar probably passed the boundary and nearly reached Durocortorum, their capital, in the fifteen days. See map facing p. 162, and Int. 54.

Chap. 3. The Remi submit to Caesar.

1. eō: the adverb.

omnium opīniōne, lit. "than the opinion of all," = "than any one had expected."

2. Rēmī: a Belgian state, of apparently only moderate strength, which saw an opportunity to increase its power by treacherously deserting its fellow states. In reward for its services Caesar made it the leader of a confederation, and it remained constantly faithful to him.

proximī . . . Belgīs, "the nearest of the Belgae to Gaul"; i.e. at the point where Caesar entered the Belgian frontier.

ex Belgīs: the ablative with *dē* or *ex* is often used instead of the partitive genitive.

3. quī dīcerent: purpose. The rest

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1. lēgiōnēs: case? App. 124: G.-L. 330: A. 387: B. 172: H.-B. 390: H. 404.

2. aestāte: case? App. 150: G.-L. 409; 410: A. 419; 420, 1: B. 227, 2, *a*: H.-B. 421, 3: H. 489, 1.

3. dēdūceret: mode? App. 225, *a*, 1: G.-L. 630: A. 531, 2: B. 282, 2: H.-B. 502, 2: H. 590.

lēgātum: case? App. 95, *b*: G.-L. 320; 321: A. 281; 282: B. 169, 1, 2: H.-B. 316; 317, 2: H. 393.

4. pābulī: case? App. 101: G.-L. 367; 368: A. 346, *a*, 1: B. 201, 1: H.-B. 346: H. 440, 5; 441.

inciperet: mode? App. 240; 242, *a*: G.-L. 579, II, *a*; 585: A. 546: B. 288, 1, B: H.-B. 524: H. 600, II.

5. Senonibus: case? App. 114: G.-L. 345: A. 362: B. 187, I: H.-B. 365, *a*: H. 424.

Belgīs: case? App. 122: G.-L. 359: A. 384: B. 192, 1: H.-B. 362, footnote 3, (*a*): H. 434, 2.

6. cognōscant: mode? App. 228, *a*: G.-L. 546: A. 563: B. 295, 1: H.-B. 502, 3, *a*: H. 563, 1; 565.

7. certiōrem: case? App. 126: G.-L. 340: A. 392; 393: B. 177, 1: H.-B. 392: H. 410, 1.

manūs: case? App. 123: G.-L. 343, 2: A. 397, *e*: B. 184: H.-B. 398: H. 415.

8. cōgī: construction? App. 266: G.-L. 650: A. 580: B. 314, 1: H.-B. 534, 1: H. 642.

10. diēbus: case? App. 152: G.-L. 393: A. 423: B. 231: H.-B. 439: H. 487.

11. Belgārum: case? App. 99: G.-L. 362: A. 343: B. 198: H.-B. 339: H. 440, 1.

dīcerent sē suaque omnia in fidem atque potestātem populī Rōmānī permittere; neque sē cum reliquīs Belgīs cōnsēnsisse, neque contrā populum Rōmānum coniūrāsse, parātōsque esse et obsidēs dare et imperāta facere et oppidīs recipere et frūmentō cēterīsque rēbus iuvāre; reliquōs omnēs Belgās in armīs esse, Germānōsque quī cis Rhēnum incolant sēsē cum hīs coniūnxisse; tantumque esse eōrum omnium furōrem ut nē Suessiōnēs quidem, frātrēs cōnsanguineōsque suōs, quī eōdem iūre et īsdem lēgibus ūtantur, ūnum imperium ūnumque magistrātum cum ipsīs habeant, dēterrēre potuerint quīn cum hīs cōnsentīrent.

5. permittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**mittō,** send], give up *or* over, surrender; entrust, commit; permit, allow. ∗

6. cōnsentiō, -sentīre, -sēnsī, -sēnsum, *intr.* [**sentiō,** feel], *think together;* agree, combine. 2.

7. imperātum, -ī, *n.* [**imperō,** command], command, order. 2.

8. cēterī, -ae, -a, *adj.*, the rest of, the remainder; *as noun*, the rest, remaining, others. 4.

9. cis, *prep. with acc.*, on this side of. 2.

10. coniungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum, *tr.* [**iungō,** join], join with *or* together, connect, unite, bind. ∗

furor, -ōris, *m.*, rage, frenzy, madness. 2.

11. Suessiōnēs, -um, *m.* (Be), the Suessiones (swĕs″ĭ-ō′nēz). ∗

of the chapter is in indirect discourse. The direct form is given after Book VII.

4. sē is the object of *permittere*. Another *sē* must be supplied as its subject: "that they entrusted themselves and all their possessions," etc.

5. neque . . . neque . . . que, "(and) not . . . and not . . . and."

7. esse: infinitive in indirect discourse. *dare, facere, recipere,* and *iuvāre* depend on *parātōs*.

9. cis: the Gallic side.

10. sēsē: do not translate.

11. ut: with *potuerint*.

Suessiōnēs: object of *dēterrēre*.

13. dēterrēre quīn, "prevent from.'

1. opiniōne: case? App. 139: G.-L. 398: A. 406, *a*: B. 217, 1, 4: H.-B. 416, *e*: H. 471, 8.

2. vēnisset: mode? App. 239: G.-L. 586: A. 549: B. 286, 2: H.-B. 526: H. 598.

proximī: case? App. 156; 157: G.-L. 205; 206; 211: A. 283; 284; 286: B. 233, 2; 234: H.-B. 316; 317, 3: H. 394.

Galliae: case? App. 122: G.-L. 359: A. 384: B. 192, 1: H.-B. 362, footnote 3, (*a*): H. 434, 2.

3. lēgātōs: case? App. 126: G.-L. 340: A. 392; 393: B. 177, 1: H.-B. 392: H. 410, 1.

5. Belgīs: case? App. 140: G.-L. 392: A. 413: B. 222: H.-B. 419, 1: H. 473, 1.

6. coniūrāsse: form? App. 72: G.-L. 131, 1: A. 181, *a*: B. 116, 1: H.-B. 163, 1: H. 238.

7. oppidīs: case? App. 143: G.-L. 401: A. 409: B. 218, 7: H.-B. 423; 446, 1: H. 476, 3.

9. incolant: mode? App. 269: G.-L. 650: A. 580: B. 314, 1: H.-B. 534, 2: H. 643.

11. frātrēs: case? App. 95, *b*: G.-L. 320; 321: A. 281; 282: B. 169, 1, 2: H.-B. 316; 317, 2: H. 393.

12. iūre: case? App. 145: G.-L. 407: A. 410: B. 218, 1: H.-B. 429: H. 477, I.

13. potuerint: mode? App. 226: G.-L. 552: A. 537, 1: B. 284, 1: H.-B. 521, 2. H. 570.

14. cōnsentīrent: mode? App. 228, *c*: G.-L. 555, 1: A. 558: B. 295, 3. H.-B. 502, 3, *b*: H. 563, 1; 566.

4. Cum ab **iīs** quaereret quae **cīvitātēs** quantaeque **in armīs** essent et quid in bellō possent, **sīc** reperiēbat: Plērōsque Belgās esse ortōs ā Germānīs, Rhēnumque antīquitus trāductōs propter locī fertilitātem ibi cōnsēdisse, Gallōsque quī **ea** loca incolerent expulisse, sōlōsque esse quī patrum nostrōrum memoriā, omnī Galliā vexātā, Teutonōs Cimbrōsque intrā suōs fīnēs ingredī prohibuerint; quā ex rē fierī utī eārum rērum memoriā magnam sibi auctōritātem magnōsque spīritūs in rē mīlitārī sūmerent. Dē numerō eōrum omnia sē habēre explōrāta Rēmī dīcēbant, propterea quod propinquitātibus affīnitātibusque coniūnctī, quantam quisque multitūdinem in commūnī Belgārum conciliō

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2. quid, *interrog. adv.*, why? *with* **posse,** how? e.g. **quid Germānī possent,** how strong were the Germans. ∗

sīc, *adv.*, so, thus, in this manner; **sīc . . . ut,** so . . . that; so . . . as. ∗

plērīque, -aeque, -aque, *adj. pl.*, very many, the most of; *as noun*, a great many, very many. 2.

3. antīquitus, *adv.* [**antīquus,** ancient], from early *or* ancient times; long ago, anciently. 2.

4. fertilitās, -tātis, *f.* [**fertilis,** productive], productiveness. 1.

5. expellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsum, *tr.* [**pellō,** drive], drive out *or* forth, expel. 4.

6. Teutonī, -ōrum *or* **Teutonēs, -um,** *m.*, the Teutoni (tū'tō-nī) *or* Teutones (tū'tō-nēz).

Cimbrī, -ōrum, *m.*, the Cimbri (sim'-brī). 4.

intrā, *prep. with acc.* [**inter,** between] within, inside; into. 4.

ingredior, -gredī, -gressus sum, *intr.* [**gradior,** go], go *or* come into, enter. 1.

8. spīritus, -ūs, *m.* [**spīrō,** breathe], breath, air; *in pl.*, haughtiness, pride. 2.

9. explōrō, 1, *tr.*, search *or* find out, investigate, spy out, reconnoiter. 2.

10. propinquitās, -tātis, *f.* [**propinquus,** neighboring, near], nearness, vicinity; relationship. 3.

11. commūnis, -e, *adj.*, common, general; **rēs commūnis,** the common interest. ∗

Chap. 4. The Remi inform Caesar of the numbers in the Belgian army.

1. iīs: i.e. the envoys of the Remi.

2. quid: case? App. 128, *b*: G.-L. 334, R. 1: A. 390, *c*: B. 176, 3: H.-B. 387, III: H. 416, 2.

plērōsque Belgās: the remainder of the chapter is in indirect discourse. The direct form is given after Book VII.

The tradition that most of the Belgae were descended from Germans was not strictly true, but the Belgae prided themselves on the supposed fact because of the Germans' renown in war.

4. Gallōs: the object.

6. Teutonōs Cimbrōsque: on this invasion see Int. 27.

ingredī prohibuerint, "prevented from entering." Caesar always uses the infinitive after **prohibeō,** instead of the subjunctive with *nē* or *quōminus*.

7. prohibuerint was subjunctive in the direct form. See App. 230, *b*: G.-L. 631, 2: A. 535, *b*: B. 283, 2: H.-B. 521, 1: H. 591, 1.

9. dē numerō: i.e. the numerical strength of the Belgian army.

omnia . . . explōrāta. "that they had ascertained everything." See references at the end of the chapter.

11. quisque: i.e. each delegate.

ad id bellum pollicitus sit, cognōverint. Plūrimum inter eōs Bellovacōs et virtūte et auctōritāte et hominum numerō valēre; hōs posse cōnficere armāta mīlia centum; pollicitōs ex eō numerō ēlēcta mīlia sexāgintā, tōtīusque bellī imperium sibi postulāre. Suessiōnēs suōs esse fīnitimōs; fīnēs lātissimōs ferācissimōsque agrōs possidēre. Apud eōs fuisse rēgem nostrā etiam memoriā Dīviciācum, tōtīus Galliae potentissimum, quī cum magnae partis hārum regiōnum tum etiam Britanniae imperium obtinuerit; nunc esse rēgem Galbam; ad hunc propter iūstitiam prūdentiamque summam tōtīus bellī omnium voluntāte dēferrī; oppida habēre numerō XII; pollicērī mīlia armāta quīnquāgintā;

13. Bellovacī, -ōrum, *m.* (Bde), the Bellovaci (bĕ-lŏv'ā-sī). ✱

14. armō, 1, *tr.* [**arma,** arms], arm, equip; *pass.*, arm one's self; **armātus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, armed; **armātī,** *as noun*, armed men. ✱

15. ēligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctum, *tr.* [**legō,** choose], choose *or* pick out, select; **ēlēctus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, picked (*men, etc.*). 1.

sexāgintā (LX), *card. num. adj., indecl.* [**sex,** six], sixty. 1.

postulō, 1, *tr.*, request, ask, demand; require, necessitate. ✱

16. ferāx, -ācis, *adj.* [**ferō,** bear], productive, fertile. 1.

17. possideō, -sidēre, -sēdī, -sessum, *tr.* [**sedeō,** sit], occupy, hold, possess. 2.

rēx, rēgis, *m.*, king. ✱

18. Dīviciācus, -ī, *m.*, Diviciacus, (dĭv'ĭ-shĭ-ā'kŭs), *a chief of the Suessiones.* 1.

19. regiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**regō,** keep straight], line, direction; quarter, region, country, territory, place; **ē regiōne,** *with gen.*, opposite. ✱

Britannia, -ae, *f.* (Aabcd), Britannia (brĭ-tăn'ĭ-ạ), *better* Britain, Great Britain (*England and Scotland*), *never Brittany.* ✱

20. nunc, *adv.*, now, at present, at this time. 3.

Galba, -ae, *m.*, Galba (găl'bạ), *a king of the Suessiones.* 2.

21. prūdentia, -ae, *f.* [**prūdēns,** foreseeing], prudence, foresight. 1.

dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, *tr.* [**ferō,** carry. App. 81], bring from *or* down, carry, take; report, disclose; bring before, refer; bestow, confer; **dēlātus** (*sometimes*), falling; coming by chance. ✱

22. quīnquāgintā (L), *card. num. adj., indecl.*, fifty. 3.

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12. pollicitus sit: an indirect question, and therefore subjunctive in the direct form.

plūrimum: compare note on *quid*, l. 2.

14. armāta mīlia centum, lit. "one hundred armed thousands," = "one hundred thousand armed men."

pollicitōs: supply *esse.*

16. suōs: i.e. of the Remi; see map.

17. possidēre: supply *eōs* (*Suessiōnēs*) on the subject.

18. Dīviciācum: of course not the Haeduan mentioned in Book I.

cum . . . tum, "not only . . . but also."

19. partis and **Britanniae** both depend on *imperium.*

Britanniae: not the whole of Britain, but only parts lying opposite the Belgian coast. This is the first notice of Britain in Latin literature.

21. summam: the noun; *not* the superlative adjective.

totidem Nerviōs, quī maximē ferī inter ipsōs habeantur longissimēque absint; quīndecim mīlia Atrebātēs, Ambiānōs decem mīlia, Morinōs XXV mīlia, Menapiōs VII mīlia, Caletōs X mīlia, Veliocassēs et Viromanduōs totidem, Atuatucōs XIX mīlia; Condrūsōs, Eburōnēs, Caerōsōs, Caemānōs, quī ūnō nōmine Germānī appellantur, arbitrārī ad XL mīlia.

23. totidem, *indecl. adj.* [tot, so many], just as many, the same number. 3.

Nervius, -a, -um, *adj.* (Aef), of the Nervii; *m. sing. as noun*, one of the Nervii; *m. pl. as noun*, the Nervii (nĕr'vĭ-ī). *

ferus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wild, savage, fierce. *

24. Atrebās, -bātis, *m.* (Ae), an Atrebatian; *pl.*, the Atrebates (ăt''rē-bā'-tēz). *

Ambiānī, -ōrum, *m.* (ABde), the Ambiani (ăm''bĭ-ā'nī). 2.

25. Morinī, -ōrum, *m.* (Ae), the Morini (mŏr'ĭ-nī). *

Menapiī, -ōrum, *m.* (Afg), the Menapii (mē-nā'pĭ-ī). *

septem (VII), *card. num. adj., indecl.*, seven. 2.

Caletī, -ōrum (*or* **-ēs, -um**), *m.* (Bd), the Caleti (kăl'ē-tī). 1.

26. Veliocassēs, -um, *m.* (Bd), the Veliocasses (vē''lĭ-ō-kăs'ēz). 1.

Viromanduī, -ōrum *m.* (Be), the Viromandui (vīr''ō-măn'dū-ī).. 3.

Atuatucī, -ōrum, *m.* (Af), the Atuatuci (ăt''ū-ăt'ū-sī). 4.

27. Condrūsī, -ōrum, *m.* (Af), the Condrusi (kŏn-drŭ'sī). 2.

Eburōnēs, -um, *m.* (Afg), the Eburones (ĕb''ū-rō'nēz). 2.

Caerōsī, -ōrum, *m.* (Ag), the Caerosi (sē-rō'sī). 1.

Caemānī, -ōrum, *m.* (Af), the Caemani (sē-mā'nī). 1.

23. Nerviōs: with this and the following proper nouns supply *pollicērī*.

maximē ferī: the superlative.

longissimē absint: i.e. from the southern frontier. But the map shows that they were no more distant than the Morini and the Menapii.

28. Germānī: these tribes were very

2. essent: mode? App. 262: G.-L. 467: A. 573; 574: B. 300, 1, *a*: H.-B. 537, *b*: H. 649, II.

3. Germānīs: case? App. 135: G.-L. 395, n. 1: A. 403, *a*, n. 1: B. 215, 2: H.-B. 413, *b*: H. 469, 1.

Rhēnum: case? App. 127, *a*: G.-L. 331, R. 1: A. 395, n. 1, 2: B. 179, 1, 3: H.-B. 386, *a*: H. 413.

5. patrum: case? App. 98: G.-L. 363, 1: A. 343, n. 1: B. 199: H.-B. 344: H. 440, 1, n. 1.

7. quā: use? App. 173, *a*: G.-L. 610, R. 1: A. 308, *f*: B. 251, 6: H.-B. 284, 8: H. 510.

rērum: case? App. 98: G.-L. 363, 2: A. 347; 348, n.: B. 200: H.-B. 354: H. 440, 2.

memoriā: case? App. 138: G.-L. 408: A. 404: B. 219: H.-B. 444: H. 475.

8. sibi: case? App. 114: G.-L. 345: A. 365: B. 187, I: H.-B. 365, *a*: H. 424.

sūmerent: mode? App. 229, *b*: G.-L. 553, 3: A. 569, 2: B. 297, 2: H.-B. 521, 3, *a*: H. 571, 1.

9. explōrāta: use? App. 236, *b*: G.-L. 238: A. 497, *b*: B. 337, 6: H.-B. 605, 5, *a*: H. 640, 2.

13. virtūte: case? App. 149: G.-L. 397, 2: A. 418: B. 226: H.-B. 441: H. 480.

18. memoriā: case? App. 153: G.-L. 393: A. 423: B. 231: H.-B. 439: H. 487.

19. regiōnum: case? App. 101: G.-L. 368: A. 346, *a*, 1: B. 201, 1: H.-B. 346: H. 440, 5; 441.

21. voluntāte: case? App. 142, *a*: G.-L. 399, n. 1: A. 418, *a*: B. 220, 3: H.-B. 414, *a*: H. 475, 3.

5. Caesar Rēmōs cohortātus līberāliterque ōrātiōne prōsecūtus omnem senātum ad sē convenīre prīncipumque līberōs obsidēs ad sē addūcī iussit. Quae omnia ab hīs dīligenter ad diem facta sunt. Ipse Dīviciācum Haeduum magnopere cohortātus docet quantopere reī pūblicae commūnisque salūtis intersit manūs hostium distinērī, nē cum tantā multitūdine ūnō tempore cōnflīgendum sit. Id fierī posse, sī suās cōpiās Haeduī in fīnēs Bellovacōrum intrōdūxerint et eōrum agrōs populārī coeperint. Hīs datīs mandātīs eum ā sē dīmittit. Postquam

1. līberāliter, *adv.* [**līber,** free], graciously, generously, kindly. 3.

prōsequor, -secūtus sum, *tr.* [**sequor,** follow], follow, accompany; pursue; *with* **ōrātiōne,** address. 3.

3. diligenter, *adv.* [**dīligēns,** careful], carefully; with exactness, pains, *or* care. 4.

5. doceō, docēre, docuī, doctum, *tr.*, show, teach, instruct; inform. ∗

quantopere, *adv.* [**quantus,** how much + **opus,** work], (1) *interrog.*, how greatly? how much? (2) *rel.*, as much as. 1.

6. distineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum, *tr.* [**teneō,** hold], hold *or* keep apart; divide, isolate. 3.

7. cōnflīgō, -flīgere, -flīxī, -flictum, *intr.* [**flīgō,** strike], strike against; contend, fight. 1.

8. intrōdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**intrō,** within + **dūcō,** lead], lead *or* bring into. 3.

9. mandātum, -ī, *n.* [**mandō,** command], charge, injunction, order, command; message. ∗

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likely really Germans who had settled in Gaul just as Ariovistus tried to do.

appellantur: the indicative shows that this is an explanation by Caesar, not a quotation from the Remi.

arbitrārī (*pollicērī*), "they (the Remi) thought the Condrusi . . . promised."

Chap. 5-8. The armies approach each other.

Chap. 5. Caesar sends the Haedui to ravage one state, and himself marches to meet the whole Belgian army.

5. quantopere: interrogative. Explain the mode of *intersit*.

commūnis salūtis: i.e. of both Haedui and Romans. Caesar poses as the champion of Gallic as well as Roman interests.

intersit . . . distinērī, lit. "the bands of the enemy to be kept apart concerned," = "it concerned . . . that the bands of the enemy be kept apart." The clause *manūs . . . distinērī* is the subject of the impersonal verb *intersit*.

6. nē cōnflīgendum sit, lit. "that it might not have to be fought," = "that they might not have to fight." The verb is used impersonally, but English idiom will not allow an impersonal translation.

7. id: i.e. keeping the bands of the enemy apart. The sentence *id . . . coeperint* is in indirect discourse, depending on *docet*, l. 5.

in fīnēs Bellovacōrum: the Bellovaci were no doubt angry because they had not obtained leadership of the league (see 4, 15 and 20), and the ravaging of their territory would probably draw them away home.

8. intrōdūxerint, coeperint: perfect subjunctive in indirect discourse, for future perfect indicative of the direct form.

omnēs Belgārum cōpiās in ūnum locum coāctās ad sē venīre neque iam longē abesse ab īīs quōs mīserat explōrātōribus et ab Rēmīs cognōvit, flūmen Axonam, quod est in extrēmīs Rēmōrum fīnibus, exercitum trādūcere mātūrāvit atque ibi castra posuit. Quae rēs et latus ūnum castrōrum rīpīs flūminis mūniēbat, et post eum quae erant tūta ab hostibus reddēbat, et commeātūs ab Rēmīs reliquīsque cīvitātibus ut sine perīculō ad eum portārī possent efficiēbat. In eō flūmine pōns erat. Ibi praesidium pōnit et in alterā parte flūminis Q. Titūrium Sabīnum lēgātum cum sex cohortibus relinquit. Castra in altitūdi-

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12. Axona, -ae, *m.* (Bf), the Axona (ăk'sō-nạ), *a river, now the* Aisne. 2.

15. tūtus, -a, -um, *adj.* [tuĕor, protect], protected, safe, secure. ✱

reddō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [red- + dō, give], give back, return, restore; give *something due;* make *or* cause to be, render. ✱

16. commeātus, -ūs, *m.* [commeō, go back and forth], trip, voyage; supplies, provisions. ✱

17. efficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *tr.* [ex + faciō, make], make *or* do completely, complete, accomplish, construct; make, cause, bring about, render. ✱

18. Sabīnus, -ī, *m.*, Quintus Titurius Sabinus (kwĭn'tŭs tĭ-tū'rĭ-ŭs sạ-bī'nŭs), *one of Caesar's lieutenants.* ✱

19. cohors, -tis, *f.*, cohort. ✱

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10. in ūnum locum: somewhere to the northwest of the Axona river.

coāctās venīre, lit. "having been gathered were coming," = "had gathered and were coming."

venīre, abesse: indirect discourse, depending on *cognōvit.*

11. ab īīs explōrātōribus cognōvit, "learned from the scouts."

14. castra: the excavations made by the engineers of Napoleon III have fixed beyond question the site of this camp. It is a hill situated on the north bank of the Aisne, between that stream and a little marshy tributary, the Miette, which formed an excellent defense in front. See plan, p. 177. The hill is eighty feet high.

quae rēs et, "this position both."

latus ūnum: the left side, for the camp faced west.

15. post . . . reddēbat, "rendered safe from the enemy all that was behind him"; i.e. that part of the Remi from whom he had just marched, and the road by which supplies were coming.

16. commeātūs ut portārī possent efficiēbat, lit. "made that provisions could be brought up," = "made it possible for." **ut . . . possent** is a substantive clause of result, the object of *efficiēbat.*

17. in, "over."

18. praesidium: a small fortified camp, to defend the northern end of the bridge.

in alterā parte, "on the other side"; i.e. at the southern end of the bridge. This guard was posted to protect the bridge in case some of the enemy should cross the river by a ford.

19. sex cohortibus: how many men? See Int. 33.

castra: the main camp on the hill. For a plan of this camp and for details of camp fortification, see Int. 49-52.

nem pedum XII vāllō fossāque duodēvīgintī pedum mūnīrī 20
iubet.

6. Ab hīs castrīs oppidum Rēmōrum nōmine Bibrax aberat mīlia passuum octō. Id ex itinere magnō impetū Belgae oppugnāre coepērunt. Aegrē eō diē sustentātum est. Gallōrum eadem atque Belgārum oppugnātiō est haec. Ubi circumiectā multitūdine hominum tōtīs moenibus undique in mūrum lapidēs iacī 5
coeptī sunt mūrusque dēfēnsōribus nūdātus est, testūdine factā

1. **Bibrax, -ctis,** *f.* (Be), Bibrax (bī'-brăks), *a town of the Remi.* 1.

3. **sustentō,** 1, *tr. and intr.* [*freq. of* **sustineō,** hold up], hold up, sustain, maintain; hold out; endure, withstand. 2.

4. **oppugnātiō, -ōnis,** *f.* [**oppugnō,** storm], a storming, besieging, siege, assault, attack; plan *or* method of storming. 2.

circumiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō,** throw. App. 7], throw, set, *or* place around. 1.

5. **moenia, -ium,** *n. pl.,* defensive walls, city walls, ramparts, bulwarks, fortifications, defenses. 3.

lapis, -idis, *m.,* stone. *

iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactum, *tr.,* throw, cast, hurl; (*of an* **agger**), throw up, construct. *

6. **dēfēnsor, -ōris,** *m.* [**dēfendō,** defend], defender, protector; (*means of*) defense. *

nūdō, 1, *tr.* [**nūdus,** bare], strip, uncover, make bare, expose. 3.

testūdō, -inis, *f.,* tortoise; shed; a testudo, *a column of men, holding their shields overlapped over their heads.* 1.

20. duodēvīgintī pedum: i.e. in width. When Caesar mentions only one dimension of a trench he always means the width. The depth was about ten feet.

Chap. 6. The Belgae assault a town of the Remi.

1. **nōmine:** ablative of specification. **Bibrax:** see map facing p. 162.

2. **ex itinere:** i.e. without stopping to make camp.

3. **sustentātum est,** lit. "it was held out"; but translate personally.

eadem atque Belgārum, "(which is) the same as (that) of the Belgae." See *atque* in the Vocabulary. In such expressions Latin never uses a word for "that."

4. **haec,** "as follows."

circumiectā: this ablative absolute is best translated by a clause; "when a great number has been thrown around . . . and stones have begun, etc."

6. **coeptī sunt:** why not *coepērunt*?

3. **quae:** use? App. 173, *a*: G.-L. 610, R. 1: A. 308, *f*: B. 251, 6: H.-B. 284, 8: H. 510. **his:** case? App. 137: G.-L. 401: A. 405: B. 216: H.-B. 406, 1: H. 468.

5. **docet:** tense? App. 190, *a*: G.-L. 239: A. 469: B. 259, 3: H.-B. 491, 1: H. 532, 3. **rei pūblicae:** case? App. 110: G.-L. 381: A. 355: B. 210; 211, 1: H.-B. 345: H. 449, 1.

6. **multitūdine:** case? App. 140: G.-L. 392. A. 413, *b*: B. 222: H.-B. 419, 4: H. 473.]

7. **cōnfligendum sit:** mode? App. 225, *b*: G.-L. 545, 3: A. 531, 1: B. 282, 1: H.-B. 502, 2: H. 568.

12. **cognōvit:** mode and tense? App. 237: G.-L. 561: A. 543: B. 287, 1: H.-B. 554; 557: H. 602.

flūmen, exercitum: case? App. 127: G.-L. 331, R. 1: A. 395, n. 1: B. 179, 1: H.-B. 386: H. 413.

20. **pedum:** case? App. 100: G.-L. 365, R. 2: A. 345, *b*: B. 203, 2: H.-B. 355: H. 440, 3.

omnēs Belgārum cōpiās in ūnum locum coāctās ad sē venīre neque iam longē abesse ab iīs quōs mīserat explōrātōribus et ab Rēmīs cognōvit, flūmen Axonam, quod est in extrēmīs Rēmōrum fīnibus, exercitum trādūcere mātūrāvit atque ibi castra posuit. Quae rēs et latus ūnum castrōrum rīpīs flūminis mūniēbat, et post eum quae erant tūta ab hostibus reddēbat, et commeātūs ab Rēmīs reliquīsque cīvitātibus ut sine perīculō ad eum portārī possent efficiēbat. In eō flūmine pōns erat. Ibi praesidium pōnit et in alterā parte flūminis Q. Titūrium Sabīnum lēgātum cum sex cohortibus relinquit. Castra in altitūdi-

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12. **Axona, -ae,** *m.* (Bf), the Axona (ăk'sō-nạ), *a river, now the* Aisne. 2.

15. **tūtus, -a, -um,** *adj.* [**tuĕor,** protect], protected, safe, secure. ✱

reddō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [**red-** + **dō,** give], give back, return, restore; give *something due;* make *or* cause to be, render. ✱

16. **commeātus, -ūs,** *m.* [**commeō,** go back and forth], trip, voyage; supplies, provisions. ✱

17. **efficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum,** *tr.* [**ex** + **faciō,** make], make *or* do completely, complete, accomplish, construct; make, cause, bring about, render. ✱

18. **Sabīnus, -ī,** *m.*, Quintus Titurius Sabinus (kwĭn'tŭs tĭ-tū'rĭ-ŭs sạ-bī'nŭs), *one of Caesar's lieutenants.* ✱

19. **cohors, -tis,** *f.*, cohort. ✱

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10. **in ūnum locum:** somewhere to the northwest of the Axona river.

coāctās venīre, lit. "having been gathered were coming," = "had gathered and were coming."

venīre, abesse: indirect discourse, depending on *cognōvit.*

11. **ab iīs explōrātōribus cognōvit,** "learned from the scouts."

14. **castra:** the excavations made by the engineers of Napoleon III have fixed beyond question the site of this camp. It is a hill situated on the north bank of the Aisne, between that stream and a little marshy tributary, the Miette, which formed an excellent defense in front. See plan, p. 177. The hill is eighty feet high.

quae rēs et, "this position both."

latus ūnum: the left side, for the camp faced west.

15. **post . . . reddēbat,** "rendered safe from the enemy all that was behind him"; i.e. that part of the Remi from whom he had just marched, and the road by which supplies were coming.

16. **commeātūs ut portārī possent efficiēbat,** lit. "made that provisions could be brought up," = "made it possible for." **ut . . . possent** is a substantive clause of result, the object of *efficiēbat.*

17. **in,** "over."

18. **praesidium:** a small fortified camp, to defend the northern end of the bridge.

in alterā parte, "on the other side"; i.e. at the southern end of the bridge. This guard was posted to protect the bridge in case some of the enemy should cross the river by a ford.

19. **sex cohortibus:** how many men? See Int. 33.

castra: the main camp on the hill. For a plan of this camp and for details of camp fortification, see Int. 49-52.

nem pedum XII vāllō fossāque duodēvīgintī pedum mūnīrī iubet.

6. Ab hīs castrīs oppidum Rēmōrum nōmine Bibrax aberat mīlia passuum octō. Id ex itinere magnō impetū Belgae oppugnāre coepērunt. Aegrē eō diē sustentātum est. Gallōrum eadem atque Belgārum oppugnātiō est haec. Ubi circumiectā multitūdine hominum tōtīs moenibus undique in mūrum lapidēs iacī coeptī sunt mūrusque dēfēnsōribus nūdātus est, testūdine factā

1. Bibrax, -ctis, *f.* (Be), Bibrax (bī'-brăks), *a town of the Remi.* 1.

3. sustentō, 1, *tr. and intr.* [*freq. of* **sustineō,** hold up], hold up, sustain, maintain; hold out; endure, withstand. 2.

4. oppugnātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**oppugnō,** storm], a storming, besieging, siege, assault, attack; plan *or* method of storming. 2.

circumiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō,** throw. App. 7], throw, set, *or* place around. 1.

5. moenia, -ium, *n. pl.*, defensive walls, city walls, ramparts, bulwarks, fortifications, defenses. 3.

lapis, -idis, *m.*, stone. *

iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactum, *tr.*, throw, cast, hurl; (*of an* **agger**), throw up, construct. *

6. dēfēnsor, -ōris, *m.* [**dēfendō,** defend], defender, protector; (*means of*) defense. *

nūdō, 1, *tr.* [**nūdus,** bare], strip, uncover, make bare, expose. 3.

testūdō, -inis, *f.*, tortoise; shed; a testudo, *a column of men, holding their shields overlapped over their heads.* 1.

20. duodēvīgintī pedum: i.e. in width. When Caesar mentions only one dimension of a trench he always means the width. The depth was about ten feet.

Chap. 6. The Belgae assault a town of the Remi.

1. nōmine: ablative of specification.

Bibrax: see map facing p. 162.

2. ex itinere: i.e. without stopping to make camp.

3. sustentātum est, lit. "it was held out"; but translate personally.

eadem atque Belgārum, "(which is) the same as (that) of the Belgae." See *atque* in the Vocabulary. In such expressions Latin never uses a word for "that."

4. haec, "as follows."

circumiectā: this ablative absolute is best translated by a clause; "when a great number has been thrown around . . . and stones have begun, etc."

6. coeptī sunt: why not *coepērunt*?

3. quae: use? App. 173, *a*: G.-L. 610, R. 1: A. 308, *f*: B. 251, 6: H.-B. 284, 8: H. 510.

his: case? App. 137: G.-L. 401: A. 405: B. 216: H.-B. 406, 1: H. 468.

5. docet: tense? App. 190, *a*: G.-L. 229: A. 469: B. 259, 3: H.-B. 491, 1: H. 532, 3.

rei pūblicae: case? App. 110: G.-L. 381: A. 355: B. 210; 211, 1: H.-B. 345: H. 449, 1.

6. multitūdine: case? App. 140: G.-L. 392. A. 413, *b*: B. 222: H.-B. 419, 4: H. 473.1

7. cōnfligendum sit: mode? App. 225, *b*: G.-L. 545, 3: A. 531, 1: B. 282, 1: H.-B. 502, 2: H. 568.

12. cognōvit: mode and tense? App. 237: G.-L. 561: A. 543: B. 287, 1: H.-B. 554; 557: H. 602.

flūmen, exercitum: case? App. 127: G. L. 331, R. 1: A. 395, n. 1: B. 179, 1: H.-B. 386: H. 413.

20. pedum: case? App. 100: G.-L. 365, R. 2: A. 345, *b*: B. 203, 2: H.-B. 355: H. 440, 3.

succēdunt mūrumque subruunt. Quod tum facile fīēbat. Nam cum tanta multitūdō lapidēs ac tēla conicerent, in mūrō cōnsistendī potestās erat nūllī. Cum fīnem oppugnandī nox fēcisset, Iccius Rēmus, summā nōbilitāte et grātiā inter suōs, quī tum oppidō praeerat, ūnus ex iīs quī lēgātī dē pāce ad Caesarem vēnerant, nūntiōs ad eum mittit: Nisi subsidium sibi submittātur, sēsē diūtius sustinēre non posse.

7. Eō dē mediā nocte Caesar, īsdem ducibus ūsus quī

7. subruō, -ruere, -ruī, -rutum, *tr.* [**ruō,** fall], cause to fall *from beneath*, overthrow; dig under, undermine. 1.

12. subsidium, -dī, *n.* [**subsideō,** sit near *or* in reserve], sitting in reserve; reserve force, reserves; help, aid, assistance. ✱

submittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**mittō,** send], send up, send, send to the assistance of. ✱

See App. 86, *a*: G.-L. 175, 5, *a*: A. 295, *a*: B. 133, 1: H.-B. 199, 2: H. 299, 1.

testūdine: see Plate III, 3, facing p. 34.

8. conicerent agrees with the meaning, not the grammatical form, of the collective noun *multitūdō*.

10. summā, "(a man) of the highest."

11. ūnus ex iīs: App. 101, *b*: G.-L. 372, R. 2: A. 346, *c*: B. 201, 1, *a*: H.-B. 346, *e*: H. 444. *ūnus* is here used as a noun in apposition with *Iccius*.

12. submittātur: the subjunctive here stands for a future indicative of the direct form. ***nūntiōs mittit*** implies "saying."

Chap. 7. Failing to take the town, the Belgae march against Caesar.

1. eō: to Bibrax.

Isdem ducibus ūsus, "employing the same persons as guides."

2. mīlia: case? App. 130: G.-L. 335: A. 425: B. 181: H.-B. 387, I: H. 417.

impetū: case? App. 142: G.-L. 399: A. 412: B. 220, 1: H.-B. 445, 2: H. 473, 3.

3. diē: case? App. 152: G.-L. 393: A. 423: B. 230: H.-B. 439: H. 486.

5. moenibus: case? App. 116, I: G.-L. 347: A. 370: B. 187, III: H.-B. 376: H. 429, 2.

6. coeptī sunt: mode and tense? App. 237: G.-L. 561: A. 543: B. 287, 1: H.-B. 554; 557: H. 602.

dēfēnsōribus: case? App. 134, *b*: G.-L. 390, 2: A. 401: B. 214, 1, *b*: H.-B. 408, 2: H. 462.

8. conicerent: mode? App. 240; 242, *a*: G.-L. 579, II, *a*; 585: A. 546: B. 288, 1, *b*: H.-B. 524: H. 600, II.

9. nūllī: case? App. 117: G.-L. 349: A. 373: B. 190: H.-B. 374: H. 430.

10. nōbilitāte: case? App. 141: G.-L. 400: A. 415: B. 224: H.-B. 443: H. 473, 2.

12. mittit: tense? App. 190, *a*: G.-L. 229: A. 469: B. 259, 3: H.-B. 491, 1: H. 532, 3.

13. sēsē: case? App, 123: G.-L. 343, 2: A. 397, *e*: B. 184: H.-B. 398: H. 415.

posse: construction? App. 266: G.-L. 650: A. 580, *a*: B. 314, 1, 2: H.-B. 534, 1: H. 642, 1.

As explained under **II, 1,** each of the most common principles of syntax is referred to three times in the notes on Book II. At the end of the chapter in which the third reference to any construction has been given, attention is called to the fact; and if the pupil has not yet mastered the construction he should do so at once.

THIRD REFERENCES:

Subject of infinitive
Ablative of time
Narrative cum clause
Infinitive in indirect discourse

nūntiī ab Icciō vēnerant, Numidās et Crētēs sagittāriōs et funditōrēs Baleārēs subsidiō oppidānīs mittit; quōrum adventū et Rēmīs cum spē dēfēnsiōnis studium prōpugnandī accessit, et hostibus eādem dē causā spēs potiundī oppidī discessit. Itaque paulisper apud oppidum morātī agrōsque Rēmōrum dēpopulātī, omnibus vīcīs aedificiīsque quō adīre potuerant incēnsīs, ad castra Caesaris omnibus cōpiīs contendērunt et ā mīlibus passuum minus duōbus castra posuērunt; quae castra, ut fūmō

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2. Numidae, -ārum, *m.*, the Numidae (nū'mĭ-dē), *better* the Numidians, *a people of North Africa, in modern Algiers.* *

Crētēs, -um, *m.*, the Cretes (krē'tēz), *better*, Cretans, *natives of the island of Crete.* 1.

sagittārius, -rī, *m.* [**sagitta,** an arrow], bowman, archer. 3.

3. funditor, -ōris, *m.* [**funda,** sling], slinger. 4.

Baliāris, -e, *adj.*, Balearic (băl"ē-ā'rĭk), (i.e. *coming from the islands Majorca and Minorca*) 1.

oppidānus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**oppidum,** town], *of or* pertaining to a town; *in pl. as noun*, townspeople, inhabitants of a town. 2.

4. dēfēnsiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**dēfendō,** defend], a defending, defense. 1.

prōpugnō, 1, *intr.*, fight for, defend; rush out to fight, attack. 1.

6. paulisper, *adv.* [**paulus,** little], for a short time, for a little while. 3.

adeō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *tr. and intr.* [**eō,** go. App. 84], go to, approach, visit; assail, attack. *

9. fūmus, -ī, *m.*, smoke. 1.

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3. mittit: the auxiliaries probably entered the town on the south side, where the slope of the hill was very steep. The Belgae could not attack effectively on that side and would be likely to leave it unguarded.

quōrum adventū, "at their arrival"; an ablative of time, but with a suggestion of cause as well.

4. et . . . et, "not only . . . but also."

cum spē dēfēnsiōnis, "along with the hope of (making a successful) defense."

5. hostibus discessit, lit. "went away for the enemy"="left the enemy." *hostibus* is a dative of reference. As the idea here is one of separation, it may be called a dative of separation.

potiundī: the older form of the gerundive, for *potiendī*. How can *potior*, an intransitive verb, have a gerundive? App. 289, I, *a*: G.-L. 427, 4, 5: A. 503, n. 2: B. 339, 4: H.-B. 613, 2, *b*, n.: H. 623, 1.

6. morātī, dēpopulātī: as *moror* and *dēpopulor* are deponent verbs, their perfect participles have active meanings; therefore they agree with the subject of *contendērunt*. But as *incēnsus* is passive in meaning, the idea "having burned their villages" must be expressed by the ablative absolute.

7. quō: the adverb.

8. ā . . . duōbus, "less than two miles away"; i.e. from Caesar's camp. *ab* is here used adverbially; *mīlibus* is the ablative of degree of difference, the comparative *minus* not affecting the construction. See App. 139, *b*: G.-L. 296, R. 4: A. 407, *c*: B. 217, 3: H.-B. 416, *d*: H. 471, 4.

9. ut, "as."

atque ignibus significābātur, amplius mīlibus passuum octō in lātitūdinem patēbant.

8. Caesar prīmō et propter multitūdinem hostium et propter eximiam opīniōnem virtūtis proeliō supersedēre statuit; cotīdiē tamen equestribus proeliīs, quid hostis virtūte posset et quid nostrī audērent, perīclitābātur. Ubi nostrōs nōn esse īnferiōrēs intellēxit, locō prō castrīs ad aciem īnstruendam

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10. significō, 1, *tr.* [**signum**, sign + **faciō**, make], make signs; show, indicate, signify. 4.

1. prīmō, *adv.* [**prīmus**, first], at first, in the first place. ✱

2. eximius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**eximō**, take out], *taken from the mass; hence* choice, eminent. 1.

supersedeō, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessum, *intr.* [**sedeō**, sit], sit above, be above, be superior to; refrain from. 1.

4. perīclitor, 1, *tr. and intr.* [**perīculum**, trial, danger], try, test; be in danger *or* peril. 1.

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10. mīlibus: ablative after the comparative *amplius*. The references on l. 8 say only that *plūs*, *minus*, *amplius*, and *longius* are not necessarily followed by the ablative.

Chap. 8. Caesar fortifies his position and prepares for battle.

1. multitūdinem: if the states sent the quotas promised in chap. **4**, the total was 296,000 men; but probably not all were sent.

2. opīniōnem virtūtis, "reputation for valor."

proeliō: ablative of separation.

4. nostrī: especially the Gallic cavalry. The Belgae were thought to be better fighters than the Celtic Gauls.

5. The following description is less clear than most of Caesar's descriptions of places, so that it cannot be understood without constant reference to the plan. The camp and trenches were discovered in the course of excavations made at the order of Emperor Napoleon III. The ridge on which the camp lay is about two miles in length, extending

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1. mediā: meaning? App. 160: G.-L. 291, R. 2: A. 293: B. 241, 1: H.-B. 244: H. 497, 4.

īsdem: case? App. 145: G.-L. 407: A. 410: B. 218, 1: H.-B. 429: H. 477, I.

2. sagittāriōs: case? App. 124: G.-L. 330: A. 387: B. 172: H.-B. 390: H. 404.

3. subsidiō, oppidānīs: case? App. 119: G.-L. 356, n. 1: A. 382, 1: B. 191, 2, *b*: H.-B. 360, *b*: H. 433, 2.

4. dēfēnsiōnis: case? App. 98: G.-L. 363, 2: A. 348, n.: B. 200: H.-B. 354: H. 440, 2.

prōpugnandī: construction? App. 287; 291: G.-L. 425; 428: A. 501; 503; 504: B. 338, 1, *a*: H.-B. 611; 612, 1: H. 624; 625; 626.

5. potiundī: construction? App. 288; 291: G.-L. 427; 428: A. 503, *a*; 504: B. 339, 1: H.-B. 609; 610; 612, 1: H. 623; 626.

7. vīcīs: case? App. 150: G.-L. 409; 410: A. 419; 420, 1: B. 227, 2, *a*: H.-B. 421, 3: H. 489, 1.

8. Caesaris: case? App. 99: G.-L. 362: A. 343: B. 198: H.-B. 339: H. 440, 1.

cōpīs: case? App. 142: G.-L. 399: A. 412: B. 220, 1: H.-B. 445, 2: H. 473, 3.

mīlibus duōbus: case? App. 148: G.-L. 403: A. 414: B. 223: H.-B. 424: H. 479, 3.

10. mīlibus octō: case? App. 139: G.-L. 398: A. 406: B. 217, 1: H.-B. 416: H. 471.

THIRD REFERENCES:
Possessive genitive
Direct object
Ablative absolute

nātūrā opportūnō atque idōneō, quod is collis ubi castra posita erant paululum ex plānitiē ēditus tantum adversus in lātitūdinem patēbat quantum locī aciēs īnstrūcta occupāre poterat, atque

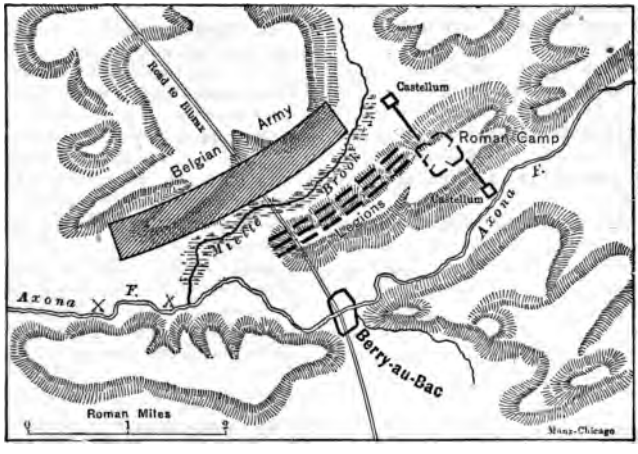
6. opportūnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fit, opportune, lucky, suitable; favorable, advantageous. ∗

idōneus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fit, suitable, adapted. ∗

7. paululum, *adv.* [**paulus,** little], a very little. 1.

plānitiēs, -ēī, *f.* [**plānus,** level], level ground, plain. 4.

ēditus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **ēdō,** give out, raise up], elevated, lofty. 2.



BATTLE ON THE AXONA

nearly east and west. The camp was at the east end, facing west. The Roman army was drawn up along the ridge, facing north. Therefore the front of the camp was the west side, looking toward the battle line; but the front of the hill was the north side, looking toward the enemy. Caesar calls the north and the south slopes of the hill its *latera*.

locō opportūnō, "since the place was suitable." The ablative absolute here has a causal meaning.

prō castrīs: i.e. to the west of the camp.

6. collis is the subject of *patēbat, habebat,* and *redībat.*

7. tantum . . . poterat, lit. "extended so much opposite (to the enemy) as of space a line drawn up could fill" = "was as wide on the side facing the enemy as a battle line could extend."

in lātitūdinem: i.e. from the camp to the west end of the hill. Perhaps we should call this the length of the hill.

8. locī: we should expect this partitive genitive to limit *tantum* rather than *quantum.*

diūtius morārentur neque suīs auxilium ferrent nōn poterat.

11. Eā rē cōnstitūtā secundā vigiliā magnō cum strepitū ac tumultū castrīs ēgressī nūllō certō ōrdine neque imperiō, cum sibi quisque prīmum itineris locum peteret et domum pervenīre properāret, fēcērunt ut cōnsimilis fugae profectiō vidērētur. Hāc rē statim Caesar per speculātōrēs cognitā

1. strepitus, -ūs, *m.* [strepō, make a noise], noise, rattle, uproar. 2.

2. tumultus, -ūs, *m.* [tumeō, swell], uproar, confusion, disorder, tumult; uprising, insurrection. 2.

ōrdō, -inis, *m.*, row, tier, layer; rank, line *of soldiers;* arrangement, order; degree, rank; **prīmī ōrdinēs,** centurions of the first rank. ✱

4. properō, 1, *intr.* [**properus,** quick], hasten, hurry. 2.

cōnsimilis, -e, *adj.* [**similis,** like], very like, similar. 1.

5. statim, *adv.* [**stō,** stand], *as one stands, hence,* forthwith, immediately, at once. ✱

speculātor, -ōris, *m.* [**speculor,** spy], spy, scout. 1.

19. neque = *et nōn.*

Chap. 11. The Belgae are pursued with great slaughter.

1. secundā vigiliā: i.e. during the second quarter of the night. As the nights were short, this would be between ten and twelve.

2. castrīs: ablative of separation.

4. fēcērunt ut profectiō vidērētur, "they made their departure seem."

fugae: dative.

1. certior: case? App. 154; 157: G.-L. 305; 206; 211: A. 233; 234; 236: B. 233, 2; 234: H.-B. 316; 317, 3: H. 394.

ab Titūriō: case? App. 137: G.-L. 401: A. 405: B. 216: H.-B. 406, 1: H. 468.

2. armātūrae: case? App. 100: G.-L. 365: A. 345: B. 203: H.-B. 355: H. 440, 3.

equitātum, pontem: case? App. 127: G.-L. 331, R. 1: A. 395, n. 1: B. 179, 1: H.-B. 386: H. 413.

5. eōrum (numerum): case? App. 101: G.-L. 367; 368: A. 346, *a*, 1: B. 201, 1: H.-B. 346: H. 440, 5; 441.

8. expugnandō: construction? App. 288; 289; 294: G.-L. 427; 433: A. 503, *a*; 507: B. 339, 1, 2: H.-B. 609; 610; 612, IV; 613, 1: H. 623; 629.

9. intellēxērunt: mode and tense? App. 237: G.-L. 561: A. 543: B. 287, 1: H.-B. 554; 557: H. 602.

10. pugnandī: construction? App. 287; 291: G.-L. 425; 428, R. 2: A. 501; 502; 504, *b*: B. 338, 1, *c*: H.-B. 611; 612, 1: H. 624; 626.

12. domum: case? App. 131: G.-L. 337: A. 427, 2: B. 182, 1, *b*: H.-B. 450, *b*: H. 419, 1.

13. intrōdūxissent: mode? App. 269: G.-L. 650: A. 580: B. 314, 1: H.-B. 534, 2, I: H. 643.

18. cognōverant: construction? App. 248: G.-L. 523, n. 1; 524; 525, 3: A. 572: B. 299, 1: H.-B. 549; 552, 1: H. 588, I, 3.

his: case? App. 115, *d*: G.-L. 346, R 1, 2: A. 367: B. 187, II, *a*, *b*: H.-B. 362; 364, 2: H. 426, 2, 3.

19. morārentur: mode? App. 228, *a*: G.-L. 546: A. 563: B. 295, 1: H.-B. 502, 3, *a*: H. 563, 1; 565.

suīs: case? App. 114: G.-L. 345: A. 362: B. 187, I: H.-B. 365, *a*: H. 424.

THIRD REFERENCES:

Predicate adjective *Indirect object*
Partitive genitive *Ablative of agent*
Gerund *Gerundive*
Two objects with compound verbs
Substantive volitive (purpose) clauses
Clauses with ubi, postquam, etc.
Dependent clauses in ind. discourse

īnsidiās veritus, quod quā dē causā discēderent nōndum perspexerat, exercitum equitātumque castrīs continuit. Prīmā lūce cōnfirmātā rē ab explōrātōribus, omnem equitātum, quī novissimum agmen morārētur, praemīsit. Hīs Q. Pedium et L. Aurunculēium Cottam lēgātōs praefēcit. T. Labiēnum lēgātum cum legiōnibus tribus subsequī iussit. Hī novissimōs adortī et multa mīlia passuum prōsecūtī magnam multitūdinem eōrum fugientium concīdērunt, cum ab extrēmō agmine ad quōs ventum erat cōnsisterent fortiterque impetum nostrōrum mīlitum sustinērent, priōrēs, quod abesse ā perīculō vidērentur neque ūllā necessitāte neque imperiō cōntinērentur, exaudītō clāmōre perturbātīs ōrdinibus omnēs in fugā sibi praesidium pōnerent. Ita sine ūllō perīculō tantam eōrum

6. perspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectum, *tr.* [**speciō**, look], look *or* see through, view, examine, inspect; perceive, realize, learn, find out, ascertain. ✱

10. Aurunculēius, -ī, *m.*, Lucius Aurunculeius Cotta (lū'shyŭs aw-rŭng"-kū-lē'yŭs cŏt'ą), *one of Caesar's lieutenants.* 3.

11. subsequor, -secūtus sum, *tr. and intr.* [**sequor**, follow], follow closely, follow up *or* on, follow. ✱

13. fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitum, *tr. and intr.* [**fuga**, flight], *intr.*, flee, run away, escape; *tr.*, shun, avoid. 4.

14. fortiter, *adv.* [**fortis**, brave], bravely, stoutly, courageously. ✱

15. prior, prius, *adj., comp.* (App. 43), former, previous, prior, first; *pl. as noun*, those in front. 2.

16. necessitās, -tātis, *f.* [**necesse**, necessary], necessity, constraint, need. 2.

17. exaudiō, 4, *tr.* [**audiō**, hear], hear (*from a distance*). 1.

clāmor, -ōris, *m.* [**clāmō**, cry out], outcry, noise, din, clamor. ✱

perturbō, 1, *tr.* [**turbō**, disturb], disturb greatly, throw into confusion, embarrass, disturb; alarm, terrify. ✱

6. quod perspexerat: a causal clause.

7. castrīs, "in camp"; but the absence of *in* shows that the construction is means, not place.

8. quī morārētur, "to delay"; a purpose clause.

11. lēgātum: see Int. 38.

subsequī: the legions could not overtake the fugitives, but if the latter stopped to resist the cavalry the legions could make short work of them.

13. fugientium, "in their flight."

cum . . . cōnsisterent, "since (those) in the rear, whom (our men) had overtaken, would stop." *cōnsisterent, sustinērent,* and *pōnerent* are imperfects of repeated action: all through the day the cavalry kept overtaking bodies of the enemy, who were killed in the manner described in the text.

14. ventum erat is impersonal, but, as usual, the translation must be personal.

15. priōrēs, "(but) those [of the enemy] in advance."

quod vidērentur neque continērentur: a causal clause; mode? App. 274: G.-L. 663, 1: A. 593: B. 324, 1: H.-B. 539: H. 652.

16. neque . . . neque, "and . . . not . . . nor."

multitūdinem nostrī interfēcērunt quantum fuit diēī spatium; sub occāsum sōlis sequī dēstitērunt sēque in castra, ut erat imperātum, recēpērunt.

12. Postrīdiē eius diēī Caesar, priusquam sē hostēs ex terrōre ac fugā reciperent, in fīnēs Suessiōnum, quī proximī Rēmīs erant, exercitum dūxit et magnō itinere ad oppidum Noviodūnum contendit. Id ex itinere oppugnāre cōnātus, quod vacuum ab dēfēnsōribus esse audiēbat, propter lātitūdinem fossae mūrīque altitūdinem paucīs dēfendentibus expugnāre

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2. terror, -ōris, *m.* **terreō,** frighten], fright, alarm, panic, terror. 2.

4. Noviodūnum, -ī, *n.*, Noviodunum (nō"vī-ō-dū'nŭm) (Be) *the capital of the Suessiones, the modern* Soissons. 1.

5. vacuus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**vacō,** be empty], empty, unoccupied; free from, destitute of. 2.

audiō, 4, *tr.*, hear, hear of; **dictō audiēns,** obedient. ✱

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19. quantum . . . spatium, lit. "as was the length of the day" = "as the length of the day permitted."

Chap. **12-15.** The Suessiones, the Bellovaci, and the Ambiani surrender to Caesar.

Chap. **12.** Caesar takes the chief town of the Suessiones.

1. priusquam reciperent: mode? App. 236, *b*: G. L. 577: A. 551, *b*: B. 292, 1, *b*: H.-B. 507, 4, *b*: H. 605, 2. Now that Caesar had broken up the combination of states, it only remained for him to subdue them one by one.

3. magnō itinere: about 28 miles. Caesar recrossed the Axona and marched along its south bank. See map facing p. 162.

4. ex itinere: i.e. before making camp and without letting the soldiers rest, although they were tired after their unusually long march (Int. 54). Caesar wanted to take the town before its garrison could be reënforced. On this method of taking towns see Int. 60.

6. paucīs dēfendentibus, "although there were but few defenders"; ablative absolute with adversative meaning.

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1. strepitū, tumultū, ōrdine, imperiō: case? App. 142: G.-L. 399: A. 412: B. 220, 1: H.-B, 445, 2: H. 473, 3.

3. peteret: mode? App. 239: G.-L. 586: A. 549: B. 286, 2: H.-B. 526: H. 598.

domum: case? App. 131: G.-L. 337: A. 527, 2: B. 182, 1, *b*: H.-B. 450, *b*: H. 419, 1.

5. vidērētur: mode? App. 229, *b*: G.-L. 553, 3: A. 569, 2: B. 297, 2: H.-B. 521, 3, *a*: H. 571, 1.

6. discēderent: mode? App. 262: G.-L. 467: A. 573; 574: B. 300, 1, *a*: H.-B. 537, *b*: H. 649, II.

11. legiōnibus: case? App. 140: G.-L. 392, R. 1: A. 413: B. 222: H.-B. 419, 1: H. 473, 1.

12. mīlia: case? App. 130: G.-L. 335: A. 425: B. 181: H.-B. 387, I: H. 417.

15. mīlitum: case? App. 98: G.-L. 363, 1: A. 343, n. 1: B. 199: H.-B. 344: H. 440, 1.

perīculō: case? App. 134: G.-L. 390, 1: A. 400; 401: B. 214, 3: H.-B. 408, 2, *a*: H. 461.

17. sibi: case? App. 120: G.-L. 350, 2: A. 376: B. 188, 1: H.-B. 366: H. 425, 4.

THIRD REFERENCES:
Subjective genitive
Ablative of separation
Ablative of accompaniment
Ablative of manner
Indirect question

nōn potuit. Castrīs mūnītīs vīneās agere quaeque ad oppugnandum ūsuī erant comparāre coepit. Interim omnis ex fugā Suessiōnum multitūdō in oppidum proximā nocte convēnit. Celeriter vīneīs ad oppidum āctīs, aggere iactō turribusque cōnstitūtīs, magnitūdine operum, quae neque vīderant ante Gallī neque audierant, et celeritāte Rōmānōrum permōtī lēgātōs ad Caesarem dē dēditiōne mittunt et, petentibus Rēmīs ut cōnservārentur, impetrant.

13. Caesar, obsidibus acceptīs prīmīs cīvitātis atque ipsīus Galbae rēgis duōbus fīliīs armīsque omnibus ex oppidō trāditīs, in dēditiōnem Suessiōnēs accipit exercitumque in Bellovacōs dūcit. Quī cum sē suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, atque ab eō oppidō Caesar cum exercitū circiter mīlia passuum quīnque abesset, omnēs maiōrēs nātū ex oppidō

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7. vīnea, -ae, *f.* [**vīnum,** wine], vine arbor, *hence,* a shed *for the defense of a besieging party.* 4.

10. agger, aggeris, *m.*, material for earthworks, earth; embankment, mound; rampart. ✱

turris, -is, *f.*, tower. ✱

11. magnitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**magnus,** great], greatness, great size, size, extent; stature (**corporum**); violence (**ventī**); severity (**poenae**); **magnitūdō animī,** courage. ✱

12. celeritās, -tātis, *f.* [**celer,** swift], swiftness, quickness, speed. ✱

14. cōnservō, 1, *tr.* [**servō,** save], save, spare, protect; observe, maintain. ✱

4. Bratuspantium, -tī, *n.* (Be), Bratuspantium (brăt″ŭs-păn′shyŭm). 1.

6. nātus, -ūs, *m.* [**nāscor,** be born], birth; **maiōrēs nātū,** *greater by birth,* elders. 3.

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7. vīneās agere, "to move up the *vineae.*" See Int. 62, d.

quaeque, "and (those things) which."

8. ūsuī: dative of purpose.

9. in oppidum: they probably entered from the north by crossing the Axona. There may have been a bridge which Caesar had not had time to destroy.

10. aggere turribusque: see Int. 61.

13. petentibus Rēmīs: on the relations between the Remi and the Suessiones see **3,** 11.

14. impetrant, "they [the Suessiones] obtained their request." The verb is used absolutely.

Chap. **13.** Caesar marches against the Bellovaci, who sue for peace.

1. obsidibus, "as hostages"; in apposition with *prīmīs,* which is used as a noun, and with *fīliīs.*

2. Galbae: who had been head of the league; see **4,** 20.

3. Bellovacōs: the strongest Belgian state. For the direction of his march see map facing p. 162.

6. ex oppidō: is *ex* needed with this verb? See **11,** 2.

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14. cōnservārentur: tense? App. 202; 203; 204, *b*: G.-L. 509, 1, 2, 1, *a*; 510: A. 482; 483; 485, *e*: B. 267; 268, 3: H.-B. 476; 491, 1, 2: H. 543; 544; 546.

impetrant: tense? App. 190, *a*: G.-L. 229: A. 469: B. 259, 3: H.-B. 491, 1: H. 532, 3. THIRD REFERENCE: *Historical present*

ēgressī manūs ad Caesarem tendere et vōce significāre coepērunt, sēsē in eius fidem ac potestātem venīre neque contrā populum Rōmānum armīs contendere. Item, cum ad oppidum accessisset castraque ibi pōneret, puerī mulierēsque ex mūrō passīs manibus suō mōre pācem ab Rōmānīs petiērunt.

14. Prō hīs Dīviciācus (nam post discessum Belgārum dīmissīs Haeduōrum cōpiīs ad eum reverterat) facit verba: Bellovacōs omnī tempore in fidē atque amīcitiā cīvitātis Haeduae fuisse; impulsōs ab suīs prīncipibus, quī dīcerent Haeduōs ā Caesare in servitūtem redāctōs omnēs indignitātēs contumēliāsque perferre, et ab Haeduīs dēfēcisse et populō Rōmānō bellum intulisse. Quī eius cōnsilī prīncipēs fuissent, quod

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7. tendō, tendere, tetendī, tentum *or* **tēnsum**, *tr.*, stretch, stretch out, extend; *stretch a tent*, pitch; encamp. **1.**

vōx, vōcis, *f.*, voice, tone; outcry, cry; word; *pl.*, words, language, *variously translated according to context, as* entreaties, complaints, tales, etc. ✱

11. pandō, pandere, pandī, passum, *tr.*, spread *or* stretch out, extend; **passīs capillīs**, with disheveled hair; **passīs manibus**, with outstretched hands. **2.**

1. discessus, -ūs, *m.* [**discēdō**, depart], departure, withdrawal, absence. **3.**

4. impellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsum, *tr.* [**in** + **pellō**, drive], drive *or* urge on, incite, instigate, impel. **3.**

5. redigō, -igere, -ēgī, -āctum, *tr.* [**red-** + **agō**, put in motion], bring back, bring under; render, make; reduce. ✱

indignitās, -tātis, *f.* [**indignus**, unworthy], unworthiness; outrage, disgrace. **1.**

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7. vōce significāre: the Romans did not understand the language, but did understand their meaning. *sēsē . . . contendere* depends on this expression.

10. puerī, "children," both boys and girls.

ex mūrō, "on the wall." The Romans thought of the entreaties as coming "from the wall."

Chap. **14.** Diviciacus pleads for the Bellovaci.

1. discessum: i.e. the breaking up of the great army at the Axona.

3. omnī tempore fuisse, "had always been." Diviciacus claims the Bellovaci as members of the league which was headed by the Haedui. See Int. 29.

4. impulsōs . . . et dēfēcisse et intulisse, "that they [the Bellovaci] instigated . . . had both revolted and made."

5. redāctōs perferre, "had been reduced . . . and were enduring."

7. quī, "those who." The unexpressed antecedent is the subject of *profūgisse*.

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4. quī: use? App. 173, *a*: G.-L. 610, R. 1: A. 308, *f*: B. 251, 6: H.-B. 284, 8: H. 510.

6. nātū: case? App. 149: G.-L. 397: A. 418: B. 226, 1: H.-B. 441: H. 480, 1.

11. mōre: case? App. 142, *a*: G.-L. 399, n. 1: A. 418, *a*: B. 220, 3: H.-B. 414, *a*: H. 475, 3.

THIRD REFERENCES:
Ablative of specification
Coördinate relative

intellegerent quantam calamitātem cīvitātī intulissent, in Britanniam profūgisse. Petere nōn sōlum Bellovacōs sed etiam prō hīs Haeduōs ut suā clēmentiā ac mānsuētūdine in eōs ūtātur. Quod sī fēcerit, Haeduōrum auctōritātem apud omnēs Belgās amplificātūrum; quōrum auxiliīs atque opibus, sī qua bella inciderint, sustentāre cōnsuērint.

15. Caesar honōris Dīviciācī atque Haeduōrum causā sēsē eōs in fidem receptūrum et cōnservatūrum dīxit, et, quod erat cīvitās magnā inter Belgās auctōritāte atque hominum multitūdine praestābat, sescentōs obsidēs poposcit. His trāditīs omnibusque armīs ex oppidō collātīs, ab eō locō in fīnēs Ambiānōrum pervēnit, quī sē suaque omnia sine morā dēdidē-

9. profugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, -fugitum, *intr.* [**fugiō**, flee], flee, flee from, run away, escape. 4.

10. clēmentia, -ae, *f.* [**clēmēns**, gentle], gentleness, kindness, mercy, clemency. 2.

mānsuētūdō, -inis, *f.* [**mānsuētus**, tame], gentleness, clemency, compassion. 2.

12. amplificō, 1, *tr.* [**amplus**, large +**faciō**, make], extend, enlarge, increase, expand. 1.

13. incidō, -cidere, -cidī, ——, *intr.* [**cadō**, fall], fall into *or* upon; fall in with, meet; happen, arise. 2.

4. sescentī, -ae, -a (DC), *card. num. adj.* [**sex**, six], six hundred. *

6. mora, -ae, *f.*, delay. 3.

dēdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [**dō**, give], give up *or* over, yield, surrender; devote; **sē dēdere**, submit, surrender. *

8. quantam intulissent: indirect question.

9. Britanniam: the relations between the Belgae and the Britons appear to have been rather close. See **4**, 19.

10. suā, "his usual."

11. quod sī fēcerit, "if he should do this." The direct form meant "if you shall have done this."

12. quōrum: the antecedent is *Belgās*.

13. qua: the usual form of the neuter plural, nominative and accusative, when *quis* is used as an indefinite.

Chap. **15.** Caesar accepts the surrender of the Bellovaci and the Ambiani. The character of the Nervii.

1. honōris causā, lit. "for the sake of the honor of" = "in deference to."

2. eōs, i.e. the Bellovaci, is the object of *receptūrum et cōnservātūrum (esse)*.

3. multitūdine: ablative of specification.

6. Ambiānōrum: see map facing p. 162.

6. populō: case? App. 116, I: G.-L. 347: A. 370: B. 187, III, 2: H.-B. 376, *a*: H. 429, 1.

10. clēmentiā: case? App. 145: G.-L. 407: A. 410: B. 218, 1: H.-B. 429: H. 477, I.

11. ūtātur: tense? App. 202; 203; 270, *a*: G.-L. 509, 1; 510; 654, n.: A. 482; 483; 585, *b*: B. 267; 318: H. 543; 544; 644, 1.

13. qua: use? App. 174: G.-L. 107, R.: A. 310, *a*: B. 91, 5: H.-B. 276, 1: H. 186.

cōnsuērint: form? App. 72: G.-L. 131, 1: A. 181, *a*: B. 116, 1: H.-B. 163, 1: H. 238.

THIRD REFERENCES:

Dative with compound verbs

Ablative with ūtor, etc.

runt. Eōrum fīnēs Nerviī attingēbant; quōrum dē nātūrā mōribusque Caesar cum quaereret, sīc reperiēbat: Nūllum aditum esse ad eōs mercātōribus; nihil patī vīnī reliquārumque rērum ad lūxuriam pertinentium īnferrī, quod hīs rēbus relanguēscere animōs et remittī virtūtem exīstimārent; esse hominēs ferōs magnaeque virtūtis; increpitāre atque incūsāre reliquōs Belgās, quī sē populō Rōmānō dēdidissent patriamque virtūtem prōiēcissent; cōnfirmāre sēsē neque lēgātōs missūrōs neque ūllam condiciōnem pācis acceptūrōs.

16. Cum per eōrum fīnēs trīduum iter fēcisset, inveniēbat ex captīvīs Sabim flūmen ā castrīs suīs nōn amplius mīlia

9. aditus, -ūs, *m.* [adeō, go to], approach, means of approach, right of approach, access. ✱

vīnum, -ī, *n.*, wine. 2.

10. lūxuria, -ae, *f.*, luxury, high living. 1.

11. relanguēscō, -languēscere, -languī, —, *intr.* [re-+languēscō, become weak], become weak *or* enfeebled. 1.

remittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [re-+mittō, send], send *or* despatch back, return, restore, remit; release, relax, give up; **remissus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, mild. ✱

12. increpitō, 1, *tr.* [*freq. of* **increpō,** chide], chide, blame; make sport of, taunt. 2.

incūsō, 1, *tr.* [**causa,** cause *or* case], bring a case *or* charge against; censure, upbraid, blame. 2.

13. patrius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**pater,** father], fatherly; ancestral. 1.

1. inveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, *tr.* [**veniō,** come], come upon, find, meet with; find out, learn. 2.

2. Sabis, -is, *m.* (Af), the *river* Sabis (sā'bĭs). 2.

amplē, *adv.* [**amplus,** large], largely; *comp.*, **amplius,** more, farther. ✱

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7. quōrum, "their."

8. nūllum . . . mercātōribus, "that traders had no access to them."

9. patī, "that (they) allowed."

vīnī, rērum: partitive genitives with *nihil.*

10. quod exīstimārent: causal clause in indirect discourse.

13. dēdidissent, prōiēcissent: may have been subjunctive in the direct form. See App. 245: G.-L. 633: A. 535, *e*: B. 283, 3: H.-B. 523: H. 592.

14. cōnfirmāre sēsē neque missūrōs, "they declared that they would neither send."

Chap. 16-28. Caesar narrowly escapes defeat by the Nervii, but secures their submission after almost entirely destroying their army.

Chap. 16. The Nervii encamp at the Sabis, prepared for battle.

2. Sabim: note the accusative in *-im.*

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2. erat: mode? App. 244: G.-L. 540: A. 540: B. 286, 1: H.-B. 554; 555: H. 588, I.

3. auctōritāte: case? App. 141: G.-L. 400: A. 415: B. 224: H.-B. 443: H. 473, 2.

9. mercātōribus: case? App. 117: G.-L. 349: A. 373: B. 190: H.-B. 374: H. 430.

12. virtūtis: case? App. 100: G.-L. 365: A. 345: B. 203: H.-B. 355: H. 440, 3.

13. reliquōs: meaning? App. 160: G.-L. 291, R. 2: A. 293: B. 241, 1: H.-B. 244: H. 497, 4.

THIRD REFERENCES:

Descriptive genitive

Causal clauses with quod, etc.

passuum x abesse; trāns id flūmen omnēs Nerviōs cōnsēdisse adventumque ibi Rōmānōrum exspectāre ūnā cum Atrebātibus et Viromanduīs, fīnitimīs suīs (nam hīs utrīsque persuāserant utī eandem bellī fortūnam experīrentur); exspectārī etiam ab iīs Atuatucōrum cōpiās atque esse in itinere; mulierēs quīque per aetātem ad pugnam inūtilēs vidērentur in eum locum coniēcisse quō propter palūdēs exercituī aditus nōn esset.

17. Hīs rēbus cognitīs explōrātōrēs centuriōnēsque praemittit quī locum idōneum castrīs dēligant. Cum ex dēditiciīs Belgīs reliquīsque Gallīs complūrēs Caesarem secūtī ūnā iter facerent, quīdam ex hīs, ut posteā ex captīvīs cognitum est, eōrum diērum cōnsuētūdine itineris nostrī exercitūs perspectā, nocte ad Nerviōs pervēnērunt atque hīs dēmōnstrārunt inter

6. experior, -perīrī, -pertus sum, *tr.*, prove, try, test, experience. ✱

8. aetās, aetātis, *f.*, period of life, age. 2.

inūtilis, -e, *adj.* [in- + **ūtilis,** useful], useless, worthless; disadvantageous. 2.

1. centuriō, -ōnis, *m.* [**centum,** a hundred], centurion, *the commander of the century, the sixtieth part of a legion.* ✱

4. quīdam, quaedam, quiddam *and* **quīdam, quaedam, quoddam,** *indef. pron.* (App. 62 *and* b), a certain one, some one; a certain, some, a; a kind of. ✱

5. cōnsuētūdō, -inis, *f.* [**cōnsuēscō,** become accustomed], habit, custom, practice; mode of life. ✱

For the course of the river see map facing p. 162.

mīlia: accusative of extent of space. Why not the ablative after the comparative? App. 139, *b*: G.-L. 296, R. 4: A. 407, *c*: B. 217, 3: H.-B. 416, *d*: H. 471, 4.

3. trāns flūmen: i.e. on the southern bank. For the exact location see plan, p. 191.

5. fīnitimīs: in apposition with *Atrebātibus* and *Viromanduīs*. See map.

6. ab iīs: i.e. by the Nervii.

7. quīque, "and (the men) who."

8. eum locum quō, "a place to which."

9. coniēcisse: as subject supply *eōs*, referring to the Nervii.

esset: mode? App. 230, *a*: G.-L. 631, 1: A. 535: B. 283, 1: H.-B. 521, 1: H. 591, 2.

Chap. 17. The Nervii plan to surprise Caesar.

2. ex . . . Gallīs: equivalent to a partitive genitive.

3. Caesarem . . . facerent, "had joined Caesar and were marching along with him."

5. eōrum . . . exercitūs, "our army's usual order of march during those days." Both *diērum* and *exercitūs* depend on *itineris*. On the order of march see Int. 53.

6. inter singulās legiōnēs, "between every two legions."

1. trīduum: case? App. 130: G.-L. 336: A. 423: B. 181, 1: H.-B. 387, II: H. 417.

5. hīs: case? App. 115: G.-L. 346, R. 3: A. 367: B. 187, II, *a*: H.-B. 362, footnote 3, *b*: H. 426, 2.

9. exercitui: case? App. 117: G.-L. 349: A. 373: B. 190: H.-B. 374: H. 430.

THIRD REFERENCES:

Indirect object with intransitive verbs

Dative of possessor

singulās legiōnēs impedīmentōrum magnum numerum intercēdere, neque esse quicquam negōtī, cum prīma legiō in castra vēnisset reliquaeque legiōnēs magnum spatium abessent, hanc sub sarcinīs adorīrī; quā pulsā impedīmentīsque dīreptīs, futūrum ut reliquae contrā cōnsistere nōn audērent. Adiuvābat etiam eōrum cōnsilium quī rem dēferēbant, quod Nerviī antīquitus, cum equitātū nihil possent (neque enim ad hoc tempus eī reī student, sed quicquid possunt pedestribus valent cōpiīs), quō facilius fīnitimōrum equitātum, sī praedandī causā ad eōs vēnissent, impedīrent, tenerīs arboribus incīsīs atque

10. dīripiō, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptum, *tr.* [**rapiō,** seize], rend *or* tear asunder; plunder, pillage. 1.

11. adiuvō, -iuvāre, -iūvī, -iūtum, *tr.* [**iuvō,** aid], aid, help, assist; contribute to, support. 1.

14. quisquis, quicquid, *indef.* (*or generalizing*) *rel. pron.* (App. 60, *a*), whoever, whatever. 1.

pedester, -tris, -tre, *adj.* [**pēs,** foot], on foot, pedestrian; **pedestrēs cōpiae,** infantry. ✱

15. praedor, 1, *tr.* [**praeda,** booty], make booty, plunder, rob, despoil. ✱

16. tener, -era, -erum, *adj.*, tender. 1.

arbor, -oris, *f.*, tree. 2.

incīdō, -cīdere, -cīdī, -cīsum, *tr.* [**caedō,** cut], cut into. 1.

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7. impedīmentōrum: see Int. 46.

numerum, "amount." Caesar is thinking of the number of pack animals.

8. neque . . . negōtī, "and that it would be [lit. was] no trouble."

castra, "camping-ground."

9. vēnisset, abessent: indirect discourse for the future perfect and the future, respectively. The direct form meant "when . . . shall have come and . . . shall be distant."

spatium: accusative of extent of space.

10. sarcinīs: see Int. 37.

11. futūrum (*esse*) **ut,** "the result would be that." This clause is connected with the preceding by a relative, so that it appears to be a subordinate clause in indirect discourse. Why is the infinitive used instead of the subjunctive? App. 269, *a*: G.-L. 635: A. 583, *b*: B. 314, 4: H.-B. 535, 1, *b*: H. 643, 1.

adiuvābat: the subject is the clause *quod . . . effēcerant;* "the fact that the Nervii had made, etc., assisted."

13. nihil: case? App. 128, *b*: G.-L. 334, R. 1: A. 390, *c*: B. 176, 2, *b*: H.-B. 387, III: H. 416, 2.

14. eī reī: i.e. cavalry.

quicquid . . . cōpiīs, "whatever strength they have consists in infantry."

15. quō impedīrent: a purpose clause. Why is not *ut* used? App. 225, *a*, 2: G.-L. 545, 2: A. 531, *a*: B. 282, *a*: H.-B. 502, 2, *b*: H. 568, 7.

16. vēnissent: implied indirect discourse for the future perfect indicative. Their thought was "that we may check the cavalry if they shall have come."

tenerīs . . . interiectīs: a row of young trees was planted around a field; their trunks were partly cut through (*incīsīs*) and their tops bent over (*inflexīs*). The tops would then continue growing slowly, and many branches would spring out from the sides of the trunk below the cut (*crēbrīs . . . ēnātīs*). In all thin spots bramble bushes were planted (*rubīs . . . interiectīs*).

Inflexīs, crēbrīsque in lātitūdinem rāmīs ēnātīs, et rubīs sentibusque interiectīs, effēcerant ut īnstar mūrī hae saepēs mūnīmenta praebērent quō nōn modo nōn intrārī, sed nē perspicī quidem posset. Hīs rēbus cum iter agminis nostrī

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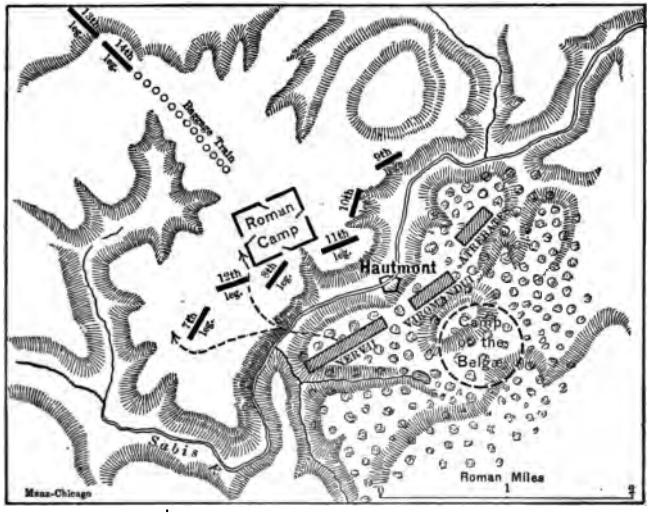
17. rāmus, -ī, *m.*, branch, bough. 1.
ēnāscor, -nāscī, -nātus sum, *intr.* [**nāscor,** be born], be born from; spring up. 1.
rubus, -ī, *m.*, bramble. 1.
sentis, -is, *m.*, briar. 1.
18. intericiō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō,** hurl. App. 7], throw *or* hurl between; put *or* place between; **interiectus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, lying between, intervening, interspersed; **mediocrī interiectō spatiō,** not far away. 4.
īnstar, *n., indecl.*, likeness; *with gen.*, like. 1.
saepēs, -is, *f.*, hedge. 2.
mūnīmentum, -ī, *n.* [**mūniō,** fortify], defense, fortification. 1.
19. praebeō, 2, *tr.* [**prae** + **habeō,** hold], hold out, offer, furnish, present. 3.
intrō, 1, *tr.*, go *or* walk into, enter, penetrate. 1.



BATTLE ON THE SABIS

18. effēcerant ut praebērent, "they had made these hedges furnish."
19. quō . . . posset: a clause of characteristic. Translate personally, "into which one not only could not penetrate, but could not even see."

impedīrētur, nōn omittendum sibi cōnsilium Nerviī exīstimāvērunt.

18. Locī nātūra erat haec quem locum nostrī castrīs dēlēgerant. Collis ab summō aequāliter dēclīvis ad flūmen Sabim, quod suprā nōminābimus, vergēbat. Ab eō flūmine parī acclīvitāte collis nāscēbātur adversus huic et contrārius, passūs circiter ducentōs īnfimus apertus, ab superiōre parte silvestris, ut nōn facile intrōrsus perspicī posset. Intrā eās silvās hostēs in occultō sēsē continēbant; in apertō locō secun-

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21. omittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**ob**+**mittō**, send], let go *or* fall, drop; give up, neglect, disregard. 1.

2. aequāliter, *adv.* [**aequālis**, equal; **aequus**, equal], equally, evenly. 1.

dēclīvis, -e, *adj.* [**clīvis**, a slope], sloping downward, declining; *n. pl. as noun*, slopes. 2.

3. nōminō, 1, *tr.* [**nōmen**, name], call by name, name, mention. 1.

4. acclīvitās, -tātis, *f.* [**acclīvis**, ascending], ascent, slope. 1.

nāscor, nāscī, nātus sum, *intr.*, be born *or* produced; rise, spring up, be reared; be found. 3.

contrārius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**contrā**, against], lying over against, opposite, facing; **ex contrāriō**, on the contrary. 3.

6. silvestris, -e, *adj.* [**silva**, forest], of a wood, wooded; in a wood *or* forest. 1.

intrōrsus, *adv.* [**intrō**, within+**versus**, *pf. part. of* **vertō**, turn], within, on the inside. 1.

7. occultus, -a, -um, *adj.*, covered, hidden, concealed, secret; *n. as noun*, a hidden place, an ambush. 2.

secundum, *prep. with acc.* [**sequor**, follow], along; in the direction of; besides, in addition to. 3.

Chap. **18.** Description of the battlefield.

1. haec, "as follows."

locum: omit in translation.

nostrī: i.e. the scouts and centurions who had been sent on ahead; **17**, 1.

2. collis: north of the river. See plan, p. 191.

summō, "the top"; the ablative singular of *summus*, used as a noun.

4. collis: south of the river.

5. passūs . . . apertus, "at the bottom bare of trees for two hundred paces."

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2. dēligant: tense? App. 202; 203; 204, *b*: G.-L. 509, 1, 2, 1, *a*; 510: A. 482; 483; 485, *e*: B. 267; 268, 3: H.-B. 476; 491, 1, 2: H. 543; 544; 546.

6. dēmōnstrārunt: form? App. 72: G.-L. 131, 1: A. 181, *a*: B. 116, 1: H.-B. 163, 1: H. 238.

11. audērent: mode? App. 229, *b*: G.-L. 553, 3: A. 569, 2: B. 297, 2: H.-B. 521, 3, *a*: H. 571, 1.

12. quod effēcerant: construction? App. 248: G.-L. 524; 525, 3: A. 572: B. 299, 1: H.-B. 549; 552, 1: H. 588, I, 3.

21. omittendum (*esse*): construction? App. 285, II, *a*: G.-L. 251, 1: A. 500, 2: B. 337, 7, *b*, 1: H.-B. 162; 600, 3: H. 237.

sibi: case? App. 118: G.-L. 355: A. 374, *a*: B. 189, 1: H.-B. 373, 1: H. 431.

THIRD REFERENCES:
Contracted verb forms
Sequence of tenses
Substantive clauses of result

dum flūmen paucae statiōnēs equitum vidēbantur. Flūminis erat altitūdō pedum circiter trium.

19. Caesar equitātū praemissō subsequēbātur omnibus cōpiīs; sed ratiō ōrdōque agminis aliter sē habēbat ac Belgae ad Nerviōs dētulerant. Nam quod hostibus appropinquābat, cōnsuētūdine suā Caesar sex legiōnēs expedītās dūcēbat; post eās tōtīus exercitūs impedīmenta collocārat; inde duae legiōnēs quae proximē cōnscrīptae erant tōtum agmen claudēbant praesidiōque impedīmentīs erant. Equitēs nostrī cum funditōribus sagittāriīsque flūmen trānsgressī cum hostium equitātū proelium commīsērunt. Cum sē illī identidem in silvās ad suōs reciperent ac rūrsus ex silvā in nostrōs impetum facerent, neque nostrī longius quam quem ad fīnem porrēcta loca aperta perti-

8. statiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**stō,** stand], standing *or* stationing; a military post *or* station; sentries, pickets, outposts; **in statiōne esse,** be on guard. 4.

2. aliter, *adv.* [**alius,** other], otherwise; **aliter . . . ac,** otherwise . . . than. 2.

8. trānsgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum, *tr.* [**gradior,** step], step over, cross. 1.

9. identidem, *adv.* [**idem,** the same], repeatedly. 1.

11. porrigō, -rigere, -rēxī, -rēctum, *tr.* [**prō**+**regō,** keep straight], extend; **porrēctus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, extended, in extent. 1.

8. vidēbantur, "were seen," not "seemed."

9. pedum trium: descriptive genitive, in the predicate.

Chap. 19. The Romans are attacked while fortifying their camp.

1. omnibus cōpiīs: why is *cum* not used? App. 140, *a*: G.-L. 392, R. 1: A. 413, *a*: B. 222, 1: H.-B. 420: H. 474, 2, n. 1.

Caesar is now picking up the thread of the story which he dropped in **17,** 2.

2. aliter . . . ac, lit. "had itself otherwise than" = "was different from what."

habēbat is singular because *ratiō ōrdōque* is thought of as a single idea, almost "method of arrangement."

4. expedītās, "without baggage"; whereas the Nervii had been told that each legion would be separated from the next by a long train of baggage.

6. legiōnēs . . . cōnscrīptae erant: as the enemy was known to be in front, Caesar did not expect these legions to be attacked. The same legions were left in camp at the Axona; **8,** 15.

10. reciperent, facerent, "kept retiring, kept making."

11. longius . . . fīnem, "than the limit to which." Our idiom would lead

2. ad flūmen: construction? App. 131: G.-L. 337: A. 426, 2: B. 182, 2: H.-B. 385: H. 418.

4. acclīvitāte: case? App. 141: G.-L. 400: A. 415: B. 224: H.-B. 443: H. 473, 2.

5. īnfimus: meaning? App. 160: G.-L. 291, R. 2: A. 293: B. 241, 1: H.-B. 244: H. 497. 4.

6. posset: mode? App. 226: G.-L. 552: A. 537, 1: B. 284, 1: H.-B. 521, 2: H. 570.

THIRD REFERENCES:
Place to which
Descriptive ablative
Adjectives with partitive meaning

nēbant cēdentēs īnsequī audērent, interim legiōnēs sex quae prīmae vēnerant opere dīmēnsō castra mūnīre coepērunt. Ubi prīma impedīmenta nostrī exercitūs ab iīs quī in silvīs abditī latēbant vīsa sunt, quod tempus inter eōs committendī proelī convēnerat, ut intrā silvās aciem ōrdinēsque cōnstituerant atque ipsī sēsē cōnfirmāverant, subitō omnibus cōpiīs prōvolāvērunt impetumque in nostrōs equitēs fēcērunt. Hīs facile pulsīs ac prōturbātīs, incrēdibilī celeritāte ad flūmen dēcucurrērunt, ut paene ūnō tempore et ad silvās et in flūmine hostēs vidērentur. Eādem autem celeritāte adversō colle ad nostra castra atque eōs quī in opere occupātī erant contendērunt.

20. Caesarī omnia ūnō tempore erant agenda: vexillum

12. cēdō, cēdere, cessī, cessum, *intr.*, go; go away; give way, yield, retreat. 2.

13. dīmētior, -mētīrī, -mēnsus sum, *tr.* [**mētior,** measure], measure out *or* off. 2.

15. lateō, -ēre, -uī, ——, *intr.*, escape notice, lurk, lie concealed *or* hidden. 2.

17. subitō, *adv.* [**subitus,** sudden], suddenly, unexpectedly, of a sudden. ✱

prōvolō, 1, *intr.* [**volō,** fly], fly *or* rush forth. 1.

19. prōturbō, 1, *tr.* [**turbō,** disturb], drive in confusion; dislodge. 1.

dēcurrō, -currere, -cucurrī, -cursum, *intr.* [**currō,** run], run down, hurry down. 4.

1. vexillum, -ī, *n.*, banner, flag, standard. 1.

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us to expect *ad fīnem, ad quem*, but the antecedent is attracted into the relative clause.

porrēcta pertinēbant, lit. "extended stretched out" = "extended." The whole clause *quem . . . pertinēbant* means "to the edge of the woods."

12. cēdentēs: sc. *eōs;* i.e. the enemy.

13. dīmēnsō: this is one of a few deponent verbs whose perfect participles have a passive meaning.

14. prīma impedīmenta, "the head of the baggage train."

15. quod tempus, "the time which."

16. convēnerat, "had been agreed upon."

ut . . . ipsī sēsē cōnfirmāverant, "as . . . they had pledged each other (to do)."

20. ut vidērentur: a result clause.

21. adversō colle, lit. "by way of the hill facing them" = "up the hill." For the case of *colle*, see App. 144: G.-L. 389: A. 429, *a*: B. 218, 9: H.-B. 426, *a*: H. 476.

22. opere: i.e. of fortifying the camp.

The attack was a complete surprise. The Roman scouts had not done their work properly, and Caesar himself appears to have been careless in not keeping a part of his men under arms while the enemy were so near.

Chap. 20. The critical position of the Romans, and the value of their discipline.

1. Caesarī omnia erant agenda,

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4. cōnsuētūdine: case? App. 142, *a*: G.-L. 399, n. 1: A. 418, *a*: B. 220, 3: H.-B. 414, *a*: H. 475, 3.

6. praesidiō impedīmentīs: construction? App. 119: G.-L. 356, n. 1: A. 382, 1: B. 191, 2, *b*: H.-B. 360, *b*: H. 433, 2.

THIRD REFERENCES:
Double dative
Ablative of accordance

prōpōnendum, quod erat īnsigne cum ad arma concurrī oportēret, signum tubā dandum, ab opere revocandī mīlitēs, quī paulō longius aggeris petendī causā prōcesserant arcessendī, aciēs īnstruenda, mīlitēs cohortandī, signum dandum. Quārum rērum magnam partem temporis brevitās et incursus hostium impediēbat. Hīs difficultātibus duae rēs erant subsidiō, scientia atque ūsus mīlitum, quod, superiōribus proeliīs exercitātī, quid fierī oportēret nōn minus commodē ipsī sibi praescrībere quam ab aliīs docērī poterant; et quod ab opere singulīsque legiōnibus singulōs lēgātōs Caesar discēdere nisi mūnītīs castrīs

2. concurrō, -currere, -currī, -cursum, *intr.* [**currō**, run], run *or* rush together; hurry, run, rush; run to the rescue; come, gather. 2.

3. tuba, -ae, *f.*, trumpet. 1.

revocō, 1, *tr.* [**re-**+**vocō**, call], call back, recall; withdraw. 2.

4. paulō, *adv.* [**paulus**, little], a little, somewhat, slightly. *

prōcēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *intr.* [**cēdō**, go], go forth *or* forward, proceed, advance. *

arcessō, -ere, -īvī, -ītum, summon, send for, invite. *

6. brevitās, -tātis, *f.* [**brevis**, short], shortness; brevity. 2.

incursus, -ūs, *m.* [**incurrō**, rush into *or* upon], attack. 1.

7. difficultās, -tātis, *f.* [**difficilis**, difficult], difficulty, trouble, embarrassment. *

scientia, -ae, *f.* [**sciō**, know], knowledge, science, skill. 4.

8. exercitātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **exercitō**, train *or* practice well], well trained, skilled, versed. 2.

9. praescrībō, -scrībere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptum, *tr.* [**scrībō**, write], write beforehand; order, direct, prescribe, dictate to. 3.

lit. "all things had to be done by Caesar"="Caesar had to do everything."

vexillum: a red banner which was displayed in front of the general's headquarters.

2. prōpōnendum: supply *erat*. Similarly supply *erat* or *erant* with each of the future passive participles which follow.

3. signum: to form ranks.

quī, "(those soldiers) who."

4. paulō longius, "a little too far."

aggeris: here the materials for building the rampart, especially timber; for the sod and earth were taken from the trench on the spot. See p. 30, fig. 5.

arcessendī: by messengers.

5. signum: here the signal for the attack.

7. duae rēs: explained by two appositives, first, *scientia atque ūsus*, "the theoretical and practical knowledge of the soldiers"; second, *quod . . . vetuerat* (l. 10), "the fact that Caesar had forbidden, etc."

8. quod poterant: a causal clause.

proeliīs, "in battles"; but it is an ablative of means.

9. quid fierī oportēret, "what ought to be done"; an indirect question, object of *praescrībere*.

10. ab singulīs . . . discēdere, "each legate to leave a particular legion." It is not quite correct to translate "leave his legion," because the legates did not have permanent commands. See Int. 88.

11. nisi mūnītīs castrīs, lit. "unless the camp having been fortified"="until the camp had been fortified."

vetuerat. Hī propter propinquitātem et celeritātem hostium nihil iam Caesaris imperium exspectābant, sed per sē quae vidēbantur administrābant.

21. Caesar necessāriīs rēbus imperātīs ad cohortandōs mīlitēs quam in partem fors obtulit dēcucurrit, et ad legiōnem decimam dēvēnit. Mīlitēs nōn longiōre ōrātiōne cohortātus quam utī suae prīstinae virtūtis memoriam retinērent neu perturbārentur animō hostiumque impetum fortiter sustinērent, quod nōn longius hostēs aberant quam quō tēlum adigī posset, proelī committendī signum dedit. Atque in alteram partem item cohortandī causā profectus pugnantibus occurrit. Tem-

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12. vetō, -āre, -uī, -itum, *tr.*, forbid. 1.

14. administrō, 1, *tr.* [**minister**, servant], serve, attend, wait upon; manage, guide. ✱

2. fors, fortis, *f.*, chance; **forte**, *abl. as adv.*, by chance, perchance. 3.

offerō, offerre, obtulī, oblātum, *tr.* [ob + **ferō**, bear], bring before, present; offer, confer upon, give; *with* **sē**, expose one's self *to*, charge *upon*, encounter. 3.

3. decimus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.* [**decem**, ten], tenth. ✱

dēveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, *intr.* [**veniō**, come], come down, go, come. 2.

longus, -a, -um, *adj.*, long, distant; of long duration; tedious. ✱

6. adigō, -igere, -ēgī, -āctum, *tr.* [**agō**, move], drive *or* bring by force, move; thrust, plunge, hurl (*of weapons*); bind (*by an oath*). ✱

8. occurrō, -currere, -currī, -cursum, *intr.* [ob + **currō**, run], run in the way of, meet; happen upon; go to, come to; oppose, counteract; occur. ✱

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13. nihil: an emphatic *nōn*.

quae vidēbantur, "whatever seemed best."

Chap. 21. Caesar encourages his men.

1. ad . . . mīlitēs: with *dēcucurrit*.

2. quam in partem = *in eam partem in quam*. Cf. note on **19**, 11.

legiōnem decimam: Caesar's favorite legion; cf. I, **40**, 45-48. Note its position on the plan, p. 191.

3. nōn longiōre ōrātiōne quam utī, "with a speech no longer than (this:) that they should, etc."

4. neu: the regular expression for "and not" in substantive volitive (purpose) clauses.

6. quod aberant: a causal clause, explaining *signum dedit*.

quam . . . posset, lit. "than to which a javelin could be thrown." Omit *quō* in translating. For the mode of *posset* see App. 230: G.-L. 631, 3: A. 535, *c*: B. 283, 1, 2, *a*: H.-B. 521, 2, *c*: H. 570, 1.

7. in alteram partem: the right wing. See plan.

8. pugnantibus occurrit, "he found (them already) fighting."

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1. Caesarī: case? App. 118: G.-L. 355: A. 374, *a*: B. 189, 1: H.-B. 373, 1: H. 431.

erant agenda: construction? App. 285, II, *a*: G.-L. 251, 1: A. 500, 2: B. 337, 7, *b*, 1: H.-B. 162; 600, 3; H. 237.

4. paulō: case? App. 148: G.-L. 403: A. 414: B. 223: H.-B. 424: H. 479, 1.

10. quod vetuerat: construction? App. 248: G.-L. 524; 525, 3: A. 573: B. 299, 1: H.-B. 549; 552, 1: H. 588, I, 3.

THIRD REFERENCE:
Substantive quod clause

poris tanta fuit exiguitās hostiumque tam parātus ad dīmicandum animus ut nōn modo ad īnsignia accommodanda, sed etiam ad galeās induendās scūtīsque tegimenta dētrahenda, tempus dēfuerit. Quam quisque ab opere in partem cāsū dēvēnit quaeque prīma signa cōnspexit, ad haec cōnstitit, nē in quaerendīs suīs pugnandī tempus dīmitteret.

22. Īnstrūctō exercitū magis ut locī nātūra dēiectusque collis et necessitās temporis quam ut reī mīlitāris ratiō atque ōrdō postulābat, cum dīversae legiōnēs aliae aliā in parte hostibus

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9. exiguitās, -tātis, *f.* [**exiguus,** scant], scantiness, meagerness, shortness, want. ∗

dīmicō, 1, *intr.* [**micō,** brandish], fight, struggle, contend. 3.

10. accommodō, 1, *tr.*, adjust *or* adapt to one's self, fit *or* put on. 1.

11. galea, -ae, *f.*, *a leather* helmet. 1.

induō, -duere, -duī, -dūtum, *tr.*, put on; **sē induere,** be impaled *or* pierced. 1.

tegimentum, -ī, *n.* [**tegō,** cover], a covering. 1.

dētrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum, *tr.* [**trahō,** draw], draw off *or* away, withdraw, take off, remove. 4.

12. dēsum, deesse, dēfuī, ——, *intr.* [**sum,** be. App. 66], be wanting, be absent from, fail. ∗

13. cōnspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectum, *tr.* [**speciō,** look], look at, observe, descry, perceive. ∗

3. dīversus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **dīvertō,** turn in different directions], diverse, different; separate, remote. 3.

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10. ad . . . accommodanda, "for fitting on their decorations"; especially on the helmets; see Plate I, facing p. 27. These *insignia* probably distinguished the legions.

11. galeās: these would be laid aside while the soldiers were working on the fortifications.

scūtīs: dative of separation.

tegimenta: leather coverings for the protection of the metal work of the shields.

12. dēfuerit: note the exception to sequence; App. 204, *a*: G.-L. 513: A. 485, *c* (incorrectly stated. The imperfect is much more common): B. 268, 6: H.-B. 478: H. 550.

quam in partem, "to whatever place."

13. quaeque . . . cōnspexit, "and whatever standards he saw first." On the importance of the standards see Int. 44.

14. suīs: sc. *signīs.*

Chap. **22.** Caesar cannot plan the battle as a whole.

1. ut, "as."

2. reī . . . ōrdō, lit. "the theory and arrangement of military matters"="the theory of military tactics." When he could, Caesar drew up his army in three unbroken lines, the third of which acted as a reserve force to meet emergencies.

3. cum . . . resisterent . . . impe-

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4. virtūtis: case? App. 98: G.-L. 363, 2: A. 347; 348, n.: B. 200: H.-B. 354: H. 440, 2.

12. dēfuerit: mode? App. 226: G.-L. 553: A. 537, 1: B. 284, 1: H.-B. 521, 2: H. 570.

THIRD REFERENCES:
Objective genitive
Result clause
Clause of characteristic

resisterent, saepibusque dēnsissimīs, ut ante dēmōnstrāvimus, interiectīs prōspectus impedīrētur, neque certa subsidia collocārī neque quid in quāque parte opus esset prōvidērī neque ab ūnō omnia imperia administrārī poterant. Itaque in tantā rērum inīquitāte fortūnae quoque ēventūs variī sequēbantur.

23. Legiōnis nōnae et decimae mīlitēs, ut in sinistrā parte aciē cōnstiterant, pīlīs ēmissīs cursū ac lassitūdine exanimātōs vulneribusque cōnfectōs Atrebātēs (nam hīs ea pars obvēnerat) celeriter ex locō superiōre in flūmen compulērunt, et trānsīre

4. dēnsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, closely set *or* packed, thick, dense. 3.

5. prōspectus, -ūs, *m.* [**prōspiciō**, look forth], view, prospect; sight. 1.

6. prōvideō, -vidēre, -vīdī, -vīsum, *tr.* [**videō**, see], see beforehand, foresee; care for, provide. ✱

8. inīquitās, -tātis, *f.* [**inīquus**, unequal], inequality, unfairness; disadvantage. 2.

ēventus, -ūs, *m.* [**ēveniō**, turn out], outcome, issue, result, consequence. 3.

varius, -a, -um, *adj.*, diverse, changing, various. 1.

1. nōnus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.*, ninth. 2.

2. cursus, -ūs, *m.* [**currō**, run], running, speed; course, career; passage, voyage. ✱

lassitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**lassus**, weary], weariness, faintness, exhaustion, lassitude. 2.

exanimō, 1, *tr.* [**anima**, breath], deprive of breath, render breathless, exhaust; kill. 2.

3. obveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, *intr.* [**veniō**, come], come to, happen upon, meet; fall to *by lot*. 1.

4. compellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsum, *tr.* [**pellō**, drive], drive together, assemble, collect; force, compel. 1.

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dīrētur gives the reason for the main clause, *neque . . . poterant*.

diversae, lit. "separated" = "separately."

aliae . . . parte, "some in one place, others in another."

4. ante: see **17**, 12-20.

5. interiectīs, "which intervened."

neque: the principal clause begins here.

certa, lit. "sure" = "so that they could be counted on."

6. quid . . . esset: an indirect question, subject of *prōvidērī (poterat)*.

quid: construction? App. 146, *a*: G.-L. 406: A. 411, *b*: B. 218, 2, *a*: H.-B. 430, 2, *a*: H. 477, III, n.

7. in . . . inīquitāte, "in such a diversity of circumstances."

8. fortūnae: genitive limiting *ēventūs*.

Chap. **23.** The left wing repulses the Atrebates, the center repulses the Viromandui, and the Nervii attack the right wing.

1. nōnae et decimae: these legions were commanded by Labienus.

2. aciē = *aciēī*; App. 30, *b*: G.-L. 63, n. 1: A. 98, n.: B. 52, 3: H.-B. 100, 2: H. 134, 2.

pīlīs: see Int. 36, *a*.

cursū: the Atrebates had run a mile, much of it uphill.

cursū . . . cōnfectōs: translate after *Atrebātēs*.

3. ea pars: the left wing of the Romans.

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4. resisterent: mode? App. 239: G.-L. 586: A. 549: B. 286, 2: H.-B. 526: H. 598.

THIRD REFERENCE:
Cum causal

cōnantēs īnsecūtī gladiīs magnam partem eōrum impedītam interfēcērunt. Ipsī trānsīre flūmen nōn dubitāvērunt, et in locum inīquum prōgressī rūrsus resistentēs hostēs redintegrātō proeliō in fugam coniēcērunt. Item aliā in parte dīversae duae legiōnēs, ūndecima et octāva, prōflīgātīs Viromanduīs, quibuscum erant congressae, ex locō superiōre in ipsīs flūminis rīpīs proeliābantur. At tōtīs ferē castrīs ā fronte et ā sinistrā parte nūdātīs, cum in dextrō cornū legiō duodecima et nōn magnō ab eā intervāllō septima cōnstitisset, omnēs Nerviī cōnfertissimō agmine duce Boduognātō, quī summam imperī tenēbat, ad eum locum contendērunt; quōrum pars ab apertō latere legiōnēs circumvenīre, pars summum castrōrum locum petere coepit.

24. Eōdem tempore equitēs nostrī levisque armātūrae

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9. ūndecimus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.* [**ūndecim,** eleven], eleventh. 1.

octāvus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.* [**octō,** eight], eighth. 1.

prōflīgō, 1, *tr.* [**flīgō,** strike], strike down; overcome; put to flight. 1.

10. congredior, -gredī, -gressus sum, *intr.* [**gradior,** step], meet, encounter, meet in battle; join (*peacefully*). ✱

11. proelior, 1, *intr.* [**proelium,** battle], join *or* engage in battle, fight. 3.

at, *conj.*, but, at least. ✱

12. dexter, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, on the right, right. 4.

cornū, -ūs, *n.*, horn; (*of an army*) flank, wing. ✱

duodecimus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.* [**duodecim,** twelve], twelfth. 2.

14. Boduognātus, -ī, *m.*, Boduognatus (bŏd″ū-ŏg-nā′tŭs). 1.

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5. cōnantēs, "as they [the Atrebates] were trying."

gladiīs: see Int. 36, b.

impedītam, "while thus embarrassed"; i.e. by crossing the river.

6. ipsī: the Romans of the left wing.

7. locum inīquum: up the hill south of the river. This gave the enemy the advantage of position.

resistentēs hostēs: object of *coniēcērunt.*

8. aliā in parte: the center.

dīversae: i.e. separated from the other legions.

10. ex locō superiōre, "(having come down) from their higher position."

12. nūdātīs: by the advance of the four legions already mentioned. See the plan.

13. nōn magnō intervāllō, "at no very great distance." Case? App. 142, *b*: G.-L. 399: B. 221: H.-B. 422, I: H. 473, 3.

omnēs Nerviī: 60,000 in number.

14. duce Boduognātō, "under the leadership of Boduognatus." Ablative absolute.

summam: the noun.

15. ab apertō latere: the right flank, because the shields were carried on the left arm. The part which pushed on for the camp passed the Roman left flank. Others, of course, attacked in front.

16. summum . . . locum, lit. "the highest place belonging to the camp" = "the height on which the camp stood."

Chap. **24.** The panic of the auxiliaries and the camp servants.

1. We expect Caesar to tell us at once of the fortunes of the 7th and 12th legions, but he pauses to give a vivid

peditēs, quī cum iīs ūnā fuerant, quōs prīmō hostium impetū pulsōs dīxeram, cum sē in castra reciperent, adversīs hostibus occurrēbant ac rūrsus aliam in partem fugam petēbant; et cālōnēs, quī ab decumānā portā ac summō iugō collis nostrōs victōrēs flūmen trānsīsse cōnspexerant, praedandī causā ēgressī, cum respexissent et hostēs in nostrīs castrīs versārī vīdissent, praecipitēs fugae sēsē mandābant. Simul eōrum quī cum impedīmentīs veniēbant clāmor fremitusque oriēbātur, aliīque aliam in partem perterritī ferēbantur. Quibus omnibus rēbus permōtī equitēs Trēverī, quōrum inter Gallōs virtūtis opīniō est singulāris, quī auxilī causā ā cīvitāte missī ad Caesarem vēnerant, cum multitūdine hostium castra complērī, legiōnēs

2. pedes, peditis, *m.* [pēs, foot], foot soldier; *pl.*, infantry, foot. 3.

5. cālō, -ōnis, *m.*, a soldier's servant, camp porter *or* follower. 3.

decumānus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**decimus,** tenth], of *or* belonging to the tenth; decuman; **decumāna porta,** the rear gate (*of the camp*). 1.

porta, -ae, *f.*, gate. ✱

6. victor, -ōris, *m.* [**vincō,** conquer], conqueror, victor; *as adj.*, victorious. ✱

7. respiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectum, *tr.* [**re-** + **speciō,** look], look back; look at, take notice of; consider, regard. 1.

8. praeceps, -cipitis, *adj.* [**caput,** head], headforemost, headlong; steep, precipitous. 2.

9. fremitus, -ūs, *m.*, a confused noise, uproar, din. 2.

11. Trēvir, -erī, *m.*, one of the Treveri; *pl.* **Trēverī** (Bfgh), the Treveri (trĕv'ē-rī). ✱

12. singulāris, -e, *adj.* [**singulī,** one each], one at a time, one by one; single, alone; singular, remarkable, extraordinary, matchless. 2.

picture of the panic elsewhere, a panic which seemed to foretell the complete destruction of the Roman army.

levis armātūrae: a descriptive genitive. The reference is to the slingers and archers of 19, 7.

2. ils: the cavalry.

fuerant: before their repulse.

quōs pulsōs dīxeram, lit. "whom I had said to have been routed" = "who, as I said, had been routed." *quōs* refers to both *equitēs* and *peditēs*. *dīxī* would be more natural and more usual than *dīxeram*.

3. adversīs, "face to face." Evidently they had made a circuit and were entering the camp by the east gate just as the Belgae were entering by the west.

4. occurrēbant: note how the imperfects in the first part of the chapter *describe* a number of events, all going on at about the same time.

5. ab decumānā portā: the camp was on the slope, so that the rear was higher than the front and gave a better view of the battle. But perhaps the fierce charge of the Belgae had something to do with their choice of position.

6. victōrēs, "as victors."

8. eōrum: the muleteers, not the rear guard of two legions.

9. alii . . . partem: for translation cf. note on 22, 3.

11. virtūtis opīniō, "reputation for courage"; an objective genitive.

13. cum: with *vīdissent*.

premī et paene circumventās tenērī, cālōnēs, equitēs, funditōrēs, Numidās dīversōs dissipātōsque in omnēs partēs fugere vīdissent, dēspērātīs nostrīs rēbus domum contendērunt; Rōmānōs pulsōs superātōsque, castrīs impedīmentīsque eōrum hostēs potītōs cīvitātī renūntiāvērunt.

25. Caesar ab decimae legiōnis cohortātiōne ad dextrum cornū profectus, ubi suōs urgērī signīsque in ūnum locum collātīs duodecimae legiōnis cōnfertōs mīlitēs sibi ipsōs ad pugnam esse impedīmentō vīdit, quārtae cohortis omnibus centuriōnibus occīsīs, signiferō interfectō, signō āmissō, reliquārum cohortium omnibus ferē centuriōnibus aut vulnerātīs aut

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14. premō, -premere, -pressī, -pressum, *tr.* press, press upon, press hard; oppress, burden, annoy, harass. ✱

15. dissipō, 1, *tr.*, spread on all sides, scatter, disperse. 1.

1. cohortātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**cohortor,** encourage], encouragement, cheering. 1.

2. urgeō, urgēre, ursī, ——, *tr.*, press, press hard. 2.

5. signifer, -erī, *m.* [**signum,** standard + **ferō,** bear], standard-bearer. 1.

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16. dēspērātīs, "despairing of."

17. castrīs: what deponent verbs govern the ablative?

Chap. **25.** Caesar finds the 7th and 12th legions in desperate straits, and reanimates them by his valor.

1. Caesar: subject of *prōcessit* (l. 15) and *iussit* (l. 16). This is an excellent Latin "period," with the subject first, the subordinate clauses in the middle, and the principal verbs toward the end. The sentence is not hard to understand in its Latin order, and is very effective; for the mass of subordinate clauses represents the impression made on Caesar when he saw all at once the many details of the fearful struggle. But it is hard to translate effectively, because such a sentence is intolerable in English. After the pupil thoroughly understands the sentence he should translate it very freely, breaking it up into a number of short sentences. Each of the following groups of words may be turned into a sentence, or two or more may be combined: *Caesar . . . profectus; ubi . . . urgērī; signīs . . . vīdit; quārtae . . . āmissō; reliquārum . . . occīsīs; in hīs . . . posset; reliquōs . . . vītāre; hostēs . . . īnstāre; et . . . posset; scūtō . . . prōcessit; centuriōnibus . . . possent.*

cohortātiōne: cf. **21,** 2.

2. ubi, "when"; with *vīdit,* l. 4, which is repeated in l. 12.

urgērī: this and most of the other infinitives before the end of l. 12 depend on *vīdit.* Other dependent ideas are expressed by the ablative absolute.

signīs collātīs: the position of the standards regulated the position of the cohorts. As the standards were now huddled together, the soldiers naturally crowded together.

3. sibi . . . impedīmentō, lit. "were themselves for a hindrance to themselves for fighting" = "hindered one another in fighting."

4. quārtae cohortis: this cohort had suffered especially, because it was stationed at the left end of the front line.

5. signō āmissō: regarded as a great disgrace.

occīsīs, in hīs prīmipīlō P. Sextiō Baculō, fortissimō virō, multīs gravibusque vulneribus cōnfectō, ut iam sē sustinēre nōn posset, reliquōs esse tardiōrēs et nōn nūllōs ab novissimīs dēsertō locō proeliō excēdere ac tēla vītāre, hostēs neque ā fronte ex īnferiōre locō subeuntēs intermittere et ab utrōque latere īnstāre, et rem esse in angustō vīdit neque ūllum esse subsidium quod submittī posset, scūtō ab novissimīs mīlitī dētractō, quod ipse eō sine scūtō vēnerat, in prīmam aciem prōcessit centuriōnibusque nōminātim appellātīs reliquōs cohortātus mīlitēs signa īnferre et manipulōs laxāre iussit, quō facilius gladiīs ūtī possent. Cuius adventū spē illātā mīlitibus ac redintegrātō animō, cum prō sē quisque in cōnspectū impe-

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7. prīmipīlus, -ī, *m.* [**prīmus,** first + **pilus,** a century], the centurion of the first century, chief centurion. 1.

Sextius, -tī, *m.*, Publius Sextius Baculus (pūb'lī-ŭs sĕks'tī-ŭs băk'ū-lŭs), *a centurion in Caesar's army.* 2.

vir, virī, *m.*, man; husband; a man of distinction *or* honor; cf. **homō,** a human being *as distinguished from the lower animals.* ✱

9. tardus, -a, -um, *adj.*, slow, sluggish. 1.

10. dēserō, -serere, -seruī, -sertum, *tr.* [**serō,** entwine, join], disjoin; abandon, desert, forsake; **dēsertus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, deserted, solitary. 3.

excēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *intr.* [**cēdō,** go], go out *or* away, withdraw, retire. ✱

16. manipulus, -ī, *m.* [**manus,** hand + **pleō,** fill], a handful (*esp. of hay, about a pole, anciently used as a standard*), a company (*of two centuries, the third of a cohort*), maniple. 1.

laxō, 1, *tr.*, stretch out, extend, open. 1.

18. imperātor, -ōris, *m.* [**imperō,** command], commander-in-chief, general. ✱

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7. prīmipīlō: see Int. 42.

8. multīs gravibusque, "many severe." When *multī* and another adjective modify the same noun, the two adjectives are usually connected by *et* or *que.*

sē sustinēre, "stand on his feet."

9. ab novissimīs, "in the rear."

10. dēsertō locō, "deserting their posts."

tēla vītāre, "were getting out of the range of missiles."

neque . . . et, "not . . . and."

12. rem . . . angustō, "and affairs were in a critical condition."

vīdit: simply repeats the *vīdit* of l. 4.

13. quod . . . posset: a clause of characteristic.

scūtō dētractō, "snatching a shield." Here begins Caesar's action.

mīlitī: dative of separation.

14. eō: the adverb.

16. signa . . . laxāre, "to advance and (by so doing) to open out the ranks."

quō: cf. note on **17,** 15.

17. spē . . . animō, "hope was inspired in the soldiers, and their courage renewed."

18. prō sē, lit. "in proportion to himself" = "to the best of his ability."

rātōris etiam in extrēmīs suīs rēbus operam nāvāre cuperet, paulum hostium impetus tardātus est.

26. Caesar cum septimam legiōnem, quae iūxtā cōnstiterat, item urgērī ab hoste vīdisset, tribūnōs mīlitum monuit ut paulātim sēsē legiōnēs coniungerent et conversa signa in hostēs īnferrent. Quō factō, cum alius aliī subsidium ferret, neque timērent nē āversī ab hoste circumvenīrentur, audācius resistere ac fortius pugnāre coepērunt. Interim mīlitēs legiōnum duārum quae in novissimō agmine praesidiō impedīmentīs fuerant, proeliō nūntiātō, cursū incitātō, in summō colle ab hostibus cōnspiciēbantur; et T. Labiēnus castrīs hostium potītus et ex locō superiōre quae rēs in nostrīs castrīs gererentur cōnspicātus decimam legiōnem subsidiō nostrīs mīsit. Quī cum ex equitum et cālōnum fugā quō in locō rēs esset quantōque in perīculō et castra et legiōnēs et imperātor versā-

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19. opera, -ae, *f.* [**opus,** work], work, exertion; service; pains, attention; **dare operam,** give attention, take pains. 1.

nāvō, 1, *tr.*, do zealously *or* well. 1.

20. paulum, *adv.* [**paulus,** little], a little, somewhat, slightly. ∗

tardō, 1, *tr.* [**tardus,** slow], make slow, delay; hinder, check. 1.

1. iūxtā, *adv.* [**iungō,** join], next, near. 1.

2. tribūnus, -ī, *m.* [**tribus,** tribe], tribune, *a magistrate elected by the people, voting in tribes, to defend the interests of the plebs;* **tribūnus mīlitum** *or* **mīlitāris,** a military tribune. ∗

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19. etiam . . . rēbus, "even in his own extreme danger."

Chap. **26.** The 7th and 12th legions fight more successfully, and three other legions come to their rescue.

1. iūxtā: i.e. near the **12th legion,** in whose ranks Caesar was fighting.

cōnstiterat, "had taken its position." Distinguish carefully between *cōnsistō* and *cōnstituō*.

2. tribūnōs: see Int. 41.

3. sēsē coniungerent: i.e. **to close** up the gap between them.

conversa signa inferrent, "to face about and attack." Of course only a part of the Romans were to face about. Probably the rear line faced about, and the cohorts at the ends of the line wheeled half around. Thus an oblong would be formed, facing the enemy on every side.

4. cum . . . ferret, "since they protected one another."

5. timērent: agreeing with *mīlitēs,* which is implied in *alius aliī.*

āversī, "in the rear."

7. quae . . . fuerant: cf. 19, 5.

8. proeliō . . . incitātō, "quickening their step on hearing of the battle."

colle: at the rear of the Roman camp.

9. Labiēnus: cf. note on 23, 1.

10. quae rēs gererentur: indirect question.

11. quī cum, "when they"; i.e. the soldiers of the 10th legion.

12. quō in locō, "in what condition."

rētur cognōvissent, nihil ad celeritātem sibi reliquī fēcērunt.

27. Hōrum adventū tanta rērum commūtātiō est facta ut nostrī, etiam quī vulneribus cōnfectī prōcubuissent, scūtīs innīxī proelium redintegrārent; cālōnēs perterritōs hostēs cōnspicātī etiam inermēs armātīs occurrerent; equitēs vērō, ut turpitūdinem fugae virtūte dēlērent, omnibus in locīs pugnandō sē legiōnāriīs mīlitibus praeferrent. At hostēs etiam in extrēmā spē salūtis tantam virtūtem praestitērunt ut, cum prīmī eōrum cecidissent, proximī iacentibus īnsisterent atque ex eōrum corporibus pugnārent; hīs dēiectīs et coacervātīs cadāveribus, quī superessent ut ex tumulō tēla in nostrōs conicerent et pīla inter-

2. prōcumbō, -cumbere, -cubuī, -cubitum, *intr.* [**cubō,** lie down], lean forwards, fall down, lie down; be beaten down; incline. 2.

3. innītor, -nītī, -nīxus sum, *intr.* [**nītor,** rest on], lean upon. 1.

4. inermis, -e, *adj.* [**in-**+**arma,** arms], without arms *or* weapons, unarmed. 3.

5. turpitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**turpis,** disgraceful], disgrace. 1.

dēleō, dēlēre, dēlēvī, dēlētum, *tr.*, rub out, efface, destroy, annihilate. 1.

6. legiōnārius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**legiō,** legion], relating to a legion, legionary. 4.

praeferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, *tr.* [**ferō,** bear, bring. App. 81], place before, esteem above, prefer to *with* **quam; praeferre sē alicuī,** surpass. 1.

8. iaceō, iacēre, iacuī, ——, *intr.*, lie; lie slain. 1.

īnsistō, -sistere, -stitī, ——, *tr. and intr.* [**sistō,** stand], stand upon; stand firm, take a stand; press on, pursue; *with* **ratiōnem,** adopt, use. 4.

9. coacervō, 1, [**acervō,** heap up; **acervus,** heap], heap *or* mass together, pile one upon another. 1.

cadāver, -eris, *n.* [**cadō,** fall], a fallen *or* dead body, corpse. 1.

10. tumulus, -ī, *m.* [**tumeō,** swell],

14. nihil . . . fēcērunt, lit. "made nothing of a remainder as regards speed" = "made all possible speed." This legion fell upon the rear of the Nervii.

Chap. **27.** The Nervii are slain, fighting desperately.

2. quī, "those who." The clause is determinative, not characteristic; App. 231: H.-B. 550. The subjunctive is due to attraction; App. 274: G.-L. 663, 1: A. 593: B. 324, 1: H.-B. 539: H. 652.

scūtīs: case? App. 143, *a*: G.-L. 401, n. 6: A. 431: B. 218, 3: H.-B. 438, 1: H. 476, 3.

4. inermēs . . . occurrerent, "(though) unarmed, attacked the armed (enemy)."

6. etiam . . . salūtis, "even at the end of their hope of safety"; i.e. even in their extreme danger.

8. proximī . . . īnsisterent, "the next stood upon them as they lay prostrate."

9. hīs: i.e. *proximi.*

quī superessent: cf. note on *quī*, l. 2.

10. ut ex tumulō, "as if from a mound."

conicerent: result. The force of *ut* (l. 7) still continues.

5. circumvenīrentur: construction? App. 228, *b*: G.-L. 550, 2: A. 564: B. 296, 2: H.-B. 502, 4: H. 567, 1.

14. sibi: case? App. 120: G.-L. 350, 2: A. 376: B. 188, 1: H.-B. 386: H. 425, 4.

cepta remitterent: ut nōn nēquīquam tantae virtūtis hominēs iūdicārī dēbēret ausōs esse trānsīre lātissimum flūmen, ascendere altissimās rīpās, subīre inīquissimum locum; quae facilia ex difficillimīs animī magnitūdō redēgerat.

28. Hōc proeliō factō et prope ad interneciōnem gente ac nōmine Nerviōrum redāctō, maiōrēs nātū, quōs ūnā cum puerīs mulieribusque in aestuāria ac palūdēs coniectōs dīxerāmus, hāc pugnā nūntiātā, cum victōribus nihil impedītum, victīs nihil tūtum arbitrārentur, omnium quī supererant cōnsēnsū lēgātōs ad Caesarem mīsērunt sēque eī dēdidērunt; et, in commemorandā cīvitātis calamitāte, ex sescentīs ad trēs senātōrēs, ex hominum mīlibus LX vix ad quīngentōs quī arma ferre possent sēsē redāctōs esse dīxērunt. Quōs Caesar, ut in miserōs ac supplicēs ūsus misericordiā vidērētur, dīligentissimē

swelling; mound, hill. 4.

intercipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *tr.* [**capiō**, take], take *or* catch between (*one point and another*); interrupt; intercept, cut off. 1.

11. nēquīquam, *adv.* [**nē**+**qui(d)**-**quam**, anything], in vain, to no purpose. 1.

1. gēns, gentis, *f.*, race; clan, tribe, people. 3.

3. aestuārium, -rī, *n.* [**aestus**, tide], low marsh-land, tidal inlet, estuary, marsh. 2.

5. cōnsēnsus, -ūs, *m.* [**cōnsentiō**, agree], united opinion, agreement, consent; coalition. 3.

8. senātor, -ōris, *m.* [**senex**, old], elder; senator. 1.

10. miser, -era, -erum, *adj.*, wretched, miserable, pitiable, unfortunate; poor, worthless. 2.

supplex, -icis, *m. and f.*, suppliant. 1.

11. ut . . . dēbēret, "so that it must be believed that not without prospects of success had men, etc."; i.e. they were so brave that they had a right to expect success.

13. altissimās: at the point where the Nervii crossed, the bank of the river is higher and steeper than elsewhere.

quae, "deeds which"; i.e. those summed up in the preceding infinitives.

14. ex, "instead of."

Chap. 28. The survivors submit to Caesar.

2. quōs coniectōs dīxerāmus, "who, as I have said, had been, etc."; cf. note on **24, 2.**

4. victōribus . . . tūtum, "that nothing was an obstacle to the victors and nothing safe for the conquered."

5. quī supererant: compare *quī superessent*, **27, 9.** This clause has precisely the same meaning, but does not depend on a subjunctive.

8. vix ad quīngentōs: this has been considered an exaggeration, because the Nervii revolted again three years later, and put 5,000 men in the field two years after that. But in so large a state there must have been thousands of boys too young to fight in the present battle, but old enough to fight a few years later.

quī possent: a clause of characteristic, and therefore subjunctive in the direct discourse.

9. ut . . . vidērētur, "that he might be seen to have shown mercy, etc."

cōnservāvit suīsque fīnibus atque oppidīs ūtī iussit, et fīnitimīs imperāvit ut ab iniūriā et maleficiō sē suōsque prohibērent.

29. Atuatucī, dē quibus suprā scrīpsimus, cum omnibus cōpiīs auxiliō Nerviīs venīrent, hāc pugnā nūntiātā ex itinere domum revertērunt; cūnctīs oppidīs castellīsque dēsertīs sua omnia in ūnum oppidum ēgregiē nātūrā mūnītum contulērunt. Quod cum ex omnibus in circuitū partibus altissimās rūpēs dēiectūsque habēret, ūnā ex parte lēniter acclīvis aditus in lātitūdinem nōn amplius ducentōrum pedum relinquēbātur; quem locum duplicī altissimō mūrō mūnierant; tum magnī ponderis saxa et praeacūtās trabēs in mūrō collocābant. Ipsī erant ex Cimbrīs Teutonīsque prōgnātī, quī, cum iter in prōvinciam nostram atque Ītaliam facerent, iīs impedīmentīs quae

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misericordia, -ae, *f.* [**misereō**, pity +**cor**, the heart], pity, mercy, compassion. 1.

1. scrībō, scribere, scrīpsī, scrīptum, *tr.*, write, record *or* make mention *in writing*. 1.

3. cūnctus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*for* **coniūnctus**, joined together], all together, all. 1.

4. ēgregiē, *adv.* [**ēgregius**, excellent], excellently, admirably, remarkably. 1.

5. rūpēs, -is, *f.*, rock, cliff. 1.

acclīvis, -e, *adj.* [**ad**+**clīvus**, a slope], sloping upward, rising, ascending. 2.

8. duplex, -plicis, *adj.* [**duo**, two+**plicō**, fold], twofold, double. 2.

9. pondus, -eris, *n.* [cf. **pendō**, weigh], weight. 1.

saxum, -ī, *n.*, rock, large stone. 2.

praeacūtus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **praeacuō**, sharpen at the end], sharp in front *or* at the end, sharpened, pointed. 3.

trabs, trabis, *f.*, beam, timber, pile. 3.

10. prōgnātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**nāscor**, be born], born; descended, sprung. 1.

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11. iussit, imperāvit: the sentence illustrates well the contrasting constructions with these verbs. *iubeō* regularly governs an accusative and infinitive; *imperō*, the dative with *ut* and the subjunctive.

Chap. **29-33.** Caesar subdues the Atuatuci.

Chap. **29.** The Atuatuci take refuge in a stronghold. Their origin.

1. suprā: in **16, 7.**

cum venīrent, "while coming."

omnibus cōpiīs: ablative of manner. Such ablatives are often called "military accompaniment," but it is not logical to say that the Atuatuci came in company with themselves.

4. oppidum: for its probable location see map facing p. 162.

5. quod cum, "although this town."

ex . . . partibus, "at all (other) points in its circumference," or simply "on all (other) sides."

7. ducentōrum pedum: descriptive genitive, modifying *aditus*. The comparative *minus* has no effect on the construction; cf. note on *mīlia*, **16, 2.**

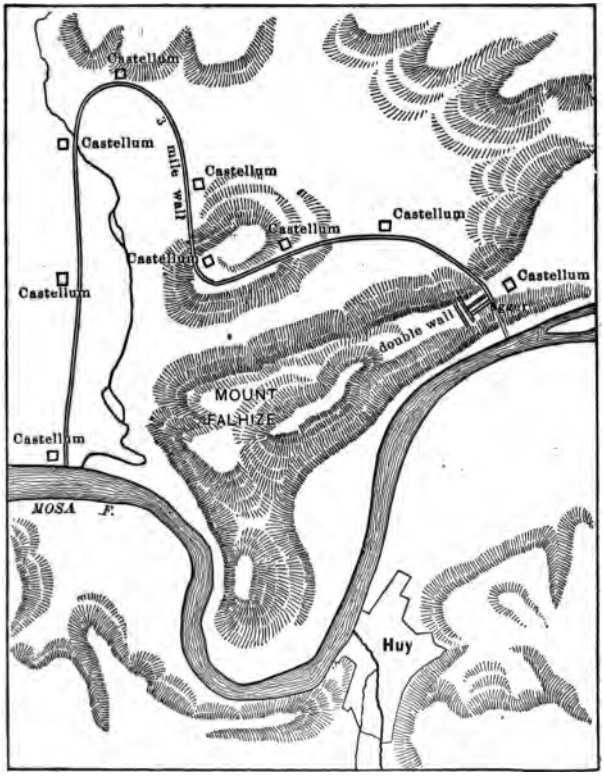
8. duplicī mūrō: see plan, p. 207.

tum: at the time of Caesar's approach.

10. Cimbrīs Teutonīsque: cf. **Int. 27.**

sēcum agere ac portāre nōn poterant citrā flūmen Rhēnum dēpositīs, custōdiam ex suīs ac praesidium sex mīlia hominum

13. custōdia, -ae, *f.* [**custōs**, guard], custody, guard (*state of being guarded*); *pl.*, guards, keepers. 2.



THE TOWN OF THE ATUATUCI

12. agere ac portāre, "to drive and to carry"; for *impedīmentīs* here means "possessions" rather than "baggage," and includes cattle.

citrā: the west side.

13. custōdiam . . . reliquerant, lit. "had left along (with their possessions) a guard of their (men) and a garrison, six thousand men (in all)."

ūnā relīquerant. Hī post eōrum obitum multōs annōs ā fīnitimīs exagitātī, cum aliās bellum īnferrent, aliās illātum dēfenderent, cōnsēnsū eōrum omnium pāce factā hunc sibi domiciliō locum dēlēgerant.

30. Ac prīmō adventū exercitūs nostrī crēbrās ex oppidō excursiōnēs faciēbant parvulīsque proeliīs cum nostrīs contendēbant; posteā vāllō pedum XII in circuitū XV mīlium crēbrīsque castellīs circummūnītī oppidō sēsē continēbant. Ubi vīneīs āctīs aggere exstrūctō turrim procul cōnstituī vīdērunt, prīmum irrīdēre ex mūrō atque increpitāre vōcibus, quod tanta

14. obitus, -ūs, *m.* [**obeō**, go to *death*], destruction. 1.

15. exagitō, 1, *tr.* [**agitō**, *freq. of* **agō**, drive], drive out *or* away; disturb, harass. 2.

aliās, *adv.* [**alius**, another], at another place, elsewhere; at another time; **aliās . . . aliās,** at one time . . . at another. 4.

17. domicilium, -lī, *n.* [**domus**, house], residence, dwelling, home, domicile. 3.

2. excursiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**excurrō**, run forth], a running out *or* forth, sally, sortie. 1.

parvulus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*dim. of* **parvus**, little], small, insignificant, slight; **parvula proelia,** skirmishes; **parvuli,** children. 1.

4. circummūniō, 4, *tr.* [**mūniō**, fortify], wall around; fortify, protect. 1.

5. exstruō, -struere, -strūxī, -strūctum, *tr.* [**struō**, build], build *or* pile up, rear, construct, build. 2.

procul, *adv.*, afar off, from afar, in the distance, at a distance. 2.

6. irrīdeō, -rīdēre, -rīsī, -rīsum, *intr.* [**in**+**rīdeō**, laugh], laugh, jeer. 1.

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14. eōrum: the main bodies of the Cimbri and Teutoni.

15. cum . . . dēfenderent: some *cum* clauses are best translated by participles; so here, "sometimes making war, sometimes defending themselves against war made on them," lit. "when they . . . warded off war made (on them)."

16. cōnsēnsū . . . factā, "peace was made by common consent, and." *eōrum* refers to both the Atuatuci and their neighbors.

hunc locum: the whole tract of country occupied by the Atuatuci at this time.

Chap. **30.** The Atuatuci scorn the Roman preparations for attack.

2. faciēbant, "kept making"; imperfect of repeated action.

3. pedum XII: in height.

XV milium: supply *pedum* as a partitive genitive; "(of) 15,000 feet in circumference"; i.e. three miles. The plan shows that the wall did not cross the river, which itself forms a sufficient obstacle.

4. oppidō: ablative of means, but to be translated as if an ablative of place.

5. vīneīs, aggere, turrim: see Int. 61; 62, d. The vineae afforded shelter to the soldiers who made the agger. In this case the agger was intended only as a roadway up which to push the tower.

6. irrīdēre: on this use of the infinitive see App. 281: G.-L. 647: A. 463: B. 335: H.-B. 595: H. 610.

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10. ex Cimbrīs: case? App. 135: G.-L. 395, n. 1: A. 403, *a*, n. 1: B. 215, 2: H.-B. 413, *b*: H. 469, 1.

14. annōs: case? App. 130: G.-L. 336: A. 423: B. 181, 1: H.-B. 387, II: H. 417

māchinātiō ā tantō spatiō īnstituerētur: Quibusnam manibus aut quibus vīribus praesertim hominēs tantulae statūrae (nam plērumque omnibus Gallīs prae magnitūdine corporum suōrum brevitās nostra contemptuī est) tantī oneris turrim in mūrō sēsē posse collocāre cōnfīderent?

31. Ubi vērō movērī et appropinquāre moenibus vīdērunt, novā atque inūsitātā speciē commōtī lēgātōs ad Caesarem dē pāce mīsērunt, quī ad hunc modum locūtī: Nōn sē exīstimāre

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7. māchinātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**māchinor,** contrive], a mechanical contrivance, machine, engine, derrick. 3.

quisnam, quidnam, *and* **quīnam, quaenam, quodnam,** *interrog. pron.* (App. 61 *and a*), who? which? what? who then? what pray? 1.

8. tantulus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*dim. of* **tantus,** so great], so small *or* little, so diminutive; trifling. 2.

statūra, -ae, *f.* [**status; stō,** stand], a standing upright; size or height of the body, stature. 1.

9. plērumque, *adv.* [**plērusque,** the greater part], for the most part, mostly, generally; again and again, very often. *

prae, *prep. with abl.*, before, in front of; on account of; in comparison with; *in composition*, before, at the head of, in front, very. 1.

10. contemptus, -ūs, *m.* [**contemnō,** despise], contempt; an object of contempt. 1.

onus, -eris, *n.*, load, burden; weight, size. 4.

2. inūsitātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**in-** + **ūsitātus,** usual], unusual, uncommon, strange, startling. 3.

speciēs, -ēī, *f.* [**speciō,** see], seeing, sight; look, appearance, show, pretense. 4.

3. modus, -ī, *m.*, measure, quantity, size; manner, method, style; **eius modī,** of such a kind, such; *abl.*, **modō,** *with gen.*, in the character of, like. *

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7. a tantō spatiō, "so far away"; lit. "away by so great a distance," *ā* being used as an adverb. Cf. 7, 8.

īnstituerētur: mode? App. 244: G.-L. 541: A. 540, 2; 592, 3: B. 286, 1: H.-B. 535, 2, *a*: H. 588, II.

quibusnam manibus . . . cōnfīderent, "(asking) by what hands, pray, did they hope?"; indirect discourse for *cōnfīditis*, "do you hope?" For mode see App. 268, I: G.-L. 651: A. 586: B. 315, 1: H.-B. 537: H. 642.

8. hominēs: in apposition with the subject of *cōnfīderent;* "especially (as they were) men, etc."

10. contemptuī est, "is an object of contempt."

in mūrō collocāre: the Gauls ignorantly supposed that the Romans would try to set the tower on the wall, for the only towers they knew of were built on walls.

Chap. **31.** The Atuatuci propose a conditional surrender.

1. movērī, "that it [the tower] moved."

3. locūtī: the rest of the chapter is in indirect discourse. *nōn sē . . . possent* depends on *locūtī;* everything else, on *dīxērunt* (l. 6), "speaking as follows . . . said." But it makes smoother English to translate *locūtī* as *locūtī sunt* and omit *dīxērunt*, "spoke as follows."

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7. spatiō: case? App. 148: G.-L. 403: A. 414: B. 223: H.-B. 424: H. 479, 3.

THIRD REFERENCE:
Ablative of degree of difference

Rōmānōs sine ope dīvīnā bellum gerere, quī tantae altitūdinis māchinātiōnēs tantā celeritāte prōmovēre possent; sē suaque omnia eōrum potestātī permittere dīxērunt. Ūnum petere ac dēprecārī: sī forte prō suā clēmentiā ac mānsuētūdine, quam ipsī ab aliīs audīrent, statuisset Atuatucōs esse cōnservandōs, nē sē armīs dēspoliāret. Sibi omnēs ferē fīnitimōs esse inimīcōs ac suae virtūtī invidēre; ā quibus sē dēfendere trāditīs armīs nōn possent. Sibi praestāre, sī in eum cāsum dēdūcerentur, quamvīs fortūnam ā populō Rōmānō patī, quam ab hīs per cruciātum interficī inter quōs dominārī cōnsuēssent.

32. Ad haec Caesar respondit: Sē magis cōnsuētūdine suā quam meritō eōrum cīvitātem cōnservātūrum, sī priusquam

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4. dīvīnus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**dīvus,** divine], of the gods, divine, sacred. 1.

5. prōmoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, *tr.* [**moveō,** move], move forward, advance, push forward. 2.

7. dēprecor, 1, *tr. and intr.* [**precor,** pray], pray for deliverance from; beg off; implore, plead for. 2.

9. dēspoliō, 1, *tr.* [**spoliō,** strip], deprive. 1.

10. invideō, -vidēre, -vīdī, -vīsum, *intr.* [**videō,** see], look askance at; envy. 1.

12. quīvīs, quaevīs, quidvīs, *and* **quīvīs, quaevīs, quodvīs,** *indef. pron.* (App. 62), [**quī,** who + **vīs,** you wish], whom *or* what you wish; any one, anything, any whatever, any. 3.

13. cruciātus, -ūs, *m.* [**cruciō,** torture; **crux,** cross], torture, torment. ✱

dominor, 1, *intr.* [**dominus,** master], be master, rule. 1.

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4. quī possent, "since they could," may have been subjunctive in the direct form; App. 245: G.-L. 633: A. 535, *e*: B. 283, 3: H.-B. 523: H. 592.

6. ūnum, "one favor"; i.e. *nē . . . dēspoliāret.*

7. sī statuisset, "if he should decide." The direct form used the future perfect indicative; lit. "if you shall have decided."

prō, "in accordance with."

quam audīrent, "of which they kept hearing."

9. nē dēspoliāret: the original form was probably *nōlī dēspoliāre;* App. 219; 267: G.-L. 271, 2; 652: A. 450; 588: B. 276, *c*; 316: H.-B. 501, 3, *a*, 2; 534, 2: H. 561, 1; 642.

sibi: with the adjective *inimīcōs.*

10. virtūtī: what verbs, transitive in English, govern the dative?

trāditīs armīs, "if they should, etc."

11. sibi praestāre, lit. "it was better for them" = "they preferred."

cāsum, "extremity."

Chap. **32.** The Atuatuci surrender unconditionally, but treacherously retain a part of their arms.

1. cōnsuētūdine: ablative of accordance.

2. meritō: ablative of cause.

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8. esse cōnservandōs: construction? App. 285, II, *a*: G.-L. 251, 1: A. 500, 2: B. 337, 7, *b*, 1: H.-B. 162; 600, 3: H. 237.

9. sibi: case? App. 120: G.-L. 350, 2: A. 376: B. 188, 1: H.-B. 366: H. 425, 4.

THIRD REFERENCES:

Passive periphrastic conjugation

Dative of reference

mūrum ariēs attigisset sē dēdidissent; sed dēditiōnis nūllam esse condiciōnem nisi armīs trāditīs. Sē id quod in Nerviīs fēcisset factūrum, fīnitimīsque imperātūrum nē quam dēditi- 5
ciīs populī Rōmānī iniūriam īnferrent. Rē renūntiātā ad suōs, quae imperārentur facere dīxērunt. Armōrum magnā multitūdine dē mūrō in fossam quae erat ante oppidum iactā, sīc ut prope summam mūrī aggerisque altitūdinem acervī armōrum adaequārent, et tamen circiter parte tertiā, ut posteā perspec- 10
tum est, cēlātā atque in oppidō retentā, portīs patefactīs eō diē pāce sunt ūsī.

33. Sub vesperum Caesar portās claudī mīlitēsque ex oppidō exīre iussit, nē quam noctū oppidānī ā mīlitibus iniūriam acciperent. Illī ante initō, ut intellēctum est, cōnsiliō, quod dēditiōne factā nostrōs praesidia dēductūrōs aut dēnique indīligentius servātūrōs crēdiderant, partim cum iīs quae reti- 5

3. ariēs, arietis, *m.*, a ram; battering-ram, *a long beam for demolishing walls; one end of it was capped with iron in the form of a ram's head;* brace, buttress. 2.

9. acervus, -ī, *m.*, a heap, mass. 1.

10. adaequō, 1, *tr.* [aequō, make equal], make level with *or* equal to, equal; keep up with. 3.

11. cēlō, 1, *tr.*, keep covered *or* hidden, secrete, conceal; *in pass.*, escape observation, be unnoticed. 2.

patefaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum, *tr.* [pateō, be open+faciō, make], make *or* throw open, open. 2.

5. indīligenter, *adv.* [indīligēns, careless], carelessly. 1.

servō, 1, *tr.*, save, preserve; maintain,

3. ariēs: see Int. 62, c. Apparently in this case the battering-ram was hung in the lowest story of the tower.

attigisset, dēdidissent represent future perfect indicatives of the direct form.

4. nisi armīs trāditīs: cf. 20, 11, note.

in, "in the case of."

5. factūrum . . . que imperātūrum, "he would do . . . and would command" means "he would do . . . ; namely, he would command."

6. rē, "answer."

7. facere: we might expect a future infinitive; but the envoys return and say that the people are already executing his commands.

8. ante: i.e. on the side where the Romans were.

9. aggeris: the Roman agger, which had reached the trench.

11. portīs patefactīs, "they opened the gates and."

12. pāce sunt ūsī, "remained quiet."

Chap. **33.** The Atuatuci make a night attack and are repulsed. They are sold as slaves.

2. nē quam: cf. references on 32, 5. This care for the safety of the townspeople shows Caesar's intention of acting humanely.

4. praesidia, "the outposts" in the *castella* (30, 4) which guarded the Roman wall.

5. cum: with both *iīs armīs* and *scūtīs*.

5. quam: use? App. 174: G.-L. 107, R.: A. 310, *a*: B. 91, 5: H.-B. 276, 1: H. 186.

nuerant et cēlāverant armīs, partim scūtīs ex cortice factīs aut vīminibus intextīs, quae subitō, ut temporis exiguitās postulābat, pellibus indūxerant, tertiā vigiliā, quā minimē arduus ad nostrās mūnītiōnēs ascēnsus vidēbātur, omnibus cōpiīs repente ex oppidō ēruptiōnem fēcērunt. Celeriter, ut ante Caesar imperāverat, ignibus significātiōne factā, ex proximīs castellīs eō concursum est, pugnātumque ab hostibus ita ācriter est ut ā virīs fortibus in extrēmā spē salūtis, inīquō locō, contrā eōs quī ex vāllō turribusque tēla iacerent, pugnārī dēbuit, cum in ūnā virtūte omnis spēs salūtis cōnsisteret. Occīsīs ad hominum mīlibus quattuor relīquī in oppidum rēiectī sunt. Postrīdiē eius diēī refrāctīs portīs, cum iam dēfenderet nēmō, atque intrōmissīs mīlitibus nostrīs, sectiōnem eius oppidī ūni-

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keep; guard, watch; reserve. 2.

crēdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.*, believe, suppose; entrust. 2.

6. cortex, -icis, *m.*, *f.*, bark. 1.

7. vīmen, -inis, *n.*, a pliant twig, switch, osier. 1.

intexō, -texere, -texuī, -textum, *tr.* [**texō**, weave], weave in *or* together. 1.

8. pellis, -is, *f.*, a hide, a skin (*either on or off the body of an animal*); tent, *made of hides*. 4.

arduus, -a, -um, *adj.*, high, steep; difficult. 1.

9. repente, *adv.* [**repēns**, sudden], suddenly, unexpectedly. 2.

10. ēruptiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**ērumpō**, break forth], a breaking out, bursting forth, sortie, sally. ✱

11. significātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**significō**, make signs], making of signs, signal; indication, intimation. 1.

17. refringō, -fringere, -frēgī, -frāctum, *tr.* [**re**+**frangō**, break], break in *or* open; break, diminish. 1.

18. intrōmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**intrō**, within + **mittō**, send], send *or* let in. 1.

sectiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**secō**, cut], cutting; dividing *of captured goods;* booty. 1.

ūniversus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**ūnus**, one+

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6. ex . . . intextīs, "made of bark or of osiers woven together."

8. quā: the adverb.

minimē arduus: evidently the Roman wall was on rising ground. The desire to keep the wall on high ground accounts for its irregular course as shown on the plan.

10. imperāverat: therefore Caesar had foreseen the possibility of treachery.

11. ignibus, "by signal fires."

12. concursum est, pugnātum est: translate personally.

14. ut pugnārī dēbuit, lit. "as it ought to have been fought" = "as brave men ought to have fought."

eōs quī iacerent, "men who threw"; a clause of characteristic.

15. in ūnā virtūte cōnsisteret, "depended on valor alone."

ad, "about," used adverbially.

18. sectiōnem: including the inhabitants as well as their possessions. The action was perfectly justifiable, according to ancient ideas, as a punishment for their treachery. Such methods were probably the only means by which he could have secured the respect of the Gauls.

versam Caesar vēndidit. Ab iīs quī ēmerant capitum numerus ad eum relātus est mīlium quīnquāgintā trium.

34. Eōdem tempore ā P. Crassō, quem cum legiōne ūnā mīserat ad Venetōs, Venellōs, Osismōs, Coriosolitēs, Esuviōs, Aulercōs, Redonēs, quae sunt maritimae cīvitātēs Ōceanumque attingunt, certior factus est omnēs eās cīvitātēs in diciōnem potestātemque populī Rōmānī esse redāctās.

35. Hīs rēbus gestīs, omnī Galliā pācātā, tanta huius bellī ad barbarōs opīniō perlāta est utī ab iīs nātiōnibus quae trāns

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vertō, turn], turned into one; all together, whole, universal, all *as a mass*. ✱

19. vēndō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [**vēnum**, sale + **dō**, give], put to sale, sell, sell at auction. 3.

1. Crassus, -ī, *m.*, Publius Licinius Crassus, *one of Caesar's lieutenants*. ✱

2. Venetī, -ōrum, *m.* (Cb), the Veneti (vē'nē-tī). ✱

Venellī, -ōrum, *m.* (Bc), the Venelli (vē-nĕl'ī). ✱

Osismī, -ōrum, *m.* (Bb), the Osismi (ō-sĭs'mī), *a Gallic people in modern Brittany*. 2.

Coriosolitēs, -um, *m.* (Bb), the Coriosolites (kō''rī-ō-sŏl'ĭ-tēz). 3.

Esuviī, -ōrum, *m.* (Bcd), the Esuvii (ē-sū'vī-ī). 2.

3. Aulercī, -ōrum, *m.*, the Aulerci (aw-lĕr'sī), *a Gallic people divided into four branches*. (1) Aulerci Eburovices (ĕb''ū-rō-vī'sēz), (Bd); (2) Aulerci Cenomani (sē-nŏm'ą-nī), (Bd); (3) Aulerci Brannovices (brăn''ō-vī'sēz), *location unknown;* (4) Aulerci Diablintes (dī''ą-blĭn'tēz), (Bc). 3.

Redonēs, -um, *m.* (BCc), the Redones (rĕd'ō-nēz). 1.

maritimus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**mare**, sea], of the sea, sea; maritime, naval, on the sea; **ōra**, the sea shore. ✱

4. diciō, -ōnis, *f.*, dominion, authority, rule, sway. 3.

2. barbarus, -a, -um, *adj.*, foreign (*to Greeks and Romans*), uncivilized, barbarous; *pl. as noun*, savages, barbarians. ✱

nātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**nāscor**, be born], race, tribe, people, nation. ✱

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19. iīs quī ēmerant: slave dealers who were with Caesar constantly and who supplied the slave market at Rome.

numerus . . . trium, lit. "the number was reported (to be) of 53,000" = "was reported as 53,000."

Chap. **34.** The northwestern states submit to Crassus.

1. legiōne ūnā: this was the 7th, one of the two which had suffered most severely in the battle with the Nervii. Caesar must have sent Crassus immediately after that battle.

3. quae: agrees in gender with the predicate noun, *cīvitātēs*.

5. esse redāctās: they gave hostages without fighting. One legion could not have conquered these states, for we learn in the next book that it took Caesar himself and most of his army to do it.

Chap. **35.** German envoys offer submission. Arrangements for the winter. A thanksgiving in Caesar's honor.

1. omnī Galliā: the map facing p. 162 shows that Caesar now controlled everything but Aquitania and two Belgic states.

2. opiniō, "impression."

quae incolerent: for mode see note on *quī*, 27, 2.

Rhēnum incolerent lēgātī ad Caesarem mitterentur quī sē obsidēs datūrās, imperāta factūrās pollicērentur. Quās lēgātiōnēs Caesar, quod in Ītaliam Īllyricumque properābat, initā proximā aestāte ad sē revertī iussit. Ipse in Carnutēs, Andēs, Turonōs, quaeque cīvitātēs propinquae iīs locīs erant ubi bellum gesserat legiōnibus in hīberna dēductīs in Ītaliam profectus est. Ob eāsque rēs ex litterīs Caesaris diērum quīndecim supplicātiō dēcrēta est, quod ante id tempus accidit nūllī.

5. **Īllyricum, -ī,** *n.*, Illyricum (ĭ-lĭr'ĭ-kŭm), Illyria, *lying northeast of the Adriatic, forming a part of Caesar's province.* 2.

6. **Carnutēs, -um,** *m.* (BCde), the Carnutes (kär'nū-tēz).

Andēs, -ium, *or* **Andī, -ōrum,** *m.* (Cc), the Andes (ăn'dēz) *or* Andi (ăn'dī). 2.

7. **Turonī, -ōrum,** *m.* (Cd), the Turoni (tū'rō-nī). 1.

10. **supplicātiō, -ōnis,** *f.* [**supplex,** suppliant], public prayer *to the gods in thanksgiving for successes, hence* thanksgiving. 2.

dēcernō, -cernere, -crēvī, -crētum, *tr.* [**cernō,** separate; decide], decide; vote, decree. 3.

3. **quī pollicērentur:** a purpose clause.

4. **datūrās:** feminine, because *sē* refers to *nātiōnibus.*

5. **initā proximā aestāte,** "at the beginning of the next summer." At that time they had so far changed their minds that only the Ubii sent hostages.

6. **in Carnutēs:** with *dēductīs.*

7. **quaeque cīvitātēs**=*et eās cīvitātēs quae.*

8. **in Ītaliam:** i.e. Cisalpine Gaul. He could not legally go outside of his province, which included Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum.

9. **ex,** "in consequence of."

10. **supplicātiō:** a public thanksgiving, voted by the senate in honor of a victory. The number of days was supposed to be in proportion to the importance of the victory. Before this time no more than twelve days had ever been voted.

quod, "(an honor) which." The antecedent is the preceding clause.

BOOK III. OPERATIONS IN THE ALPS, IN THE NORTHWEST, AND IN AQUITANIA

Since Rome was to possess Gaul, she needed to control the shortest route across the Alps—that which leads over the Great St. Bernard pass. Caesar accordingly sent Galba with one legion, in the autumn of 57, to subdue the mountain tribes which controlled that route. Having apparently accomplished this, Galba went into winter quarters in a little town at the foot of the northern slope of the mountains. Here he was attacked by an overwhelming force of mountaineers, whom, however, he succeeded in driving off after a sharp engagement. He then retreated to a less exposed position. The tribes were not thoroughly conquered, but as we hear of no further operations against them it is evident that they stopped molesting travellers.

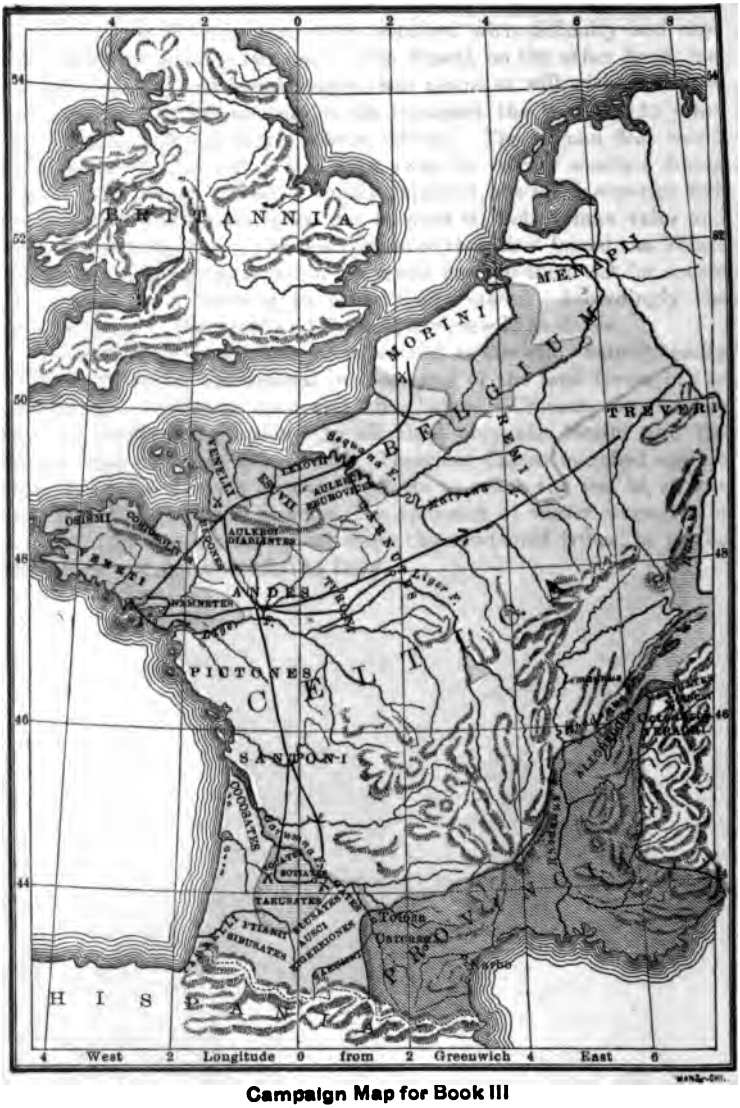
In 57 the northwestern states had submitted to Crassus and had sent him hostages; but when he established winter quarters among them and began sending out officers to levy tribute of supplies, they grew weary of the yoke. Ignorant of the Roman resources and power, three states took the fatal step of arresting the officers sent to them. This virtual declaration of war was followed by the formation of a powerful league of the coast tribes between the Loire and the Seine. The Britanni, the Morini, and the Menapii sent men and ships to their aid.

As early as possible in 56 Caesar hastened to Gaul and gave orders for an extensive campaign. In order to prevent any effective co-öperation on the part of his enemies, he divided his forces. Titus Labienus, with part of the cavalry, was sent toward the Rhine to check a possible uprising among the Belgae and to prevent the Germans from crossing. Quintus Titurius Sabinus went to the country of the Venelli to cut off communications between the eastern and the western portions of the confederacy. Publius Crassus marched into Aquitania to prevent help reaching the insurgents from that quarter. Caesar himself, with the assistance of a strong fleet under Decimus Brutus, undertook the conquest of the Veneti, the most powerful sea-board state and the forefront of the confederacy.

The Veneti skilfully utilized the advantages of their position. Their country was wild and barren and their strongholds were built on the ends of promontories which the tides cut off from the main land. Hence

supplies for the Roman army were obtained with difficulty and siege operations were greatly hindered. The Veneti, on the other hand, had control of the sea and could supply their towns at will with provisions and defenders, or if necessary could transport the garrisons to other places, leaving the foe only a barren victory. The Roman fleet would have prevented this, but it was kept away by stormy weather during most of the summer. When it finally appeared, the much superior fleet of the Veneti confidently sailed out to meet it; but Roman valor and ingenuity won the day. The destruction of their fleet forced the Veneti to submit. Their prominence in the revolt marked them out for severe punishment, as a warning to other Gallic states. Accordingly the senate was put to the sword and the people were sold as slaves.

The legates of Caesar were as successful as himself. Sabinus easily defeated Viridovix, the general in command of the land forces of the confederacy. Labienus overawed the Belgae. Crassus, after much fighting, subdued Aquitania. In all Gaul only the Morini and the Menapii had made no submission. Therefore Caesar marched against them; but after making strenuous efforts to reach the foe, in almost impenetrable forests and swamps, the approach of winter warned him to desist. Quartering his legions upon the conquered tribes, as in the previous winter, he proceeded to Italy.



Campaign Map for Book III

EXPLANATION OF CAMPAIGN MAP

For the meaning of the colors, see the explanation of the campaign map for **I, 1-29**, facing page 42.

The same territory is colored red as in the campaign map for Book **II**, facing page 162. In addition, a narrow strip leading into the Alps, most of the northwestern states, and three states of Aquitania are colored red. In all these cases it is difficult to decide on the coloring.

It seems probable that Galba did not completely subdue the Nantuates, the Veragri, and the Seduni, but that he did secure the route through the Alps.

It seems probable that all the revolting states in the northwest had sent so large a proportion of their ships and men to help the Veneti, that the defeat of the Venetan fleet amounted to a defeat of all the states. Hence they are colored red. The Redones are not mentioned among the revolting states.

It is possible that all of Aquitania should be colored red; but it seems improbable that other states than the Sotiates, the Tarusates, and the Vocates were so largely represented in the armies defeated by Crassus as to make further resistance impossible. They are colored blue on the theory that they submitted only because they were discouraged by the fate of the states which did fight.

Caesar's army had probably been quartered along the Liger (Loire). Therefore the routes on this map begin at the point of the probable winter quarters farthest east, where Orleans now stands. Marching westward, he picked up another part of his army, and then probably collected the whole of it at the point on the map from which four lines diverge, which is now the site of Angers. From that point he sent out Labienus, Crassus, and Sabinus, and himself marched against the Veneti. From the Veneti Caesar marched against the Morini and the Menapii, and was probably joined on the route by Sabinus and Crassus.

LIBER TERTIUS.

1. Cum in Italiam proficīscerētur Caesar, Servium Galbam cum legiōne duodecimā et parte equitātūs in Nantuātēs, Veragrōs, Sedūnōsque mīsit, quī ā fīnibus Allobrogum et lacū Lemannō et flūmine Rhodanō ad summās Alpēs pertinent. 5 Causa mittendī fuit quod iter per Alpēs, quō magnō cum

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1. **Servius, -vī,** *m.*, Servius (sĕr'vĭ-ŭs), *a Roman prænomen.* 1.

Galba, -ae, *m.*, Servius Sulpicius Galba (sĕr'vĭ-ŭs sŭl-pish'ŭs găl'bą), *one of Caesar's legates, and said to have been one of his assassins.* ✱

2. **Nantuātēs, -um,** *m.* (CDg), the Nantuates (năn''tū-ā'tēz). 4.

Veragrī, -ōrum, *m.* (CDg), the Veragri (vĕr'ą-grī). 3.

3. **Sedūnī, -ōrum,** *m.* (Cgh), the Seduni (sē-dū'nī). 3.

Chap. 1-6. Galba is sent to secure a pass over the Alps. Although he defeats the mountaineers in battle, he dares not winter in the mountains.

Chap. 1. Galba is sent to secure a pass over the Alps. He occupies Octodurus.

1. cum . . . proficīscerētur: as stated in II, 35. Therefore the narrative given in the first six chapters of Book III belongs chronologically with Book II.

2. legiōne duodecimā: this was one of the two legions which had suffered most severely in the battle with the Nervii; cf. II. 25.

Nantuātēs, etc.: see the map facing p. 217.

3. mīsit: the pupil should notice carefully Caesar's use of the indicative tenses. The distinction between the imperfect and the perfect is difficult for English speaking people to grasp, but Caesar was as careful in their use as in the choice of modes and cases. Study App. 197, 198. Notice that in this chapter the perfect is used in every principal clause. Notice, too, that all but one of these perfects tell something that Caesar or Galba did; i.e. they all narrate events in the story.

4. pertinent: several of the subordinate verbs in this chapter are in the present tense, because they state facts which are still true at the time when Caesar is writing.

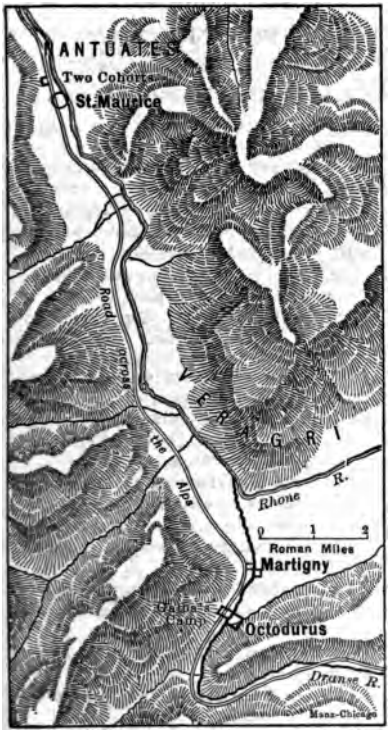
5. fuit: this might have been imperfect, for it is not an event in the story. Very few such perfects will be found in Caesar.

quod volēbat, "that he wished"; a substantive *quod* clause, in apposition with *causa.* The imperfect does not narrate an event in the story, but *describes* something (Caesar's feelings) as *going on* at the time of a main act (Caesar's decision to send Galba). This is the most common use of the imperfect, and is called the *descriptive imperfect.*

iter per Alpēs: the route leading over the famous Great St. Bernard pass. For the other route used by Caesar see map facing p. 42.

quō: case? App. 144: G.-L. 389: A. 429, *a*: B. 218, 9: H.-B. 426: H. 476.

perīculō magnīsque cum portōriīs mercātōrēs īre cōnsuērant, patefierī volēbat. Huic permīsit, sī opus esse arbitrārētur, utī in hīs locīs legiōnem hiemandī causā collocāret. Galba, secundīs aliquot proeliīs factīs castellīsque complūribus eōrum expugnātīs, missīs ad eum undique lēgātīs obsidibusque datīs et pāce factā, cōnstituit cohortēs duās in Nantuātibus collocāre et ipse cum reliquīs eius legiōnis cohortibus in vīcō Veragrōrum, quī appellātur Octodūrus, hiemāre; quī vīcus positus in valle, nōn magnā adiectā plānitiē, altissimīs montibus undique continētur. Cum hīc in duās partēs flūmine dīviderētur, alteram partem eius vīcī Gallīs concessit, alteram vacuam ab hīs relictam cohortibus ad hiemandum attribuit. Eum locum vāllō fossāque mūnīvit.



GALBA'S CAMP

9. **aliquot,** *indecl. num. adj.* [**quot,** how many], some, a few, several. 3.

13. **Octodūrus, -ī,** *m.* (Cg), Octodurus (ŏk″tō-dū′rŭs). 1.

14. **vallēs, -is,** *f.*, vale, valley. 2.

adiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō,** throw. App. 7], throw to, throw up, hurl; add. 1.

19. **attribuō, -tribuere, -tribuī, -tribūtum,** *tr.* [**ad** + **tribuō,** assign], assign, allot. 2.

6. **perīculō:** from the natives.

portōriīs, "tolls," levied by the natives on all merchandise carried through their country.

cōnsuērant: meaning of tense? App. 194, *a*: G.-L. 241, R.: A. 476: B. 262, A.: H.-B. 487: H. 538, 4.

7. **arbitrārētur:** implied indirect discourse. Caesar said *arbitrāberis.*

11. **cohortēs duās:** for the location of these cohorts, see map.

14. **nōn . . . plānitiē,** "with a little level ground adjacent."

17. **vacuam relictam,** "left vacant."

19. **eum locum:** the western half of the village.

2. Cum diēs hībernōrum complūrēs trānsīssent frūmentumque eō comportārī iussisset, subitō per explōrātōrēs certior factus est ex eā parte vīcī quam Gallīs concesserat omnēs noctū discessisse montēsque quī impendērent ā maximā multitūdine Sedūnōrum et Veragrōrum tenērī. Id aliquot dē causīs acciderat, ut subitō Gallī bellī renovandī legiōnisque opprimendae cōnsilium caperent: prīmum, quod legiōnem, neque eam plēnissimam, dētractīs cohortibus duābus et complūribus singillātim, quī commeātūs petendī causā missī erant, propter paucitātem dēspiciēbant; tum etiam, quod propter inīquitātem locī, cum ipsī ex montibus in vallem dēcurrerent et tēla conicerent, nē prīmum quidem impetum suum posse sustinērī exīstimābant. Accēdēbat quod suōs ab sē līberōs abstractōs obsidum nōmine dolēbant et Rōmānōs nōn sōlum itinerum causā, sed etiam perpetuae possessiōnis culmina Alpium occu-

6. renovō, 1, *tr.* [**re-**+**novus**, new], renew. 2.

opprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pressum, *tr.* [**ob**+**premō**, press], press down, oppress; overwhelm, overpower, destroy; fall upon, surprise. 4.

8. plēnus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**pleō**, fill], full, whole, complete. 3.

9. singillātim, *adv.* [**singulī**, one each], singly, one by one; individually. 1.

10. paucitās, -tātis, *f.* [**paucus**, few], fewness, small number. ✱

13. abstrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum, *tr.* [**trahō**, draw], to drag away, carry away by force. 1.

15. perpetuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, continuous, uninterrupted; permanent,

Chap. 2. The mountaineers revolt and occupy the neighboring heights.

2. eō: i.e. into the winter quarters.

3. quam . . . concesserat: this is not a part of the quotation, but is an explanation added by the writer; therefore it is not subjunctive.

4. montēs: the foot-hills, bordering on the valley.

5. aliquot dē causīs: these reasons are (1) *quod dēspiciēbant*, l. 7; (2) *quod exīstimābant*, l. 10; (3) *accēdēbat quod dolēbant*, l. 13; (4) (*accēdēbat quod*) *habēbant*. Note that the imperfect is used in these clauses because they all describe the condition of things existing at the time the Gauls revolted.

6. ut caperent: a substantive clause of fact (result), in apposition with *id*.

7. neque eam plēnissimam, "and that not at its full strength"; explained by the ablatives absolute which follow.

8. complūribus singillātim, "many men individually."

11. cum dēcurrerent et conicerent, "when they should, etc.," is a part of the indirect discourse. They thought "when we shall run down . . . they cannot withstand, etc."

13. accēdēbat quod, lit. "there was added that" = "a further reason was that" or "besides."

līberōs abstractōs (*esse*), "that their children, etc."

14. obsidum nōmine, lit. "under the name of hostages" = "as hostages."

15. perpetuae possessiōnis: sc. *causā*.

pāre cōnārī et ea loca fīnitimae prōvinciae adiungere sibi persuāsum habēbant.

3. Hīs nūntiīs acceptīs Galba, cum neque opus hībernōrum mūnītiōnēsque plēnē essent perfectae neque dē frūmentō reliquōque commeātū satis esset prōvīsum, quod dēditiōne factā obsidibusque acceptīs nihil dē bellō timendum exīstimāverat, cōnsiliō celeriter convocātō sententiās exquīrere coepit. Quō in cōnsiliō, cum tantum repentīnī perīculī praeter opīniōnem accidisset ac iam omnia ferē superiōra loca multitūdine armātōrum complēta cōnspicerentur neque subsidiō venīrī neque commeātūs supportārī interclūsīs itineribus possent, prope iam dēspērātā salūte nōn nūllae eius modī sententiae dīcēbantur, ut impedīmentīs relictīs ēruptiōne factā īsdem itineribus quibus eō pervēnissent ad salūtem contenderent. Maiōrī tamen partī

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lasting, continual; whole, entire; *n. as noun in phrase* **in perpetuum**, forever. 3.

culmen, -inis, *n.*, top, ridge. 1.

16. adiungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum, *tr.* [**iungō**, join], join to, attach, unite; add. 1.

2. plēnē, *adv.* [**plēnus**, full], fully. 1.

5. exquīrō, -quīrere, -quīsīvī, -quīsītum, *tr.* [**quaerō**, search], seek *or* search out, inquire, investigate. 2.

9. supportō, 1, *tr.* [**sub** + **portō**, carry], carry *or* bring up from beneath; bring, convey; supply, furnish. 4.

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16. fīnitimae: the province bounded them on the west. See map.

sibi persuāsum habēbant: the clause *Rōmānōs . . . adiungere* is the object of *habēbant*, and *persuāsum* is a predicate adjective in the neuter, agreeing with the clause; lit. "they had . . . persuaded to themselves" = "they were persuaded that."

Chap. 3. The Romans resolve to defend their camp.

1. opus hībernōrum: especially the making of huts. Although they were occupying part of a village, it cannot have been large enough to house all the soldiers.

2. essent perfectae agrees with the nearer subject, *mūnītiōnēs*.

3. esset prōvīsum: translate personally.

4. nihil timendum (*esse*), "that he need have no fear."

5. cōnsiliō: a council of war, composed of the tribunes and the centurions of the first rank. See Int. 42.

8. neque . . . venīrī (*posset*), lit. "and it could not be come to their assistance."

10. eius modī, "to this effect."

dīcēbantur: this narrates a new event in the story, so that the perfect might have been used; but the imperfect is used to express repeated action; App. 191, *a*: G.-L. 233: A. 470: B. 260, 2: H.-B. 484: H. 534, 3.

12. pervēnissent: implied indirect discourse.

maiōrī partī placuit, "the majority determined."

placuit, hōc reservātō ad extrēmum cōnsiliō, interim reī ēventum experīrī et castra dēfendere.

4. Brevī spatiō interiectō, vix ut iīs rēbus quās cōnstituissent collocandīs atque administrandīs tempus darētur, hostēs ex omnibus partibus signō datō decurrere, lapidēs gaesaque in vāllum conicere. Nostrī prīmō integrīs vīribus fortiter prōpugnāre neque ūllum frūstrā tēlum ex locō superiōre mittere, et quaecumque pars castrōrum nūdāta dēfēnsōribus premī vidēbātur, eō occurrere et auxilium ferre; sed hōc superārī, quod diūturnitāte pugnae hostēs dēfessī proeliō excēdēbant, aliī integrīs vīribus succēdēbant; quārum rērum ā nostrīs propter paucitātem fierī nihil poterat, ac nōn modo dēfessō ex

13. placeō, 2, *intr.* [cf. **plācō**, appease], please, satisfy; *often impers.*, seem good *to one, hence*, decide, resolve, determine. 2.

reservō, 1, *tr.* [**re-** + **servō**, save, keep], keep back, save up, reserve. 2.

1. brevis, -e, *adj.*, short, brief, transitory; **brevī**, in a short time. ✱

3. gaesum, -ī, *n.*, *a heavy iron* javelin (*of the Gauls*). 1.

4. integer, -gra, -grum, *adj.*, untouched, intact, whole, unimpaired; fresh; **rē integrā**, before anything was done. 3.

5. frūstrā, *adv.*, without effect, in vain, to no purpose. 3.

6. quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, *indef.* (*or generalizing*) *rel. pron.*, whoever, whatever; whosoever, whatsoever, any . . . whatever; everyone who, everything that. ✱

8. diūturnitās, -tātis, *f.* [**diūturnus**, long], long duration. 2.

Chap. 4. The mountaineers attack the camp in great numbers.

1. vix: placed before *ut* for emphasis.

rēbus . . . administrandīs: the dative of the gerundive is not common.

quās cōnstituissent: a determinative clause; App. 231: H.-B. 550. Reason for the subjunctive? App. 274: G.-L. 663, 1: A. 593: B. 324, 1: H.-B. 539: H. 652.

3. dēcurrere: an historical infinitive. In what case is its subject, *hostēs*? App. 281: G.-L. 647: A. 463: B. 335: H.-B. 595: H. 610.

4. integrīs vīribus: ablative absolute, "while their strength was fresh."

5. ex locō superiōre: the top of the rampart.

7. hōc superārī, quod, "they were overmatched in this, that."

8. excēdēbant, succēdēbant, "kept withdrawing, etc."; imperfects of repeated action.

9. integrīs vīribus: descriptive ablative. Contrast the construction of the same words in l. 4.

quārum . . . poterat, "while none of these things, etc."

10. poterat and **dabātur** are descriptive imperfects, describing a condition of things that went on all through the battle.

nōn modo dēfessō facultās dabātur, "not only was an opportunity not given to an exhausted man." H. 656, 3; "**Nōn modo** (or **sōlum**) **nōn, sed nē . . . quidem** means *not only not, but not even*, and **nōn modo (sōlum), sed nē . . . quidem**, has the same meaning when the verb standing in the second clause belongs also to the first."

pugnā excēdendī, sed nē sauciō quidem eius locī ubi cōnstiterat relinquendī ac suī recipiendī facultās dabātur.

5. Cum iam amplius hōrīs sex continenter pugnārētur, ac nōn sōlum vīrēs sed etiam tēla nostrōs dēficerent, atque hostēs ācrius īnstārent, languidiōribusque nostrīs vāllum scindere et fossās complēre coepissent, rēsque esset iam ad extrēmum perducta cāsum, P. Sextius Baculus, prīmī pīlī centuriō, quem Nervicō proeliō complūribus cōnfectum vulneribus dīximus, et item C. Volusēnus, tribūnus mīlitum, vir et cōnsilī magnī et virtūtis, ad Galbam accurrunt atque ūnam esse spem salūtis docent, sī ēruptiōne factā extrēmum auxilium experīrentur. Itaque convocātīs centuriōnibus celeriter mīlitēs certiōrēs facit

11. saucius,-a,-um, *adj.*, wounded. 1.

3. languidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, weak, faint, sluggish. 1.

scindō, scindere scidī, scissum, *tr.*, split; tear down, destroy. 1.

5. pīlus, -ī, *m.*, century *of soldiers;* **prīmus pīlus**, first century *of a legion;* **prīmī pīlī centuriō**, *or* **prīmipīlus**, the centurion of the first century, chief centurion. 1.

6. Nervicus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**Nervius**], of the Nervii. 1.

7. C., *abbr. for praenomen* **Gāius** (gā'yus). ✱

Volusēnus, -ī, *m.*, Gaius Volusenus Quadratus (gā'yŭs vŏl''ū-sē'nŭs kwą-drā'tŭs), *a tribune of Caesar's army, afterward commander of cavalry.* 4.

11. excēdendī: gerund or gerundive?

locī relinquendī: gerund or gerundive?

12. suī recipiendī: construction? App. 291, *a*: G.-L. 428, R. 1: A. 504, *c*: B. 339, 5: H.-B. 614: H. 626, 3.

Chap. 5. As a last resort Galba decides on a sortie.

1. cum pugnārētur, "when the battle had lasted." The imperfect subjunctive is to be translated on the same principle as is laid down for the imperfect indicative in App. 191, *b*: G.-L. 234: A. 471, *b*: B. 260, 4: H.-B. 485: H. 535, 1.

hōrīs: ablative after the comparative, *amplius;* cf. note on *mīlibus*, II, 7, 10.

3. languidiōribus nostrīs, "as our men grew weaker"; ablative absolute.

5. cāsum, "extremity."

quem . . . dīximus: cf. II. 25, 7.

8. accurrunt: the principal verbs in this chapter are all historical presents. The historical present narrates a new event in a story just as the perfect does. It may be followed by either the primary or the secondary tenses of the subjunctive. In this chapter the dependent subjunctives are all imperfects, as if the principal verbs were perfects.

ūnam . . . sī experīrentur, lit. "told him that there was one hope of safety, if they should try" = "that their only hope of safety was to try."

9. extrēmum auxilium, "their last resource."

experīrentur: indirect discourse for the future indicative.

10. mīlitēs certiōrēs facit, "he directed the soldiers." This phrase is followed by indirect discourse, as usual; but all the verbs are in the subjunctive mode, because they represent imperatives of the direct form.

paulisper intermitterent proelium ac tantummodo tēla missa exciperent sēque ex labōre reficerent, post datō signō ex castrīs ērumperent atque omnem spem salūtis in virtūte pōnerent.

6. Quod iussī sunt faciunt, ac subitō omnibus portīs ēruptiōne factā neque cognōscendī quid fieret neque suī colligendī hostibus facultātem relinquunt. Ita commūtātā fortūnā eōs quī in spem potiundōrum castrōrum vēnerant undique circumventōs interficiunt, et ex hominum mīlibus amplius XXX, quem numerum barbarōrum ad castra vēnisse cōnstābat, plūs tertiā parte interfectā reliquōs perterritōs in fugam coniciunt ac nē in locīs quidem superiōribus cōnsistere patiuntur. Sīc omnibus hostium cōpiīs fūsīs armīsque exūtīs sē in castra mūnītiōnēs-

11. tantummodo, *adv.*, only. 1.

12. excipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *tr. and intr.* [capiō, take]; *tr.*, take up, catch, receive; take up (*in turn*); meet, withstand; relieve (*of soldiers in battle*); *intr.*, follow. ✱

labor, -ōris, *m.*, toil, effort, striving; labor, hardship. ✱

reficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *tr.* [re-+faciō, make], remake, repair; allow to rest; *with* **sē**, refresh one's self, rest. 3.

13. ērumpō, -rumpere, -rupī, -ruptum, *intr.* [rumpō, break], break forth, sally. 1.

2. colligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctum, *tr.* [con-+legō, gather], gather together, collect; acquire; **sē colligere**, *collect one's self*, rally. 3.

6. cōnstō, -stāre, -stitī, -stātum, *intr.* [stō, stand], stand firm; depend on; be complete; cost; *impersonal*, it is agreed, certain, evident, known. ✱

9. fundō, fundere, fūdī, fūsum, *tr.*, pour, throw; rout, put to flight. 1.

exuō, -uere, -uī, -ūtum, *tr.*, draw out *or* off, put *or* strip off, divest, despoil. 1.

12. exciperent, lit. "catch," on their shields = "shield themselves from."

post: the adverb.

Chap. 6. The Gauls are routed with great loss. Galba retires from the mountains.

1. quod iussī sunt faciunt, "they did as they had been commanded." *iussī sunt* is used instead of a pluperfect, just as *faciunt* is used instead of a perfect. Notice how regularly the indicative tenses are used in this chapter: all the principal verbs are in the perfect or historical present; all the subordinate verbs except *iussī sunt* are in the imperfect or pluperfect.

2. suī colligendī: cf. note on 4, 12.

3. commūtātā fortūnā: the dangerous plan succeeded, partly because the Romans, like other men, fought with more spirit on the offensive than on the defensive, partly because the enemy were taken by surprise, and partly because the Gauls always lacked persistence and ability to rally from a reverse.

4. potiundōrum castrōrum: how can the intransitive verb *potior* be used in the gerundive construction? App. 289, I, *a*: G.-L. 427, 4, 5: A. 503, n. 2: B. 339, 4: H.-B. 613, 2, *b*, n.: H. 623, 1.

circumventōs: translate by a coördinate clause.

5. ex mīlibus XXX depends on *tertiā parte*. Galba probably exaggerated the number in his report to Caesar, for those tribes cannot have had 30,000 soldiers.

9. armīs: ablative of separation. The Gauls threw away their arms in their flight.

que suās recipiunt. Quō proeliō factō, quod saepius fortūnam temptāre Galba nōlēbat atque aliō sē in hīberna cōnsiliō vēnisse meminerat, aliīs occurrisse rēbus vīderat, maximē frūmentī commeātūsque inopiā permōtus, posterō diē, omnibus eius vīcī aedificiīs incēnsīs, in prōvinciam revertī contendit ac nūllō hoste prohibente aut iter dēmorante incolumem legiōnem in Nantuātēs, inde in Allobrogēs perdūxit ibique hiemāvit.

7. Hīs rēbus gestīs, cum omnibus dē causīs Caesar pācātam Galliam exīstimāret, superātīs Belgīs, expulsīs Germānīs, victīs in Alpibus Sedūnīs, atque ita initā hieme in Īllyricum profectus esset, quod eās quoque nātiōnēs adīre et regiōnēs cognōscere volēbat, subitum bellum in Galliā coortum est. Eius bellī

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12. meminī, -isse (App. 86), *tr.*, remember, bear in mind. 1.

15. dēmoror, 1, *tr.* [**moror,** delay], hinder, delay. 1.

incolumis, -e, *adj.*, unhurt, uninjured, safe and sound, unimpaired. 4.

3. hiems, -mis, *f.*, winter time, winter. ✻

5. subitus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**subeō,** come up, come by stealth], unexpected, sudden.

coorior, -orīrī, -ortus sum, *intr.* [**co-** + **orior,** rise], arise, spring up, break out. 2.

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10. quod . . . nōlēbat: Galba felt that it would be foolish to court another attack by remaining in so dangerous a position. The complete victory which he had gained made it possible for him to retire with honor. Since Caesar never fought these tribes again, we may suppose that they were taught by this battle not to molest Roman travelers.

11. aliō cōnsiliō, "with one purpose"; namely, to spend the winter there quietly.

12. aliīs . . . rēbus, "that he had met a different state of affairs"; namely, a dangerous battle.

15. in Nantuātēs: there, of course, he picked up the other two cohorts of his legion.

Chap. 7-11. The Aremorican states revolt, under the leadership of the Veneti. Caesar prepares a fleet for their subjugation, and takes measures to prevent a wide-spread uprising of Gaul.

The events of the preceding six chapters occurred in the fall of 57. At this point the events of 56 begin.

Chap. 7. The Aremorican states revolt because Crassus demands supplies from them.

1. omnibus dē causīs, "for every reason"; explained by the ablatives absolute *superātīs . . . Sedūnīs*, which should be translated by causal clauses.

pācātam (*esse*) **Galliam:** this belief was premature, for it took Caesar seven more years to subdue Gaul thoroughly.

2. superātīs Belgīs: cf. II, 1-33.

expulsīs Germānīs: cf. I, 30-54.

victīs Sedūnīs: cf. 1-6. The Seduni were the most important of the tribes there mentioned.

4. quod . . . volēbat: under Augustus, Caesar's successor, the Romans were obliged to conquer the tribes between the Adriatic and the Danube. No doubt Caesar foresaw this necessity and hoped to do the work himself, but Gaul kept his hands full.

haec fuit causa. P. Crassus adulēscēns cum legiōne septimā proximus mare Ōceanum in Andibus hiemābat. Is, quod in hīs locīs inopia frūmentī erat, praefectōs tribūnōsque mīlitum complūrēs in fīnitimās cīvitātēs frūmentī causā dīmīsit; quō in numerō est T. Terrasidius missus in Esuviōs, M. Trebius Gallus in Coriosolitēs, Q. Velānius cum T. Sīliō in Venetōs.

8. Huius est cīvitātis longē amplissima auctōritās omnis ōrae maritimae regiōnum eārum, quod et nāvēs habent Venetī plūrimās, quibus in Britanniam nāvigāre cōnsuērunt, et scientiā atque ūsū rērum nauticārum cēterōs antecēdunt, et in magnō impetū maris vāstī atque apertī paucīs portibus interiectīs, quōs tenent ipsī, omnēs ferē quī eō marī ūtī cōnsuērunt habent vectīgālēs. Ab hīs fit initium retinendī Sīlī atque

6. adulēscēns, -entis, *m.* [*pres. part. of* **adolēscō**, grow up], youth, young man. 4.

7. mare, -is, *n.*, sea; **mare Ōceanum**, the ocean. ✱

8. praefectus, -ī, *m.* [**praeficiō**, place over,] overseer, prefect, commander, officer, captain (*usually of cavalry*). 4.

10. Terrasidius, -dī, *m.*, Titus Terrasidius (tĭ′tŭs tĕr″ą-sĭd′ĭ-ŭs), *a military tribune in Caesar's army.* 2.

Trebius, -bī, *m.*, Marcus Trebius Gallus (mär′kŭs trē′bĭ-ŭs găl′ŭs), *a military tribune in Caesar's army.* 2.

11. Velānius, -nī, *m.*, Quintus Velanius (kwĭn′tŭs vē-lā′-nĭ-ŭs), *a military tribune in Caesar's army.* 2.

Sīlius, -lī, *m.*, Titus Silius (tĭ′tŭs sĭl′ĭ-ŭs), *a military tribune in Caesar's army.* 2.

2. ōra, -ae, *f.*, border, margin; coast, shore. 4.

3. nāvigō, 1, *intr.* [**nāvis**, ship], set sail, sail. ✱

4. nauticus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**nauta**, sailor], pertaining to sailors; nautical, naval. 1.

antecēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *tr. and intr.* [**cēdō**, go], go before, precede, excel, surpass. 3.

5. vāstus, -a, -um, *adj.*, waste; boundless, vast. 3.

portus, -ūs, *m.* [cf. **porta**, gate], harbor, haven, port. ✱

7. vectīgālis, -e, *adj.* [**vehō**, carry], paying revenue *or* tribute; tributary. 2.

7. proximus . . . Ōceanum: i.e. nearer than any other officer. For case see App. 122, *b*: G.-L. 359, n. 1: A. 432, *a*: B. 141, 3: H.-B. 380, *b*: H. 435, 2.

9. in fīnitimās cīvitātēs: especially the sea-board states of the northwest, called Aremorican states. These had all submitted to Crassus in the fall; see II, **34.**

Chap. 8. Led by the Veneti, the Aremorican states arrest Roman envoys and form a league.

1. huius cīvitātis: the Veneti, who were last mentioned.

2. ōrae: partitive genitive, depending on *amplissima*.

regiōnum: depending on *ōrae*.

quod: belongs with *habent*, l. 2; *antecēdunt*, l. 4; and *habent*, l. 7.

4. in magnō . . . interiectīs, "there being only a few harbors in that dangerous stretch (lit. great violence) of vast and open sea."

7. habent vectīgālēs, "they treat

Velānī, quod per eōs suōs sē obsidēs, quōs Crassō dedissent, recuperātūrōs exīstimābant. Hōrum auctōritāte fīnitimī adductī, ut sunt Gallōrum subita et repentīna cōnsilia, eādem dē causā Trebium Terrasidiumque retinent, et celeriter missīs lēgātīs per suōs prīncipēs inter sē coniūrant nihil nisi commūnī cōnsiliō āctūrōs eundemque omnēs fortūnae exitum esse lātūrōs, reliquāsque cīvitātēs sollicitant ut in eā lībertāte quam ā maiōribus accēperint permanēre quam Rōmānōrum servitūtem perferre mālint. Omnī ōrā maritimā celeriter ad suam sententiam perductā commūnem lēgātiōnem ad P. Crassum mittunt: Sī velit suōs recuperāre, obsidēs sibi remittat.

9. Quibus dē rēbus Caesar ab Crassō certior factus, quod ipse aberat longius, nāvēs interim longās aedificārī in flūmine Ligerī, quod īnfluit in Ōceanum, rēmigēs ex prōvinciā īnstituī,

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9. recuperō, 1, *tr.*, recover, regain. 1.

13. exitus, -ūs, *m.* [exeō, go out], a going out, exit, passage; issue, result, end. 2.

15. permaneō, -manēre, -mānsī, -mānsum, *intr.* [maneō, remain], stay through *or* to the end, stay, remain; continue, persist. 3.

16. mālō, mālle, māluī, — (App. 82), *tr. and intr.* [magis, more + volō, wish], wish more *or* rather, prefer. 1.

2. aedificō, 1, *tr.* [aedēs, house + faciō, make], build, construct. 1.

3. Liger, -eris, *m.* (Cce), the *river* Liger (lī'jĕr), *better* the Loire. 1.

rēmex, -igis, *m.* [cf. rēmus, oar], oarsman, rower. 1.

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as tributaries"; i.e. the ship owners paid a tax for the privilege of using the harbors.

ab . . . retinendī, lit. "a beginning is made by these of arresting" = "they began by arresting."

9. fīnitimī: the Esuvii and the Coriosolites.

10. ut, "as," almost "since."

12. commūnī cōnsiliō, "by common agreement."

13. āctūrōs (*esse*), "that they would do."

14. ut permanēre quam perferre mālint, "to prefer to remain (rather) than to endure."

15. accēperint: implied indirect discourse.

16. sī velit, remittat: the direct form was *sī vīs, remitte.*

Chap. 9. Caesar equips a fleet. The Veneti make preparations to resist him.

2. aberat longius, "was too far off," to take command in person.

nāvēs longās: cf. Int. 64.

in flūmine Ligerī: on the map facing p. 217, notice that there are three towns along the Liger, connected by a line of march. These were the winter quarters of the army, and no doubt ships were built at all of them.

3. ex prōvinciā: the Gauls were not competent oarsmen, for their ships were managed by sails, not oars; otherwise oarsmen might have been secured from the friendly maritime states, the Andes and the Pictones.

īnstituī, "to be procured."

nautās gubernātōrēsque comparārī iubet. Hīs rēbus celeriter administrātīs ipse, cum prīmum per annī tempus potuit, ad exercitum contendit. Venetī reliquaeque item cīvitātēs cognitō Caesaris adventū, simul quod quantum in sē facinus admīsissent intellegēbant, lēgātōs, quod nōmen apud omnēs nātiōnēs sānctum inviolātumque semper fuisset, retentōs ab sē et in vincula coniectōs, prō magnitūdine perīculī bellum parāre et maximē ea quae ad ūsum nāvium pertinent prōvidēre īnstituunt, hōc maiōre spē, quod multum nātūrā locī cōnfīdēbant. Pedestria esse itinera concīsa aestuāriīs, nāvigātiōnem impedītam propter īnscientiam locōrum paucitātemque portuum sciēbant, neque nostrōs exercitūs propter frūmentī inopiam diūtius apud sē morārī posse cōnfīdēbant; ac iam ut omnia contrā opīniōnem acciderent, tamen sē plūrimum nāvibus posse, Rōmānōs neque ūllam facultātem habēre nāvium neque eōrum locōrum ubi bellum gestūrī essent vada, portūs, īnsulās

4. nauta, -ae, *m.* [*for* **nāvita; nāvis**, ship], sailor. 1.

gubernātor, -ōris, *m.* steersman, pilot. 1.

7. facinus, -noris, *n.* [**faciō**, do], deed; misdeed, outrage, crime. 2.

9. sanciō, sancīre, sānxī, sānctum, *tr.* [cf. **sacer**, sacred], make sacred, sanction; bind; **sānctus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, sacred, inviolable, established. 2.

inviolātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**in-** + **violātus**, injured], uninjured; inviolate, sacred. 1.

13. nāvigātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**nāvigō**, sail], sailing, navigation; voyage. 3.

14. īnscientia, -ae, *f.* [**īnsciēns**, ignorant], ignorance. 3.

19. īnsula, -ae, *f.*, island. ✱

5. cum prīmum . . . potuit: probably in May. For tense see App. 237: G.-L. 561: B. 287, 1: H.-B. 557, *a*.

ad exercitum contendit: probably he went first to the most eastern town indicated on the Liger (see map facing p. 217), and then marched west, thus concentrating his army at Angers, where Crassus had spent the winter.

7. quantum . . . admīsissent, "how great a crime they had committed"; an indirect question.

8. lēgātōs retentōs (*esse*), "(namely), that envoys had been arrested," explains *facinus;* syntactically it is indirect discourse after *intellegēbant*.

quod nōmen, "a name which"; i.e. *lēgātōs*.

10. prō, "in proportion to."

12. hōc: ablative of cause, explained by *quod . . . cōnfīdēbant*.

nātūrā: case? App. 143, *a*: G.-L. 401, n. 6: A. 431: B. 219, 1: H.-B. 437: H. 476, 3.

13. pedestria itinera, "land routes."

14. impedītam (*esse*), "was difficult."

15. neque posse cōnfīdēbant, "and they trusted that . . . would not be able."

16. iam, "even."

ut: translation? App. 247: G.-L. 606: A. 527, *a*: H.-B. 532, 2, *b*: H. 586, II.

17. sē posse, sc. *sciēbant*.

18. facultātem, "supply."

19. locōrum, depends on *vada*, etc.

nōvisse; ac longē aliam esse nāvigātiōnem in conclūsō marī atque in vāstissimō atque apertissimō Ōceanō perspiciēbant. Hīs initīs cōnsiliīs oppida mūniunt, frūmenta ex agrīs in oppida comportant, nāvēs in Venetiam, ubi Caesarem prīmum bellum gestūrum cōnstābat, quam plūrimās possunt cōgunt. Sociōs sibi ad id bellum Osismōs, Lexoviōs, Namnetēs, Ambiliatōs, Morinōs, Diablintēs, Menapiōs ascīscunt; auxilia ex Britanniā, quae contrā eās regiōnēs posita est, arcessunt.

10. Erant hae difficultātēs bellī gerendī quās suprā ostendimus, sed tamen multa Caesarem ad id bellum incitābant: iniūria retentōrum equitum Rōmānōrum, rebelliō facta post dēditiōnem, dēfectiō datīs obsidibus, tot cīvitātum coniūrātiō, in prīmīs nē hāc parte neglēctā reliquae nātiōnēs sibi idem licērē arbitrārentur. Itaque cum intellegeret omnēs ferē Gallōs novīs rēbus studēre et ad bellum mōbiliter celeriterque

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20. nōscō, nōscere, nōvī, nōtum, *tr.*, learn, become acquainted *or* familiar with; **nōvī,** *pf.*, have learned, *hence,* know; **nōtus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, known, well known, familiar. 4.

conclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsum, *tr.* [**claudō,** close], shut up; **conclūsum mare,** an inland sea. 1.

23. Venetia, -ae, *f.*, Venetia (vē-nē'shyą), *the country of the Veneti.* 1.

25. Lexovii, -ōrum, *m.* (Bd), the Lexovii (lĕk-sō'vī-ī). 4.

Namnetēs, -um, *m.* (Cc), the Namnetes (năm'nē-tēz). 1.

Ambiliatī, -ōrum, *m.*, the Ambiliati (ăm''bĭ-lī'ą-tī). 1.

26. Diablintēs, -um, *m.* (Bc), the Diablintes (dī''ą-blĭn'tēz). 1.

3. rebelliō, -ōnis, *f.* [**rebellō,** renew war], renewal of war, rebellion, revolt. 3.

4. dēfectiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**dēficiō,** fail], falling away, desertion, revolt. 1.

tot, *indecl. adj.*, so many. 1.

5. neglegō, -legere, -lēxī, -lēctum, *tr.* [**neg-**+**legō,** choose, regard], not heed, disregard, neglect. *

7. mōbiliter, *adv.* [**mōbilis,** mov-

---

20. aliam esse atque, "was different from (what it was)."

in conclūso marī: i.e. the Mediterranean, where the tides are very small.

23. in Venetiam: probably in the bay of Quiberon. See map, p. 232.

prīmum: the adverb.

25. Ambiliatōs: their location is entirely unknown. The rest of the states should be looked up on the map.

Chap. **10.** Caesar plans to prevent a spread of the uprising.

1. suprā: in chap. **9.**

2. multa, "many considerations."

3. iniūria . . . equitum, lit. "the outrage of knights arrested" = "the outrage of arresting knights."

5. nē, "the fear that." This clause, like the nouns *iniūria,* etc., is in apposition with *multa.*

hāc parte neglēctā: translate by a conditional clause.

sibi idem licērē, "that the same course was open to them."

6. cum: causal.

7. rēbus: what verbs, though transitive in English, govern the dative in Latin?

excitārī, omnēs autem hominēs nātūrā lībertātī studēre et condiciōnem servitūtis ōdisse, priusquam plūrēs cīvitātēs cōnspīrārent, partiendum sibi ac lātius distribuendum exercitum putāvit.

11. Itaque T. Labiēnum lēgātum in Trēverōs, quī proximī flūminī Rhēnō sunt, cum equitātū mittit. Huic mandat Rēmōs reliquōsque Belgās adeat atque in officiō contineat, Germānōsque, quī auxiliō ā Belgīs arcessītī dīcēbantur, sī per vim nāvibus flūmen trānsīre cōnentur, prohibeat. P. Crassum cum cohortibus legiōnāriīs XII et magnō numerō equitātūs in Aquītāniam proficīscī iubet, nē ex hīs nātiōnibus auxilia in Galliam mittantur ac tantae nātiōnēs coniungantur. Q. Titūrium Sabīnum lēgātum cum legiōnibus tribus in Venellōs, Coriosolitēs,

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able], readily, easily. 1.

excitō, 1, *tr.* [**citō**, rouse], call forth, excite, animate, arouse; erect, construct (*towers*); kindle (*fires*). 3.

9. cōnspīrō, 1, *intr.* [**spīrō**, breathe], combine, conspire. 1.

10. partior, 4, *tr.* [**pars**, part], part, share, divide. 1.

distribuō, -tribuere, -tribuī, -tribūtum, *tr.* [**tribuō**, assign], assign, divide, distribute. 3.

3. officium, -cī, *n.*, service, allegiance, duty; official duty, business; **esse, manēre**, *or* **permanēre in officiō**, to remain faithful. *

---

8. autem, "moreover."

9. cōnspīrārent: translate this clause after the principal clause. The subjunctive was probably used in the direct form; App. 236, *b*: G.-L. 577: A. 551, *b*: B. 292, 1, *b*: H.-B. 507, 4, *b*: H. 605, 1.

10. partiendum (*esse*) **sibi**, lit. "must be divided by him" = "he must divide." Remember that the future passive participle of deponent verbs is passive in meaning.

lātius distribuendum: so as to overawe several parts of Gaul at the same time.

Chap. **11.** Accordingly he sends divisions of his army into various parts of Gaul, and himself marches against the Veneti.

2. flūminī: what other case may *proximus* govern? See note on **7**, 7.

mittit: probably the various expeditions mentioned in this chapter all started from Angers. See map facing p. 217.

mandat adeat: note the primary sequence after the historical present; cf. note on *accurrunt*, **5**, 3. Note also the lack of a conjunction; App. 228, *a*: G.-L. 546, R. 2: A. 565, *a*: B. 295, 8: H.-B. 502, 3, *a*: H. 565, 4.

Rēmōs: this state had earned the hatred of the other Belgae in the preceding year, and it may have needed support.

4. arcessītī: sc. *esse*.

5. cōnentur is a part of Caesar's instructions to Labienus, and is therefore implied indirect discourse. But *dīcēbantur* is not a part of the instructions, and is therefore indicative.

6. cohortibus legiōnāriīs: Roman soldiers, in contrast to the cavalry, which was Gallic.

7. in Galliam: i.e. Celtic Gaul.

Lexoviōsque mittit, quī eam mānum distinendam cūret. D. Brūtum adulēscentem classī Gallicīsque nāvibus quās ex Pictonibus et Santonīs reliquīsque pācātīs regiōnibus convenīre iusserat praeficit, et cum prīmum possit in Venetōs proficīscī iubet. Ipse eō pedestribus cōpiīs contendit.

12. Erant eius modī ferē sitūs oppidōrum ut posita in extrēmīs lingulīs prōmunturiīsque neque pedibus aditum habērent cum ex altō sē aestus incitāvisset, quod bis accidit semper hōrārum XXIIII spatiō, neque nāvibus, quod rūrsus minuente aestū nāvēs in vadīs afflīctārentur. Ita utrāque rē oppidōrum oppugnātiō impediēbātur; ac sī quandō magnitūdine operis

10. D., *abbr. for praenomen* **Decimus** (dĕs'ĭ-mŭs). 1.

11. Brūtus, -ī, *m.*, Decimus Junius Brutus (dĕs'ĭ-mŭs jū'nĭ-ŭs brụ'tŭs), *one of Caesar's lieutenants in the Gallic war, and in the war with Pompey. He took part in the conspiracy against Caesar, and was killed by order of Antony.* 2.

classis, -is, *f.*, fleet. ✻

Pictonēs, -um, *m.* (Cod), the Pictones (pĭk'tō-nēz). 1.

1. situs, -ūs, *m.* [**sinō**, put down], situation, site, position. 1.

2. lingula, -ae, *f.* [**lingua**, tongue], a little tongue; a tongue of land. 1.

prōmunturium, -rī, *n.* [**prōmineō**, project], promontory, headland. 1.

3. aestus, -ūs, *m.*, heat; boiling, surging; tide; **minuente aestū**, at ebb tide. ✻

bis, *num. adv.* [*for* **duis**, *from* **duo**, two], twice. 3.

5. afflictō, 1, *tr.* [*freq. of* **affligō**, strike against, damage], damage greatly, shatter, injure; harass, distress. 2.

6. quandō, *indef. adv.*, ever, at any time. 1.

10. quī . . . cūret, "to see that that force be kept away." For the construction of *distinendam*, see App. 285, II, *b*: G.-L. 430: A. 500, 4: B. 337, 7, *b*, 2: H.-B. 612, III: H. 622.

11. classī, nāvibus: indirect objects of the compound verb *praeficit*. The fleet had probably assembled in the Liger, near its mouth.

14. eō: i.e. *in Venetōs*. He probably moved along the coast, laying siege to the towns in succession. After the distribution of troops described in this chapter, Caesar had left three legions and eight cohorts. One legion was probably assigned to the fleet, leaving Caesar two legions and eight cohorts with which to attack the Veneti.

cōpiis: why may *cum* be omitted? App. 140, *a*: G.-L. 392, R. 1: A. 413, *a*: B. 222, 1: H.-B. 420: H. 474, 2, n. 1.

Chap. 12-16. Caesar crushes the Veneti.

Chap. 12. Situation of the towns of the Veneti.

1. sitūs oppidōrum: see the small plan in the lower left hand corner of the map on p. 232.

extrēmīs, "the end of."

2. pedibus, "on foot"; i.e. by land. At high tide the low ground between the towns and the mainland was overflowed.

3. sē incitāvisset, "had rushed in."

4. nāvibus. sc. *aditum habērent*.

5. in vadīs afflictārentur, "were stranded on the shallows." The subjunctive is due to attraction.

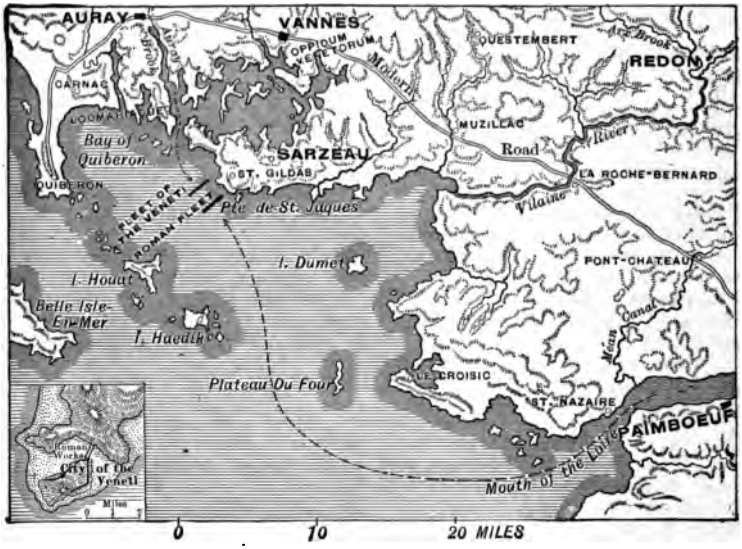
6. sī quandō . . . coeperant, . . . dēportābant, "whenever they began

forte superātī, extrūsō marī aggere ac mōlibus atque hīs oppidī moenibus adaequātīs, suīs fortūnīs dēspērāre coeperant, magnō numerō nāvium appulsō, cuius reī summam facultātem habē-

7. extrūdō, -trūdere, -trūsī, -trusum, *tr.* [**trūdō,** thrust], thrust *or* shut out. 1.

mōlēs, -is, *f.*, mass; dike. 1

9. appellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsum, *tr.* [**ad**+**pellō,** drive], bring to land; bring together. 1.



OPERATIONS AGAINST THE VENETI

. . they would carry off, etc." *dēportābant* is an imperfect of repeated action, for they kept moving from town to town. *coeperant* is pluperfect because in each case they had begun to despair before they moved. Latin is more exact than English in its use of tenses of repeated action.

operis, "of the works"; explained by the following ablatives absolute.

7. extrūsō . . . adaequātīs: apparently the Romans ran two parallel dykes from the mainland to the town, completing them at low tide, when the ground was dry. Thus the sea was shut out (*extrūsō*) from the space between the dykes, and the soldiers could work there continuously. The outer ends of these dykes (or of one of them) were built as high as the wall of the town, so as to serve as aggers.

aggere ac mōlibus: ablatives of means.

8. fortūnīs: indirect object. The ablative with *dē* is more common.

9. cuius reī: i.e. ships.

bant, sua dēportābant omnia sēque in proxima oppida recipiēbant; ibi sē rūrsus īsdem opportūnitātibus locī dēfendēbant. Haec eō facilius magnam partem aestātis faciēbant, quod nostrae nāvēs tempestātibus dētinēbantur, summaque erat vāstō atque apertō marī, magnīs aestibus, rārīs ac prope nūllīs portibus, difficultās nāvigandī.

13. Namque ipsōrum nāvēs ad hunc modum factae armātaeque erant: carīnae aliquantō plāniōrēs quam nostrārum nāvium, quō facilius vada ac dēcessum aestūs excipere possent; prōrae admodum ērēctae atque item puppēs ad magnitūdinem flūctuum tempestātumque accommodātae; nāvēs tōtae factae ex rōbore ad quamvīs vim et contumēliam perferendam; trāns-

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13. tempestās, -tātis, *f.* [**tempus**, time], time, season; weather, *usually* bad weather, storm, tempest. ✱

dētineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum, *tr.* [**teneō**, hold], hold off *or* back; hinder, detain. 1.

14. rārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, scattered, far apart; in small detachments, a few at a time; few. 1.

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12. partem: duration of time.

13. summa agrees with *difficultās*.

vāstō . . . portibus: ablatives absolute with causal meaning.

Chap. 13. Description of the ships of the Veneti.

1. namque introduces the reason for the ability of the enemy's ships to operate while the Roman ships were helpless.

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excipere, "meet," "encounter." They were less likely to strike bottom, and if stranded they would not heel over.

5. tōtae, "entirely."

6. ex rōbore: construction? App. 136: G.-L. 396: A. 403, 2: H.-B. 406, 4: H. 470.

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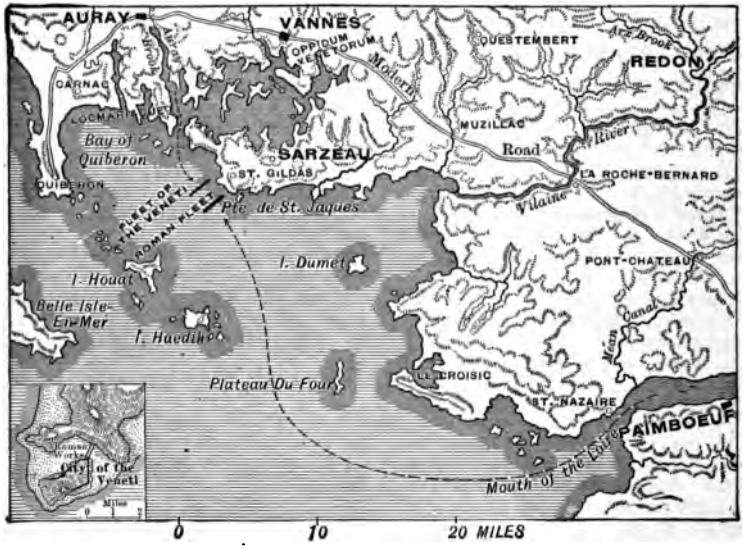

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tra ex pedālibus in altitūdinem trabibus cōnfīxa clāvīs ferreīs digitī pollicis crassitūdine; ancorae prō fūnibus ferreīs catēnīs revīnctae; pellēs prō vēlīs alūtaeque tenuiter cōnfectae, sīve propter inopiam līnī atque eius ūsūs īnscientiam, sīve eō, quod est magis vērī simile, quod tantās tempestātēs Ōceanī tantōsque impetūs ventōrum sustinērī ac tanta onera nāvium regī vēlīs nōn satis commodē posse arbitrābantur. Cum hīs nāvibus nostrae classī eius modī congressus erat ut ūnā celeritāte et pulsū rēmōrum praestāret, reliqua prō locī nātūrā, prō vī tempestātum illīs essent aptiōra et accommodātiōra. Neque enim

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7. pedālis, -e, *adj.* [**pēs,** foot], of a foot *in thickness or diameter.* 1.

cōnfīgō, -fīgere, -fīxī, -fīxum, *tr.* [**fīgō,** fix], fasten. 1.

clāvus, -ī, *m.*, nail, spike. 1.

ferreus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**ferrum,** iron], of iron, iron. 2.

8. digitus, -ī, *m.*, finger; *as measure of length,* a finger's breadth, *the 16th part of a Roman foot;* **digitus pollex,** the thumb. 1.

pollex, -icis, *m.*, the thumb, *with or without* **digitus.** 1.

crassitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**crassus,** thick], thickness. 1.

ancora, -ae, *f.*, anchor; **in ancorīs,** at anchor. ✱.

fūnis, -is, *m.*, rope, cable. 3.

catēna, -ae, *f.*, chain; fetter. 3.

9. revinciō, -vincīre, -vinxī, -vinctum, *tr.* [**re-**+**vinciō,** bind], bind back; fasten, bind. 2.

vēlum, -ī, *n.*, covering, veil; sail. 3.

alūta, -ae, *f.*, soft leather. 1.

tenuiter, *adv.* [**tenuis,** thin], thinly. 1.

10. līnum, -ī, *n.*, flax; linen, canvas. 1.

11. similis, -e, *adj.*, like, similar. 1.

12. ventus, -ī, *m.*, wind. ✱

regō, regere, rēxī, rēctum, *tr.*, keep straight; guide, direct, control. 1.

14. congressus, -ūs, *m.*, [**congredior,** meet], meeting, engagement, conflict. 1.

15. pulsus, -ūs, *m.* [**pellō,** strike], stroke. 1.

rēmus, -ī, *m.*, oar. 4.

16. aptus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fitted, suited, adapted. 1.

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across the inside of the ship, strengthened the sides and helped them to withstand the Roman *rōstra* (l. 17). In Roman ships they were rowers' benches, but the Veneti had no rowers.

7. in altitūdinem, "in thickness."

8. crassitūdine: this descriptive ablative is modified by a genitive instead of the usual adjective.

prō, "instead of."

9. pellēs . . . cōnfectae, "skins and thinly dressed leather (served) as sails."

11. quod: explaining *eō.*

12. tanta onera nāvium, "such heavy ships."

13. nōn satis commodē, "not very well."

14. classī: dative of possessor.

ūnā celeritāte, "only in speed."

15. pulsū rēmōrum, "in rowing"; i.e. "in having oars." In the battle which followed the fact that the Roman ships had oars was an immense advantage.

reliqua, "all other things."

prō, "in view of."

16. illīs: the ships of the enemy.

iīs nostrae rōstrō nocēre poterant (tanta in iīs erat firmitūdō), neque propter altitūdinem facile tēlum adigēbātur, et eādem dē causā minus commodē cōpulīs continēbantur. Accēdēbat ut, cum saevīre ventus coepisset et sē ventō dedissent, et tempestātem ferrent facilius et in vadīs cōnsisterent tūtius, et ab aestū relictae nihil saxa et cautēs timērent; quārum rērum omnium nostrīs nāvibus cāsus erat extimēscendus.

14. Complūribus expugnātīs oppidīs Caesar, ubi intellēxit frūstrā tantum labōrem sūmī, neque hostium fugam captīs oppidīs reprimī neque iīs nocērī posse, statuit exspectandam classem. Quae ubi convēnit ac prīmum ab hostibus vīsa est, circiter CCXX nāvēs eōrum parātissimae atque omnī genere armōrum ōrnātissimae profectae ex portū nostrīs adversae cōn-

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17. rōstrum, -ī, *n.* [rōdō, gnaw, consume], beak *of a bird;* beak or prow *of a ship.* 2.

nocēō, nocēre, nocuī, nocitum, *intr.*, injure, hurt; **nocēns,** *pres. part. as noun,* guilty person. 4.

firmitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**firmus,** strong], strength, firmness, solidity. 2.

19. cōpula, -ae, *f.*, grappling-hook. 1.

20. saeviō, -īre, -iī, -ītum, *intr.* [**saevus,** raging], rage; be fierce. 1.

21. tūtō, *adv.* [**tūtus,** safe], safely, securely. 2.

22. cautēs, -is, *f.*, reef. 1.

23. extimēscō, -timēscere, -timuī, ——, *tr.* [**timēscō,** *incept. of* **timeō,** fear], dread. 1.

3. reprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pressum, *tr.* [re-+premō, press], press *or* keep back, check, restrain. 1.

5. genus, -eris, *n.*, descent, origin, race, class, tribe, family; kind, nature. ✱

6. ōrnō, 1, *tr.*, adorn; furnish, supply; **ōrnātus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, equipped, furnished, fitted out. 1.

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17. nostrae: sc. *nāvēs.*

18. adigēbātur, "could be thrown."

19. cōpulīs: see Int. 64.

accēdēbat ut et ferrent et cōnsisterent et timērent, "there was the additional advantage that they weathered, etc.," or simply, "besides, they weathered, etc."

20. sē ventō dedissent, "ran before the wind."

21. cōnsisterent, "came to anchor."

22. relictae, "when left."

quārum rērum cāsus. "the danger of these things."

23. nāvibus: dative of the agent.

Chap. 14. The naval battle. The Romans ruin the rigging of the hostile ships.

1. expugnātīs: by the method described in chap. 12.

2. neque . . . posse, "and that they could not be injured." What is the literal translation? App. 115, *d*: G.-L. 346, R. 1: A. 372: B. 187, II, *b*: H.-B. 364, 2: H. 426, 3.

6. armōrum, "equipment," including everything necessary for the defense and management of the ships during the battle.

nostrīs: sc. *nāvibus.*

cōnstitērunt, "took their position"; from *cōnsistō.* See the map on p. 232.

stitērunt; neque satis Brūtō, quī classi praeerat, vel tribūnīs mīlitum centuriōnibusque, quibus singulae nāvēs erant attribūtae, cōnstābat quid agerent aut quam ratiōnem pugnae īnsisterent. Rōstrō enim nocērī nōn posse cognōverant; turribus autem excitātīs tamen hās altitūdō puppium ex barbarīs nāvibus superābat, ut neque ex īnferiōre locō satis commodē tēla adigī possent et missa ā Gallīs gravius acciderent. Ūna erat magnō ūsuī rēs praeparāta ā nostrīs, falcēs praeacūtae īnsertae affīxaeque longuriīs nōn absimilī fōrmā mūrālium falcium. Hīs cum fūnēs quī antemnās ad mālōs dēstinābant comprehēnsī adduc-

14. praeparō, 1, *tr.* [parō, prepare], prepare beforehand, provide. 1.

falx, falcis, *f.*, sickle, pruning-hook; hook (*for pulling down walls*). 2.

īnserō, -serere, -seruī, -sertum, *tr.*, insert, thrust in. 1.

affīgō, -figere, -fixī, -fixum, *tr.* [ad + figō, fix], fasten to. 1.

15. longurius, -rī, *m.* [longus, long], a long pole. 2.

absimilis, -e, *adj.* [similis, like], unlike. 1.

fōrma, -ae, *f.*, form, shape, appearance. 1.

mūrālis, -e, *adj.* [mūrus, wall], pertaining to a wall, mural; **mūrāle pīlum**, mural javelin, *a heavy javelin to be thrown from the top of a wall*. 1.

16. antemna, -ae, *f.*, sail-yard. 3.

mālus, -ī, *m.*, mast; pole, beam (*upright*). 1.

dēstinō, 1, *tr.*, fasten, secure; catch firmly; appoint, choose. 1.

comprehendō, -prehendere, -prehendī, -prehēnsum, *tr.* [prehendō, (prēndō), seize], grasp *or* lay hold of, seize, catch, arrest; take, catch (*fire*). 2.

7. Brūtō, tribūnīs, centuriōnibus: indirect objects of *cōnstābat*.

9. quid . . . īnsisterent, "what to do or what plan of fighting to adopt." These are indirect questions, but the subjunctive would be used in corresponding direct questions; App. 210: G.-L. 265: A. 444: B. 277: H.-B. 503: H. 559 4.

10. rōstrō: ablative of means.

nocērī: sc. *nāvibus hostium*; cf. references on *neque . . . posse*, l. 2.

turribus excitātīs, "even when the towers were erected." These towers were erected on the fore and after decks. One appears in Fig. 12, Int. 64; but the sculptor represented it in miniature, so as to get it into the available space.

11. ex, "on."

12. neque . . . et = *et* (both) *nōn . . . et*. In translating, omit the first *et*.

13. missa, "those thrown."

erat magnō ūsuī, "was very useful." In fact this device saved the day.

15. longuriīs: dative with *īnsertae* and *affixae*.

nōn . . . falcium, "of a form not unlike (that) of mural hooks."

hīs . . . concidēbant: the ships of the Veneti had each a single square sail, supported by a sail-yard. The sail was hoisted and held up by means of a rope (halyard) which ran from this sail-yard through a pulley at the top of the mast down to one side (gunwale) of the ship, where it was made fast. The Romans caught the halyard just above the gunwale and broke it, whereupon the sail fell.

hīs: i.e. hooks. Ablative of means.

cum . . . comprehēnsī erant: mode? App. 241, *b*: G.-L. 584: A. 542: B. 288, 3: H.-B. 579: H. 601, 4. For the

tīque erant, nāvigiō rēmīs incitātō praerumpēbantur. Quibus abscīsīs antemnae necessāriō concidēbant, ut, cum omnis Gallicīs nāvibus spēs in vēlīs armāmentīsque cōnsisteret, hīs ēreptīs omnis ūsus nāvium ūnō tempore ēriperētur. Reliquum erat certāmen positum in virtūte, quā nostrī mīlitēs facile superābant, atque eō magis, quod in cōnspectū Caesaris atque omnis exercitūs rēs gerēbātur, ut nūllum paulō fortius factum latēre posset; omnēs enim collēs ac loca superiōra unde erat propinquus dēspectus in mare ab exercitū tenēbantur.

15. Dēiectīs, ut dīximus, antemnīs, cum singulās bīnae ac ternae nāvēs circumsteterant, mīlitēs summā vī trānscendere in hostium nāvēs contendēbant. Quod postquam barbarī fierī animadvertērunt, expugnātīs complūribus nāvibus, cum eī reī nūllum reperīrētur auxilium, fugā salūtem petere contendērunt.

17. nāvigium, -gī, *n.* [**nāvigō**, sail], a sailing vessel, ship, craft. 2.

praerumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, -ruptum, *tr.* [**rumpō**, break], break off, tear away; **praeruptus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, steep, precipitous. 1.

18. abscīdō, -cīdere, -cīdī, -cīsum, *tr.* [**caedō**, cut], cut *or* lop off, tear off *or* away. 1.

concidō, -cidere, -cidī, ——, *intr.* [**cadō**, fall], fall down fall. 1.

19. armāmenta, -ōrum, *n.* [**armō**, arm], implements, gear; tackle *or* rigging *of a ship*. 2.

21. certāmen, -inis, *n.* [**certō**, strive], strife, struggle, contest, combat. 1.

23. factum, -ī, *n.* [*pf. part. of* **faciō**, *half noun, half participle*], act, exploit, deed. 1.

25. dēspectus, -ūs, *m.* [**dēspiciō**, look down upon], *a looking down*, view. 1.

1. bīnī, -ae, -a, *distrib. num. adj.* [**bis**, twice], two each, two apiece, by twos. 3.

2. ternī, -ae, -a, *distr. num. adj.* [**ter**, thrice], three each, three apiece. 1.

circumsistō, -sistere, -stitī, ——, *tr.* [**sistō**, stand], flock *or* rally around, surround, hem in. *

trānscendō, -scendere, -scendī, -scēnsum, *tr. and intr.* [**scandō**, climb], climb over; board. 1.

tenses cf. note on **sī quandō . . . dēportābant, 12, 6.**

17. quibus: i.e. *fūnibus*.

18. cum: causal.

19. nāvibus, "of the ships"; a dative of reference modifying the whole clause, where a genitive might have been used instead; cf. *Caesarī*, I, **31**, 4.

22. in cōnspectū, etc.: Caesar and his army were on the heights of St. Gildas; see the map on p. 232.

23. paulō fortius, "a little braver than usual."

Chap. 15. Almost all the ships of the Veneti are destroyed.

1. cum circumsteterant: for mode see note on *cum comprehēnsī erant*, **14**, 15.

singulās . . . ternae, "two or three . . . each." Only the disabled Gallic ships were thus surrounded, for probably there were more Gallic ships than Roman.

3. quod, eī reī: both refer to the statement in the first sentence, *cum . . . contendēbant*.

Ac iam conversīs in eam partem nāvibus quō ventus ferēbat, tanta subitō malacia ac tranquillitās exstitit ut sē ex locō movēre nōn possent. Quae quidem rēs ad negōtium cōnficiendum maximē fuit opportūna; nam singulās nostrī cōnsectātī expugnāvērunt, ut perpaucae ex omnī numerō noctis interventū ad terram pervenīrent, cum ab hōrā ferē quārtā usque ad sōlis occāsum pugnārētur.

16. Quō proeliō bellum Venetōrum tōtīusque ōrae maritimae cōnfectum est. Nam cum omnis iuventūs, omnēs etiam graviōris aetātis in quibus aliquid cōnsilī aut dignitātis fuit, eō convēnerant, tum nāvium quod ubīque fuerat in ūnum locum coēgerant; quibus āmissīs, reliquī neque quō sē reciperent neque quem ad modum oppida dēfenderent habēbant. Itaque sē suaque omnia Caesarī dēdidērunt. In quōs eō gravius Caesar vindicandum statuit, quō dīligentius in reliquum tempus ā

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7. malacia, -ae, *f.*, a calm *at sea*. 1.

tranquillitās, -tātis, *f.*, calmness, stillness; a calm. 1.

exsistō, -sistere, -stitī, ——, *intr.* [**sistō**, stand], stand *or* come forth, appear, arise; ensue. 1.

9. cōnsector, 1, *tr.* [**sector,** *freq. of* **sequor**, follow], follow eagerly, pursue, chase. 4.

10. interventus, -ūs, *m.* [**intervenīō**, come between], coming; aid. 1.

11. terra, -ae, *f.*, earth, land, soil, ground; region, district; **terrae** (*pl.*) *and* **orbis terrārum**, the world. 3.

usque, *adv.* (1) *of place*, all the way to, even to, as far as; (2) *of time*, up to, till; *with* **ad**, until. 3.

2. iuventūs, -ūtis, *f.* [**iuvenis**, young], period of youth, *from seventeen to forty-five years;* the youth, the young men. 1.

3. dignitās, -tātis, *f.* [**dignus**, worthy], worthiness, dignity, merit, rank. 3.

4. ubīque, *adv.* [**ubi**, where], anywhere, everywhere. 1.

8. vindicō, 1, *tr.*, assert authority, assert, claim; set free, deliver; inflict punishment. 1.

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6. in . . . ferēbat, "in that direction toward which the wind was blowing."

9. singulās, "one by one."

11. cum pugnārētur, "when the battle had been going on." For this translation of the imperfect see note on *cum pugnārētur*, 5, 1.

hōrā quārtā: between about 8:30 and 9:30 A.M., at that season.

Chap. 16. The Veneti surrender. Caesar slays their senate and sells the rest into slavery.

2. cum . . . tum, "not only . . . but also."

3. in quibus . . . fuit, "who had any ability to advise or any rank."

eō: to the seat of war.

4. nāvium . . . fuerat, "whatever [of] ships they had had anywhere."

5. quibus, refers to both men and ships.

neque . . . habēbant, "did not know where to take refuge, etc." For construction see note on *quid . . . insisterent*, 14, 9.

7. eō gravius, quō, lit. "more severely on this account, in order that" = "the more severely, etc."

barbarīs iūs lēgātōrum cōnservārētur. Itaque omnī senātū necātō reliquōs sub corōnā vēndidit.

17. Dum haec in Venetīs geruntur, Q. Titūrius Sabīnus cum iīs cōpiīs quās ā Caesare accēperat in fīnēs Venellōrum pervēnit. Hīs praeerat Viridovīx ac summam imperī tenēbat eārum omnium cīvitātum quae dēfēcerant, ex quibus exercitum magnāsque cōpiās coēgerat; atque hīs paucīs diēbus Aulercī Eburovīcēs Lexoviīque senātū suō interfectō, quod auctōrēs bellī esse nōlēbant, portās clausērunt sēque cum Viridovīce coniūnxērunt; magnaque praetereā multitūdō undique ex Galliā perditōrum hominum latrōnumque convēnerat, quōs spēs praedandī studiumque bellandī ab agricultūrā et cotīdiānō labōre revocābat. Sabīnus idōneō omnibus rēbus locō castrīs sēsē

10. necō, 1, *tr.* [**nex**, death], put to death, kill, murder. 2.

corōna, -ae, *f.*, wreath, chaplet; ring, circle; **sub corōnā vēndere**, sell at auction. 1.

3. Viridovīx, -īcis, *m.*, Viridovix (vī-rid'ō-viks), *a chief of the Venelli.* 4.

6. Eburovīcēs, -um, *m.* (Bd), the Aulerci Eburovices (aw-lēr'sī ēb''ū-rō-vī'sēz). 1.

auctor, -ōris, *m.* [**augeō**, increase], one who produces, creates, *or* originates; promoter, instigator, adviser, author: **auctor esse**, advise. 1.

8. praeterea, *adv.* [**praeter**, beyond], beyond this, besides, furthermore. *

9. perdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [**dō**, give], give over, ruin; **perditus**, *pf. part. as adj.*, desperate, ruined. 1.

latrō, -ōnis, *m.*, freebooter, bandit, robber. 1.

10. agricultūra, -ae, *f.* [**ager**, land +**colō**, cultivate], cultivation of the land, agriculture. 3.

10. reliquōs: i.e. all who fell into his hands; certainly not all the state, since it remained in existence.

sub corōnā: the phrase came down from early times, when it was the custom to put chaplets of leaves on the heads of captives who were to be sold.

The punishment of the Veneti, like that of the Atuatuci (II, 33, 18) seems barbarous to us. It is nevertheless true that on the whole Caesar was merciful to the Gauls, judging him by the standards of his own times, and that these severe punishments were necessary for the accomplishment of his purposes.

Chap. 17-19. Sabinus defeats the land forces of the allies.

Chap. 17. Sabinus encamps among the Venelli and refuses battle.

1. dum geruntur: for mode and tense, see App. 234, *a*: G.-L. 570: A. 556: B. 293, I: H.-B. 571: H. 604, 1.

Sabīnus: see **11**, 8.

5. hīs paucīs diēbus, "a few days before"; i.e. before the arrival of Sabinus.

7. nōlēbant: the senators.

8. undique ex Galliā, "from all parts of Gaul"; not simply from the Aremorican states. This was the Romans' third year in Gaul, and the long-continued war had unsettled everything.

11. idōneō . . . . tenēbat, "shut himself up in camp in a place suitable in all respects." Notice the three ablatives: *rēbus* is an ablative of specification: *locō* is an ablative of place, App.

tenēbat, cum Viridovīx contrā eum duōrum mīlium spatiō cōnsēdisset cotīdiēque prōductīs cōpiīs pugnandī potestātem faceret, ut iam nōn sōlum hostibus in contemptiōnem Sabīnus venīret, sed etiam nostrōrum mīlitum vōcibus nōn nihil carperētur; tantamque opīniōnem timōris praebuit ut iam ad vāllum castrōrum hostēs accēdere audērent. Id eā dē causā faciēbat, quod cum tantā multitūdine hostium, praesertim eō absente quī summam imperī tenēret, nisi aequō locō aut opportūnitāte aliquā datā lēgātō dīmicandum nōn exīstimābat.

18. Hāc cōnfirmātā opīniōne timōris idōneum quendam hominem et callidum dēlēgit, Gallum, ex iīs quōs auxilī causā sēcum habēbat. Huic magnīs praemiīs pollicitātiōnibusque persuādet utī ad hostēs trānseat, et quid fierī velit ēdocet. Quī ubi prō perfugā ad eōs vēnit, timōrem Rōmānōrum prōpōnit, quibus angustiīs ipse Caesar ā Venetīs premātur docet neque longius abesse quin proximā nocte Sabīnus clam ex castrīs exercitum

13. prōdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**dūcō**, lead], lead out *or* forth, bring forth; prolong, protract; produce; *with* **cōpiās**, arrange, draw up. ✱

14. contemptiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**contemnō**, despise], disdain, contempt. 1.

15. carpō, carpere, carpsī, carptum, *tr.*, pluck: censure, jeer at. 1.

18. absēns, -entis, *adj.* [*pres. part. of* **absum** be absent], absent, at a distance. 2.

19. aequus, -a, -um, *adj.* even, level, equal; equitable, impartial, just; **aequus animus**, equanimity, composure. 3.

2. callidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, shrewd. 1.

3. praemium, -mī, *n.*, distinction, prize, reward ✱

pollicitātiō, -ōnis *f.*, [**polliceor**, promise], promise, offer. 2.

4. ēdoceō, -docēre, -docuī, -doctum, *tr.* [**doceō**, teach], teach thoroughly, inform in detail, explain. 1.

7. clam, *adv.*, secretly. 3.

151, *b*: *castrīs* appears to be an ablative of place, but is an ablative of means, App. 151, *c*.

12. cum, "although."

mīlium: sc. *passuum*.

spatiō: ablative of degree of difference; lit "opposite by a distance, etc."

14. hostibus: dative of reference.

18 eo absente. "in the absence of the mar "; i.e Caesar.

20 lēgātō: dative of the agent with *dīmicandum (esse)*; "that a legate ought to fight."

Chap. 18. Sabinus tricks the enemy into attacking his camp.

2. Gallum, "a Gaul."

ex iīs, "(one) of those."

5. prō perfugā, "pretending to be a deserter."

6. docet has as objects the two substantive clauses *quibus . . . premātur* (indirect question) and *abesse*, etc. (indirect discourse).

neque . . . nocte, lit. "and that it was not farther off but that on the next night," = "and that no later than the next night."

ēdūcat et ad Caesarem auxilī ferendī causā proficīscātur. Quod ubi audītum est, conclāmant omnēs occāsiōnem negōtī bene gerendī āmittendam nōn esse, ad castra īrī oportēre. Multae rēs ad hoc cōnsilium Gallōs hortābantur: superiōrum diērum Sabīnī cūnctātiō, perfugae cōnfirmātiō, inopia cibāriōrum, cui reī parum dīligenter ab iīs erat prōvīsum, spēs Veneticī bellī, et quod ferē libenter hominēs id quod volunt crēdunt. Hīs rēbus adductī nōn prius Viridovīcem reliquōsque ducēs ex concilio dīmittunt quam ab iīs sit concessum arma utī capiant et ad castra contendant. Quā rē concessā laetī, ut explōrātā victōriā, sarmentīs virgultīsque collēctīs quibus fossās Rōmānōrum compleant, ad castra pergunt.

19. Locus erat castrōrum ēditus et paulātim ab īmō acclīvis circiter passūs mille. Hūc magnō cursū contendērunt, ut

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9. conclāmō, 1, *intr.* [**clāmō**, cry out], shout *or* cry out, call aloud. 2.

occāsiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**occidō**, fall, happen], occasion, opportunity. 1.

bene, *adv.* [**bonus**, good], well, rightly, successfully. *Comp.*, **melius**; *sup.*, **optimē**. 2.

12. cūnctātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**cūnctor**, delay], delaying, delay, hesitation, reluctance. 2.

cōnfirmātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**cōnfirmō**, assert], assurance. 1.

13. parum, *adv.* [**parvus**, little], little, too little, not sufficiently. 1.

Veneticus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the Veneti, Venetian. 2.

14. libenter, *adv.* [**libēns**, willing], willingly, gladly, with pleasure. 2.

17. laetus, -a, -um, *adj.*, joyful. 1.

explōrātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **explōrō**, search out], ascertained; sure, certain. 1.

18. sarmentum, -ī, *n.*, brushwood, fagots. 1.

virgultum, -ī, *n.*, thicket, brush, brushwood. 1.

19. pergō, pergere, perrēxī, perrēctum, *intr.* [per + **regō**, keep straight], go on, proceed. 1.

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9. negōtī . . . gerendī, "of winning a victory."

10. īrī, oportēre, "(but) that they must go."

11. superiōrum diērum, "during the preceding days."

13. spēs . . . bellī, "the hope of (a fortunate outcome) of, etc." The genitive is objective. They had not yet learned the result of the war.

14. quod . . . crēdunt: this substantive clause, like the preceding nominatives, is in apposition with *rēs*, l. 11.

15. prius quam . . . concessum, "until they had granted them permission." The fate of the senate, **17, 6**, no doubt helped the council to yield. Mode? App. 236, *b*: G.-L. 577, 2, n. 2: A. 551, *b*, n. 2: B. 292: H.-B. 507, 4, *c*: H. 605, I.

17. ut . . . victōriā, "as if victory were assured."

18. quibus . . . compleant: a purpose clause.

Chap. **19.** The enemy are routed and the states are forced to surrender.

1. ab īmō, "from the bottom."

quam minimum spatī ad sē colligendōs armandōsque Rōmānīs darētur, exanimātīque pervēnērunt. Sabīnus suōs hortātus cupientibus signum dat. Impedītīs hostibus propter ea quae ferēbant onera, subitō duābus portīs ēruptiōnem fierī iubet. Factum est opportūnitāte locī, hostium īnscientiā ac dēfatīgātiōne, virtūte mīlitum et superiōrum pugnārum exercitātiōne, ut nē ūnum quidem nostrōrum impetum ferrent ac statim terga verterent. Quōs integrīs vīribus mīlitēs nostrī cōnsecūtī magnum numerum eōrum occīdērunt; reliquōs equitēs cōnsectātī paucōs quī ex fugā ēvāserant relīquērunt. Sīc ūnō tempore et dē nāvālī pugnā Sabīnus et dē Sabīnī victōriā Caesar certior factus est, cīvitātēsque omnēs sē statim Titūriō dēdidērunt. Nam ut ad bella suscipienda Gallōrum alacer ac prōmptus est animus, sīc mollis ac minimē resistēns ad calamitātēs perferendās mēns eōrum est.

20. Eōdem ferē tempore P. Crassus, cum in Aquītāniam per-

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7. dēfatīgātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**dēfatīgō**, weary], fatigue, weariness. 1.

8. exercitātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**exercitō**, *freq. of* **exerceō**, exercise], exercise, training; practice, experience. ✱

9. tergum, -ī, *n.*, the back; **terga vertere**, to flee; **post tergum** *or* **ab tergō**, in the rear. ✱

10. vertō, vertere, vertī, versum, *tr.*, turn, turn around; **terga vertere**, flee. ✱

12. ēvādō, -vādere, -vāsī, -vāsum, *intr.* [**vādō**, go], escape. 1.

13. nāvālis, -e, *adj.* [**nāvis**, ship], pertaining to ships, naval. 1.

15. alacer, -cris, -cre, *adj.*, lively, eager, active, ready, joyous. 2.

prōmptus, -a, -um, *adj.*, ready, active. 1.

16. mollis, -e, *adj.*, soft; smooth; weak. 1.

17. mēns, mentis, *f.*, the thinking faculty, mind, intellect; thought; disposition, feelings; **mentēs animōsque**, minds and hearts; **aliēnātā mente**, bereft of reason. 4.

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3. quam . . . spatī, "the least possible time."

5. cupientibus, lit. "to them desiring," = "as they eagerly awaited it."

6. onera: the bundles of brush; 18, 18.

7. factum est opportūnitāte, "it resulted from the advantage, etc." The subject of *factum est* is *ut . . . verterent*.

8. mīlitum: the Romans.

9. ac, "but." Latin usually says "and," when such an affirmative clause follows a negative one; English usually says "but."

11. equitēs: nominative.

13. Sabīnus: sc. *certior factus est*.

14. Titūriō: Titurius Sabinus.

15. ut . . . sīc, "while . . . yet."

16. animus, "impulse."

17. mēns, "will-power."

Chap. 20-27. Crassus forces the Aquitani to submit.

Chap. 20. Crassus is attacked on the march by the Sotiates.

1. Crassus: read **11, 5-8, and see map** facing p. 217.

vēnisset, quae, ut ante dictum est, est tertia pars Galliae, cum intellegeret in iīs locīs sibi bellum gerendum ubi paucīs ante annīs L. Valerius Praecōnīnus lēgātus exercitū pulsō interfectus esset, atque unde L. Manlius prōcōnsul impedīmentīs āmissīs profūgisset, nōn mediocrem sibi dīligentiam adhibendam intellegēbat. Itaque rē frūmentāriā prōvīsā, auxiliīs equitātūque comparātō, multīs praetereā virīs fortibus Tolōsā et Carcasōne et Narbōne, quae sunt cīvitātēs Galliae prōvinciae fīnitimae hīs regiōnibus, nōminātim ēvocātīs, in Sotiātium fīnēs exercitum intrōdūxit. Cuius adventū cognitō Sotiātēs magnīs cōpiīs coāctīs equitātūque, quō plūrimum valēbant, in itinere agmen nostrum adortī prīmum equestre proelium commīsērunt, deinde equitātū suō pulsō atque īnsequentibus nostrīs subitō pedestrēs cōpiās, quās in convalle in īnsidiīs collocāverant, ostendērunt. Hī nostrōs disiectōs adortī proelium renovārunt.

4. Praecōnīnus, -ī, *m.*, Lucius Valerius Praeconinus (lū'shyŭs vą-lē'rĭ-ŭs prĕk"ō-nī'nŭs), *a Roman lieutenant in Gaul, before Caesar's time.* 1.

5. Manlius, -lī, *m.*, Lucius Manlius (lū'shyŭs măn'lĭ-ŭs), *proconsul in* 78 B.C. 1.

prōcōnsul, -is, *m.*, a proconsul, *one who at the close of his consulship in Rome became governor of a province.* 1.

6. mediocris, -cre, *adj.* [**medius,** the middle of], middling, ordinary, moderate. 2.

dīligentia, -ae, *f.* [**dīligēns,** careful], carefulness, heedfulness, painstaking, care. 4.

8. Tolōsa, -ae, *f.* (Ed), Tolosa (tō-lō'są), *now* Toulouse. 1.

Carcasō, -ōnis, *f.* (Ee), Carcaso (kär'ką-sō). 1.

9. Narbō, -ōnis, *m.* (Ee), Narbo (när'bō), *now* Narbonne. 1.

10. ēvocō, 1, *tr.* [**vocō,** call], call forth *or* out, summon; **ēvocātus,** *pf. part. as noun,* reënlisted veteran. 3.

Sotiātēs, -um, *m.* (DEcd), the Sotiates (sō"shĭ-ā'tēz). 4.

15. convallis, -is, *f.* [**vallis,** valley], enclosed valley, defile. 1.

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2. ante: see I, 1, 2.

3. paucīs annīs: twenty-two or twenty-three years before, in 78 or 79, B.C. Our knowledge of these events is very vague. Manlius, governor of the Gallic province, marched against Sertorius, who was in Spain, and was defeated by a lieutenant of Sertorius. The Aquitani seem to have stripped him of his baggage as he retreated. Nothing whatever is known of Praeconinus.

6. nōn mediocrem, "unusual."

8. virīs: ablative absolute with *ēvocātīs.* These were retired veterans who were induced to serve again by high pay and special privileges.

Tolōsā: place from which, with *ēvocātīs.*

9. cīvitātēs, "cities." *fīnitimae* agrees with it.

hīs regiōnibus: Aquitania. The dative depends on *fīnitimae.*

12. quō: ablative of specification.

13. prīmum: the adverb.

16. disiectōs, "while scattered," **in** pursuit of the cavalry.

21. Pugnātum est diū atque ācriter, cum Sotiātēs superiōribus victōriīs frētī in suā virtūte tōtīus Aquītāniae salūtem positam putārent, nostrī autem quid sine imperātōre et sine reliquīs legiōnibus adulēscentulō duce efficere possent perspicī cuperent; tandem cōnfectī vulneribus hostēs terga vertērunt. Quōrum magnō numerō interfectō Crassus ex itinere oppidum Sotiātium oppugnāre coepit. Quibus fortiter resistentibus vīneās turrēsque ēgit. Illī aliās ēruptiōne temptātā, aliās cuniculīs ad aggerem vīneāsque āctīs (cuius reī sunt longē perītissimī Aquītānī, propterea quod multīs locīs apud eōs aerāriae sectūraeque sunt), ubi dīligentiā nostrōrum nihil hīs rēbus prōficī posse intellēxērunt, lēgātōs ad Crassum mittunt sēque in dēditiōnem ut recipiat petunt. Quā rē impetrātā arma trādere iussī faciunt.

22. Atque in eam rem omnium nostrōrum intentīs animīs,

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2. frētus, -a, -um, *adj.*, relying upon. 1.

4. adulēscentulus, -ī, *m.* [*dim. of* **adulēscēns,** youth], a very young man. 1.

9. cuniculus, -ī, *m.*, burrow; tunnel, mine. 1.

11. aerāria, -ae, *f.* [**aes,** copper], copper mine. 1.

sectūra, -ae, *f.* [**secō,** cut], cutting; shaft, mine. 1.

12. prōficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *tr. and intr.* [**faciō,** make], make progress, advance; effect, accomplish, gain. 2.

1. intendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentum, *tr.* [**tendō,** stretch], stretch out *or* to; **intentus,** *pf. part.*, intent on, absorbed in, attentive to. 2.

Chap. 21. Crassus defeats the Sotiates and takes their town.

1. superiōribus victōriīs: those mentioned in 20, 4-5. Case? App. 143, *a*: G.-L. 401, n. 6: A. 431, *a*: B. 218, 3: H.-B. 432: H. 476, 1.

3. quid . . . possent: subject of *perspicī*.

imperātōre, "commander-in-chief."

sine . . . legiōnibus: Crassus had only twelve cohorts of legionary soldiers.

4. adulēscentulō duce: ablative absolute.

5. cuperent: like *putārent*, with *cum*, l. 1.

6. ex itinere: as in II, 12, 4.

8. aliās: the adverb.

9. cuniculīs āctīs, "having driven tunnels." They probably tried to set fire to the agger from beneath, as it was made largely of wood.

cuius reī, "an art in which." Case? App. 106, *a*: G.-L. 374: A. 349, *a*: B. 204, 1: H.-B. 354: H. 451, 1.

11. dīligentiā: ablative of cause. The Romans may have dug countermines, thus meeting the enemy before they got under the agger.

14. faciunt, "they did so."

Chap. 22. The chief of the Sotiates vainly attempts to escape.

1. rem: the surrender of the arms.

aliā ex parte oppidī Adiatunnus, quī summam imperī tenēbat, cum DC dēvōtīs (quōs illī solduriōs appellant, quōrum haec est condiciō, ut omnibus in vītā commodīs ūnā cum iīs fruantur quōrum sē amīcitiae dēdiderint, sī quid hīs per vim accidat, aut eundem cāsum ūnā ferant aut sibi mortem cōnscīscant; neque adhūc hominum memoriā repertus est quisquam quī, eō interfectō cuius sē amīcitiae dēvōvisset, mortem recūsāret), cum hīs Adiatunnus ēruptiōnem facere cōnātus, clāmōre ab eā parte mūnītiōnis sublātō, cum ad arma mīlitēs concurrissent vehementerque ibi pugnātum esset, repulsus in oppidum, tamen utī sādem dēditiōnis condiciōne ūterētur ā Crassō impetrāvit.

23. Armīs obsidibusque acceptīs Crassus in fīnēs Vocātium

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2. Adiatunnus, **-I**, *m.*, Adiatunnus (ā''dī-ạ-tŭn'ŭs), *the leader of the Sotiates.* 2.

3. dēvoveō, **-vovēre**, **-vōvī**, **-vōtum**, *tr.* [**voveō**, vow], vow away, consecrate, devote; **dēvōtus**, *pf. part. as noun*, a sworn follower. 2.

soldurius, **-rī**, *m.*, vassal. 1.

4. commodum, **-I**, *n.* [**commodus**, convenient], convenience, interest, advantage. 2.

fruor, **frui**, **frūctus sum**, *intr.*, enjoy. 1.

7. adhūc, *adv.* [**hūc**, hither], hitherto, as yet. 1.

8. recūsō, 1, *tr. and intr.*, refuse, reject; object to, make objections, complain; *with* **perīculum**, shrink from. *

10. vehementer, *adv.* [**vehemēns**, violent], violently, severely, strongly, very much, greatly. 4.

1. Vocātēs, **-um**, *m.* (Dcd), the Vocates (vō-kā'tēz). 2.

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3. quōrum . . . condiciō, ut fruantur, "whose position is this, that they enjoy."

4. ut . . . fruantur . . . ferant . . . cōnscīscant: substantive clauses of fact (result).

commodīs: what deponent verbs govern the ablative?

ūnā: the adverb.

5. quōrum . . . dēdiderint: a determining clause, App. 231. Mode? App. 274: G.-L. 663, 1: A. 593: B. 324, 1: H.-B. 539: H. 652.

sī . . . accidat: the mode is due to the same reason as that of *dēdiderint*. Otherwise such a condition would be expressed by the indicative; App. 253: G.-L. 595: A. 515; 518, *b*: B. 302, 1, 3: H.-B. 579: H. 574, 1.

7. memoriā: ablative of time within which.

quisquam: why is this the proper indefinite? App. 177: G.-L. 317, 1: A. 311: B. 252, 4: H.-B. 276, 7: H. 513.

8. dēvōvisset: cf. note on *quōrum . . . dēdiderint*, l. 5.

recūsāret: subjunctive in a clause of characteristic.

cum hīs: this simply repeats *cum DC dēvōtīs*, l. 3, after the long parenthesis.

11. tamen, "nevertheless"; i.e. in spite of his attempt to escape after surrender. The offense was the same as that of the Atuatuci, II, 33, and might have been punished as severely.

12. eādem: i.e. the same as those who had not attempted to escape.

Chap. 23. The Aquitani assemble a large force. Crassus decides to give battle.

1. in fīnēs, etc.: see map facing p. 217.

et Tarusātium profectus est. Tum vērō barbarī commōtī, quod oppidum et nātūrā locī et manū mūnītum paucīs diēbus quibus eō ventum erat expugnātum cognōverant, lēgātōs quōqueversus dīmittere, coniūrāre, obsidēs inter sē dare, cōpiās parāre coepērunt. Mittuntur etiam ad eās cīvitātēs lēgātī quae sunt citeriōris Hispāniae fīnitimae Aquītāniae; inde auxilia ducēsque arcessuntur. Quōrum adventū magnā cum auctōritāte et magnā cum hominum multitūdine bellum gerere cōnantur. Ducēs vērō iī dēliguntur quī ūnā cum Q. Sertōriō omnēs annōs fuerant summamque scientiam reī mīlitāris habēre exīstimābantur. Hī cōnsuētūdine populī Rōmānī loca capere, castra mūnīre, commeātibus nostrōs interclūdere īnstituunt. Quod ubi Crassus animadvertit suās cōpiās propter exiguitātem nōn facile dīdūcī, hostem et vagārī et viās obsidēre et castrīs satis praesidī relinquere, ob eam causam minus commodē frūmentum commeātumque sibi supportārī, in diēs hostium numerum augērī, nōn cūnctandum exīstimāvit quīn

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2. Tarusātēs, -ium, *m.* (DEc), the Tarusates (tăr''ū-sā'tēz). 2.

4. quōqueversus, *adv.*, in every direction, all around. 1.

10. Sertōrius, -rī, *m.*, Quintus Sertorius (kwĭn'tŭs sĕr-tō'rĭ-ŭs) *a partisan of Marius; after the death of the latter, he continued the war in Spain against the senatorial party, until murdered in* 72 B.C. 1.

15. dīdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [dūcō, lead], lead *or* draw apart; separate, divide. 1.

obsideō, -sidēre, -sēdī, -sessum, *tr.* [sedeō, sit], sit in the way of, obstruct, besiege, blockade. 2.

18. cūnctor, 1, *intr.*, delay, hesitate, be reluctant. 2.

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3. oppidum: subject of *expugnātum* (*esse*).

paucīs . . . erat, lit. "within the few days within which it had been come there," = "within a few days after his arrival."

7. citeriōris Hispāniae: Spain between the Pyrenees and the Ebro.

fīnitimae agrees with *quae* and governs *Aquītāniae*.

8. auctōritāte, "assurance."

10. ducēs, "as commanders."

Sertōriō: as Sertorius was a Roman general of great ability and had organized his Spanish army after the Roman fashion, those who had served under him understood Roman tactics. But the result shows that it took more than Roman tactics to make a Roman general or army.

12. cōnsuētūdine: ablative of accordance.

loca capere, "to choose suitable positions."

14. quod, "therefore"; conjunction, not pronoun.

15. nōn facile dīdūcī, "could not easily be divided." This and the following infinitives, through *augērī*, depend on *animadvertit*.

18. nōn . . . dēcertāret, "he thought he must not delay to fight a de

pugnā dēcertāret. Hāc rē ad cōnsilium dēlātā, ubi omnēs idem sentīre intellēxit, posterum diem pugnae cōnstituit.

24. Prīmā lūce prōductīs omnibus cōpiīs, duplicī aciē īnstitūtā, auxiliīs in mediam aciem coniectīs, quid hostēs cōnsilī caperent exspectābat. Illī, etsī propter multitūdinem et veterem bellī glōriam paucitātemque nostrōrum sē tūtō dīmicātūrōs exīstimābant, tamen ţūtius esse arbitrābantur obsessīs viīs commeātū interclūsō sine ūllō vulnere victōriā potīrī et, sī propter inopiam reī frūmentāriae Rōmānī sēsē recipere coepissent, impedītōs in agmine et sub sarcinīs adorīrī cōgitābant. Hōc cōnsiliō probātō ab ducibus, prōductīs Rōmānōrum cōpiīs sēsē castrīs tenēbant. Hāc rē perspectā Crassus, cum suā cūnctātiōne atque opīniōne timōris hostēs nostrōs mīlitēs alacriōrēs ad pugnandum effēcissent, atque omnium vōcēs audīrentur exspectārī diūtius nōn oportēre quīn ad castra īrētur, cohortātus suōs omnibus cupientibus ad hostium castra contendit.

25. Ibi cum aliī fossās complērent, aliī multīs tēlīs con-

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3. etsī, *conj.* [et + sī, if], even if, although. ✱

8. cōgitō, 1, *tr. and intr.* [co + agitō, consider], consider thoroughly *or* carefully, ponder, reflect; think, purpose, plan. 3.

cisive battle."

On the *quīn* clause; see App. 228, *c*: G.-L. 555: A. 558: B. 298: H.-B. 502, 3, *b*: H. 595, 1.

19. cōnsilium, "a council of war."

20. pugnae: dative.

Chap. **24.** Since the enemy refuses to meet him, Crassus attacks their camp.

1. duplicī aciē: The Roman force was smaller than that of the enemy, and this arrangement made a longer front than the usual triple line.

2. auxiliīs . . . coniectīs: the longer line of the enemy might be expected to turn both Roman flanks; therefore it was important that the wings consist of reliable Roman legionaries. Caesar never trusted the auxiliaries anywhere in the line.

4. sē . . . dīmicātūrōs, "that it would be safe to fight."

5. tūtius esse, "that it was still safer."

obsessīs . . . interclūsō, "by blocking . . . and cutting off."

7. coepissent: indirect discourse for the future perfect indicative.

8. impedītōs: both by their heavy baggage (*impedīmenta*) and by the difficulty of fighting in marching order.

10. suā refers to the subject, *hostēs*.

11. opīniōne, lit. "impression" which they gave, = "appearance."

13. exspectārī . . . oportēre, "that they ought not to delay longer."

quīn . . . īrētur: cf. 23, 18, note.

14. omnibus cupientibus, 'to the delight of all."

Chap. **25.** The camp is vigorously defended, but Crassus learns that the rear is weak.

1. coniectīs, "by throwing."

iectīs dēfēnsōrēs vāllō mūnītiōnibusque dēpellerent, auxīliārēsque, quibus ad pugnam nōn multum Crassus cōnfīdēbat, lapidibus tēlīsque submINISTRANDĪS et ad aggerem caespitibus comportandīs speciem atque opīniōnem pugnantium praebērent, cum item ab hostibus cōnstanter ac nōn timidē pugnārētur tēlaque ex locō superiōre missa nōn frūstrā acciderent, equitēs circumitīs hostium castrīs Crassō renūntiāvērunt nōn eādem esse dīligentiā ab decumānā portā castra mūnīta facilemque aditum habēre.

26. Crassus equitum praefectōs cohortātus ut magnīs praemiīs pollicitātiōnibusque suōs excitārent, quid fierī vellet ostendit. Illī, ut erat imperātum, ēductīs iīs cohortibus quae praesidiō castrīs relictae intrītae ab labōre erant et longiōre itinere circumductīs, nē ex hostium castrīs cōnspicī possent, omnium oculīs mentibusque ad pugnam intentīs, celeriter ad eās quās dīximus mūnītiōnēs pervēnērunt atque hīs prōrutīs

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2. dēpellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsum, *tr.* [**pellō,** drive], drive from *or* away, ward off. 1.

auxiliāris, -e, *adj.* [**auxilium,** aid], auxiliary; *m. pl. as noun,* auxiliary troops. 1.

4. submINISTRŌ, 1, *tr.* [**ministrō,** wait upon], furnish, supply, give. 3.

caespes, -itis, *m.*, a sod, turf. 1.

6. timidē, *adv.* [**timidus,** fearful], fearfully, cowardly, timidly. 1.

8. circumeō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *tr.* [**eō,** go. App. 84], go *or* march around, traverse, visit. 1.

4. intrītus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**in-+ trītus,** worn], unwearied. 1.

5. circumdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**dūcō,** lead], lead *or* draw around. 2.

7. prōruō, -ruere, -ruī, -rutum, *tr.* [**ruō,** fall], overthrow. 1.

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3. quibus: the dative, since with *cōnfīdō* the dative (App. 115) is regularly used of persons, the ablative (App. 143, *a*) of things.

4. submINISTRANDĪS: to the legionary soldiers.

ad aggerem, "for an agger." The Romans were compelled to build a sloping embankment in order to surmount the high wall of the Gallic camp.

7. ex locō superiōre: the top of the rampart.

8. circumitīs castrīs, "having ridden around the camp."

9. ab, "at."

Chap. **26.** The Romans capture the camp and cut down the fleeing enemy.

1. cohortātus ut excitārent, "urging . . . to stimulate."

4. intrītae ab labōre, "not worn out by fighting." *ab labōre* is strictly an ablative of separation, as if Caesar had said "free from"; hence the preposition.

longiōre, "roundabout."

7. dīximus: in **25, 9.**

prius in hostium castrīs cōnstitērunt quam plānē ab hīs vidērī aut quid reī gererētur cognōscī posset. Tum vērō clāmōre ab eā parte audītō nostrī redintegrātīs vīribus, quod plērumque in spē victōriae accidere cōnsuēvit, ācrius impugnāre coepērunt. Hostēs undique circumventī dēspērātīs omnibus rēbus sē per mūnītiōnēs dēicere et fugā salūtem petere contendērunt. Quōs equitātus apertissimīs campīs cōnsectātus ex mīlium L numerō, quae ex Aquītāniā Cantabrīsque convēnisse cōnstābat, vix quārtā parte relictā multā nocte sē in castra recēpit.

27. Hāc audītā pugnā maxima pars Aquītāniae sēsē Crassō dēdidit obsidēsque ultrō mīsit, quō in numerō fuērunt Tarbellī, Bigerriōnēs, Ptianiī, Vocātēs, Tarusātēs, Elusātēs, Gatēs, Auscī, Garumnī, Sibusātēs, Cocosātēs; paucae ultimae nātiōnēs annī tempore cōnfīsae, quod hiems suberat, id facere neglēxērunt.

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8. plānē, *adv.* [**plānus,** even, plain], plainly, clearly, distinctly. 1.

11. impugnō, 1, *tr.* [**in** + **pugnō,** fight], fight against, attack, assail. 2.

14. campus, -ī, *m.*, plain, open space *or* country. 1.

15. Cantabrī, -ōrum, *m.* (Eab), the Cantabri (kăn'tą-brī). 1.

2. ultrō, *adv.*, to *or* on the farther side, beyond; of one's own accord, voluntarily, spontaneously, without provocation; besides, moreover; **ultrō citrōque,** back and forth. ✱

Tarbellī, -ōrum, *m.* (Ec), the Tarbelli (tär-bĕl'ī). 1.

3. Bigerriōnēs, -um, *m.* (Ecd), the Bigerriones (bī-jĕr''ī-ō'nēz *or* bī''jĕ-rī-ō'nēz). 1.

Ptianiī, -ōrum, *m.* (Ec), the Ptianii (tī-ā'nī-ī). 1.

Elusātēs, -um, *m.* (Ed), the Elusates (ĕl''ū-sā'tēz). 1.

Gatēs, -um, *m.* (DEd), the Gates (gā'tēz). 1.

4. Auscī, -ōrum, *m.* (Ed), the Ausci aw'sī). 1.

Garumnī, -ōrum, *m.* (Ed), the Garumni (gą-rŭm'nī). 1.

Sibusātēs, -um, *m.* (Ec), the Sibusates (sĭb''ū-sā'tēz). 1.

Cocosātēs, -um, *m.* (Dc), the Cocosates (kŏk''ō-sā'tēz). 1.

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8. prius . . . quam: see App. 236, *c.*

vidērī: supply *possent* from *posset.*

9. quid reī gererētur, "what was going on"; subject of *posset.*

10. nostrī: i.e. those who were attacking in front.

quod, "a thing which." The antecedent is *redintegrātīs vīribus.*

12. per, "over."

14. campīs: ablative of the way, not of place; therefore without a preposition.

ex . . . numerō depends on *quārtā parte.*

15. quae (*mīlia*) **convēnisse** is the subject of the impersonal *cōnstābat,* "who were known to have gathered."

16. multā nocte, "late at night."

Chap. **27.** Nearly the whole of Aquitania submits.

4. paucae ultimae nātiōnēs, "only a few tribes, the most remote"; probably those living among the Pyrenees.

5. tempore: cf. note on *quibus,* **25, 3.**

28. Eōdem ferē tempore Caesar, etsī prope exācta iam aestās erat, tamen, quod omnī Galliā pācātā Morinī Menapiīque supererant quī in armīs essent neque ad eum umquam lēgātōs dē pāce mīsissent, arbitrātus id bellum celeriter cōnficī posse, eō exercitum dūxit; quī longē aliā ratiōne ac reliquī Gallī bellum gerere coepērunt. Nam quod intellegēbant maximās nātiōnēs quae proeliō contendissent pulsās superātāsque esse, continentēsque silvās ac palūdēs habēbant, eō sē suaque omnia contulērunt. Ad quārum initium silvārum cum Caesar pervēnisset castraque mūnīre īnstituisset, neque hostis interim vīsus esset, dispersīs in opere nostrīs, subitō ex omnibus partibus silvae ēvolāvērunt et in nostrōs impetum fēcērunt. Nostrī celeriter arma cēpērunt eōsque in silvās reppulērunt et complūribus interfectīs longius impedītiōribus locīs secūtī paucōs ex suīs dēperdidērunt.

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ultimus, -a, -um, *adj., sup.* [**ultrā**, beyond. App. 43], farthest, most distant *or* remote; *as noun*, those in the rear. 2.

1. exigō, -igere, -ēgī, -āctum, *tr.* [**agō**, drive], finish, pass. 1.

3. umquam, *adv.*, at any time, ever; **neque . . . umquam**, and never, never. 2.

8. continēns, -entis, *adj.* [*pres. part. of* **contineō**, hold together], *holding together;* continuous, unbroken; neighboring; *as noun*, mainland, continent. *

11. dispergō, -spergere, -spersī, -spersum, *tr.* [**spargō**, scatter], scatter, disperse. 3.

12. ēvolō, 1, *intr.* [**volō**, fly], fly *or* rush forth. 1.

15. dēperdō, -perdere, -perdidī, -perditum, *tr.* [**perdō**, destroy], destroy utterly; forfeit, lose. 2.

Chap. **28-29.** Caesar makes an unsuccessful attempt to subdue the Morini and the Menapii.

Chap. **28.** The Morini take refuge in forests and swamps.

1. exācta, "past"; the participle used as an adjective.

2. omnī Galliā: Gaul in general, including Aquitania and Belgium, though the same words in II, 1, 6, refer only to Celtic Gaul.

3. quī essent, mīsissent: a clause of characteristic.

5. eō, "against them."

exercitum: on his march from the Veneti he doubtless picked up Sabinus and his legions. See map facing p. 217.

quī, "but they."

ac, "than" or "from"; cf. *aliam atque*, 9, 20.

7. contendissent: the mode is due only to indirect discourse.

9. initium, "edge."

11. dispersīs nostrīs: just as they had been surprised at the Sabis, II, 19 and 20.

13. complūribus: of the enemy.

14. longius, "too far."

impedītiōribus, "very difficult."

29. Reliquīs deinceps diēbus Caesar silvās caedere īnstituit et, nē quis inermibus imprūdentibusque mīlitibus ab latere impetus fierī posset, omnem eam māteriam quae erat caesa conversam ad hostem collocābat et prō vāllō ad utrumque latus exstruēbat. Incrēdibilī celeritāte magnō spatiō paucīs diēbus cōnfectō, cum iam pecus atque extrēma impedīmenta ā nostrīs tenērentur, ipsī dēnsiōrēs silvās peterent, eius modī sunt tempestātēs cōnsecūtae utī opus necessāriō intermitterētur et continuātiōne imbrium diūtius sub pellibus mīlitēs continērī nōn possent. Itaque vāstātīs omnibus eōrum agrīs, vīcīs aedificiīsque incēnsīs Caesar exercitum redūxit et in Aulercīs Lexoviīsque, reliquīs item cīvitātibus quae proximē bellum fēcerant, in hībernīs collocāvit.

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1. deinceps, *adv.*, one after the other, in turn, successively. 1.

caedō, caedere, cecīdī, caesum, *tr.*, cut; kill, slay. 2.

2. imprūdēns, -entis, *adj.* [in- + **prūdēns**, prudent], imprudent, off one's guard, unwary. 1.

3. māteria, -ae, *f.*, material; wood, timber. 4.

6. pecus, -oris, *n.*, cattle, a herd; *usually* small cattle, sheep; meat; flesh. 2.

9. continuātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**continuus**, continuous], continuance, succession. 1.

imber, -bris, *m.*, a rainstorm, rain. 1.

Chap. 29. Caesar ravages the country and withdraws to winter quarters.

2. nē quis impetus, "that no attack."

inermibus . . . mīlitibus: ablative absolute.

4. conversam ad hostem, "with their tops turned toward the enemy."

prō vāllō, "to serve as a rampart." Caesar cut a way through the forest, with this rampart on each side.

6. cōnfectō, lit. "finished," = "cleared."

7. ipsī: the Morini themselves, in contrast with their animals and baggage.

9. sub pellibus: in winter the soldiers lived in huts.

BOOK IV. WAR WITH THE GERMANS. FIRST INVASION OF BRITAIN

The campaign of 55 B.C. is memorable in history as the occasion when the Roman arms were first carried beyond the Rhine and across the Channel. The map facing page 217 shows how completely Gaul had come under Caesar's control, either by conquest or by peaceful submission. But Caesar knew that his task was not yet finished. If the Rhine was to be the Roman frontier (Int. 3), the Germans must be taught to respect that frontier. And the unknown Britain, lying so near Gaul, tempted him. It might be worth conquering. If not, at any rate both Gauls and Britons must be shown that Britain could afford neither to send aid to Gaul nor offer refuge to Gauls who wished to escape from Caesar. Only when Caesar had shown that neither the Rhine nor the Channel could stop a Roman army, might he expect Gaul to rest quietly under the Roman yoke.

Two German tribes, the Usipetes and the Tencteri, had been driven out of their homes, far in the interior of Germany, by the Suebi. After wandering homeless for three years, they crossed the Rhine into the Gallic possessions of the Menapii and there spent the early months of 55. Nothing shows more clearly the lack of unity among the states of Gaul than the indifference with which the neighbors of the Menapii regarded this incursion of their hereditary foes. Some states even tried to repeat the mistake of the Sequani (**I, 31**), and invited the Germans to settle in their territory and make common cause with them against Caesar or the rest of Gaul. But Caesar interfered at once by marching against the Germans. Using as a pretext a treacherous attack by a small body of German cavalry, he made himself guilty of the most treacherous and indefensible act in his whole career. He arrested all their leaders, who had come to apologize for the attack and then surprised and slew almost the whole German host, men, women, and children. If the deed has an excuse it lies in the absolute necessity of teaching the other Germans never to invade Gaul.

Caesar decided to reënforce this terrible lesson by making the Germans fear for their own territory. The Sugambri, who had given refuge to the remnants of the Usipetes and the Tencteri, refused to give them up at Caesar's command. Moreover the Ubii begged Caesar's aid against

the Suebi. In the marvellously brief space of ten days he constructed a great bridge across the Rhine, over which he led his entire army. At the first news of his approach the Sugambri and the Suebi had retired into the safe depths of their vast forests. Since it was no part of Caesar's purpose to subjugate these peoples, he contented himself with ravaging the nearer possessions of the Sugambri. Satisfied with this demonstration of Roman power, he recrossed the Rhine and destroyed his bridge, after a stay of only eighteen days on German soil.

Caesar had neither time nor ships enough to attempt a real invasion of Britain this summer, nor could he learn by inquiry anything about the country and the amount of force needed for accomplishing his purpose there. Therefore he determined to devote the remainder of the summer to a preliminary expedition which would at least show him what preparations he must make for the next year. Taking only two legions he sailed to Deal from the nearest point in Gaul. A landing was effected only after a sharp struggle with the Britons. A few nearby tribes surrendered, but Caesar waited for the arrival of his cavalry before penetrating the interior. Just as the cavalry transports were approaching the island, a storm not only drove them back to Gaul but shattered the main fleet, which lay in an exposed roadstead. Caesar beat off an attack of the natives, repaired his ships, and sailed back to Gaul.

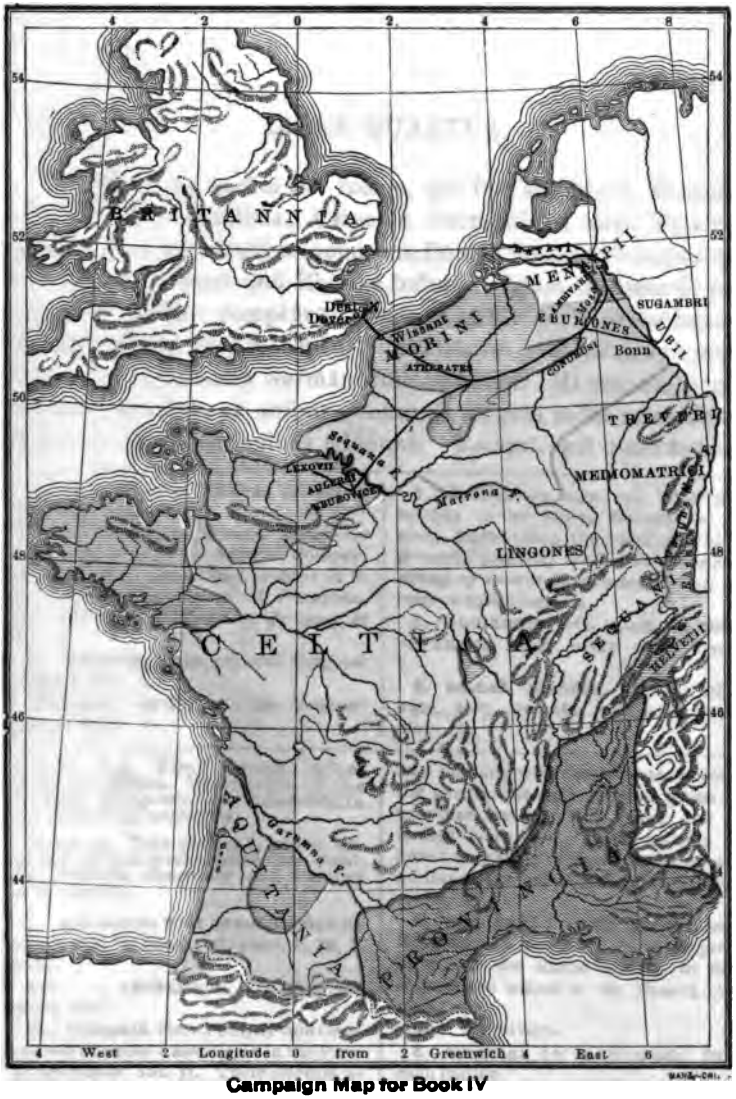
Before leaving for Britain, Caesar had received the submission of a part of the Morini. During his absence the remainder of his army harried the Menapii and the rest of the Morini. On the return voyage two ships were driven out of their course, and the men carried by them were attacked by the Morini. A vigorous raid at last caused the final submission of the Morini; but the Menapii still remained unconquered in their forests and swamps.

EXPLANATION OF CAMPAIGN MAP

For the meaning of the colors, see the explanation of the campaign map for **I, 1-29**, facing page 42.

The coloring in this map is the same as in the campaign map for Book **III**, facing page 217, except that the Morini and a part of the Menapii are colored red.

Every important geographical point in this year's campaigning is open to discussion. Holmes agrees with some other authorities in locating the battle with the Usipetes and the Tencteri near the junction of the Mosella and the Rhine, but his discussion is less fair than usual. His own arguments, carefully sifted, seem decisive for the location near the junction of the Mosa and the Rhine. If the battle is rightly located, there is no valid argument for locating the bridge elsewhere than at Bonn. Holmes seems to have proved that Wissant, not Boulogne, was the sailing point for Britain. The landing point in Britain must have been either near Deal or a considerable distance west of Deal, near Hythe; it is almost certain that it was near Deal. The map on page 294 gives in more detail the parts of Gaul and Britain which are involved in discussions as to the sailing and landing points.



Campaign Map for Book IV

LIBER QUARTUS.

1. Eā quae secūta est hieme, quī fuit annus Cn. Pompēiō M. Crassō cōnsulibus, Usipetēs Germānī et item Tēncterī magnā cum multitūdine hominum flūmen Rhēnum trānsiērunt, nōn longē ā marī quō Rhēnus īnfluit. Causa trānseundī fuit quod ab Suēbīs complūrēs annōs exagitātī bellō premēbantur et agricultūrā prohibēbantur. Suēbōrum gēns est longē maxima et bellicōsissima Germānōrum omnium. Hī centum pāgōs habēre dīcuntur, ex quibus quotannīs singula mīlia armātōrum bellandī causā ex fīnibus ēdūcunt. Reliquī, quī domī mānsē-

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1. Cn., *abbr.* for **Gnaeus** (nē'ŭs), *a Roman praenomen.* 1.

Pompēius, -ī, *m.* Gnaeus Pompeius (nē'ŭs pŏm-pē'yŭs), *better,* Pompey, *triumvir with Caesar and Crassus in* 60 B.C., *defeated by Caesar at Pharsalia, and murdered in Egypt by Ptolemy,* 48 B.C. 1.

2. Usipetēs, -um, *m.*, the Usipetes (ū-sĭp'ē-tēz). 4.

Tēncterī, -ōrum, *m.*, the Tencteri (tĕngk'tē-rī). 4.

5. Suēbus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *or* pertaining to the Suebi, Sueban; *pl. as noun,* **Suēbī** (Bhi), the Suebi (swē'bī), *a powerful people of central Germany consisting of several independent tribes, the modern* Swabians. *

8. quotannīs, *adv.* [**quot,** as many as+**annus,** year], every year, yearly. 2.

9. maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsum, *intr.*, remain, continue, abide, stay. 2.

Chap. **1-4.** Two German tribes cross the Rhine. Description of the German tribes who are concerned in the following narrative.

Chap. **1.** Two German tribes, expelled by the Suebi, cross into Gaul. The warlike character and training of the Suebi.

1. quī agrees with *annus,* though its antecedent is *hieme*; cf. *quod,* I, **38,** 3, note.

quī . . . cōnsulibus, "in the year when, etc."

Cn. Pompēiō, etc.: Pompey and Crassus were Caesar's associates in the First Triumvirate; Int. 11. Their election as consuls for the year 55 had been planned at a meeting with Caesar in the preceding spring. Caesar had been given his province for only five years, and he needed more time. These consuls secured another five years for him, and an important province for each of themselves.

4. nōn longē ā marī: probably near Emmerich, a few miles above the point at which the Rhine divides to flow around the island of the Batavi. See map.

quō: the adverb.

8. singula: i.e. a thousand from each canton.

runt, sē atque illōs alunt; hī rūrsus in vicem annō post in armīs sunt, illī domī remanent. Sīc neque agricultūra nec ratiō atque ūsus bellī intermittitur. Sed prīvātī ac sēparātī agrī apud eōs nihil est, neque longius annō remanēre ūnō in locō colendī causā licet. Neque multum frūmentō sed maximam partem lacte atque pecore vīvunt multumque sunt in vēnātiōnibus; quae rēs et cibī genere et cotīdiānā exercitātiōne et lībertāte vītae, quod ā puerīs nūllō officiō aut disciplīnā assuēfactī nihil omnīnō contrā voluntātem faciunt, et vīrēs alit et immānī corporum magnitūdine hominēs efficit. Atque in eam sē cōnsuētūdinem addūxērunt, ut locīs frīgidissimīs neque vestītūs

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10. vicis, *gen.* (*no nom.*), change; *only in the adv. phrase* **in vicem**, alternately, in turn. 1.

11. remaneō, -manēre, -mānsī, -mānsum, *intr.* [re- + maneō, remain], stay *or* remain behind, remain. *

12. sēparō, 1, *tr.* [sē- + parō, prepare], prepare apart; separate; **sēparātus**, *pf. part. as adj.*, separate. 1.

14. colō, colere, coluī, cultum, *tr.*, cultivate, dwell in; honor, worship. 1.

15. lāc, lactis, *n.*, milk. 1.

vīvō, vīvere, vīxī, victum, *intr.*, live; subsist on. 2.

16. vēnātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**vēnor**, hunt], hunting, the chase. 1.

cibus, -ī, *m.*, food. 1.

17. disciplīna, -ae, *f.* [**discō**, learn], learning; discipline; instruction, system. 2.

assuēfaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum, *tr.*, accustom, train. 2.

19. immānis, -e, *adj.*, huge, immense. 1.

20. frīgidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, cold. 1.

vestītus, -ūs, *m.* [**vestiō**, clothe] clothing. 1.

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10. illōs: i.e. those who are fighting.

annō post, lit. "afterwards by a year," = "the following year."

12. ratiō atque ūsus, "the [theoretical] training and practice in."

prīvātī . . . est: i.e. all the land belonged to the state, none to individuals. This is generally true of barbarous peoples.

14. frūmentō, "on grain"; ablative of means with *vīvunt*.

maximam partem: case? App. 128, *b*: G.-L. 334, R. 2: A. 397, *a*: B. 185, 1: H.-B. 388: H. 416, 2.

15. multumque . . . vēnātiōnibus, "are devoted to hunting."

16. quae rēs, "a practice which"; subject of *alit* and *efficit*.

17. quod . . faciunt explains *lībertāte*.

ā puerīs, "from boyhood."

nūllō officiō assuēfactī, "trained by no service"; ablative of means.

19. hominēs: predicate accusative; "makes (them) men of, etc."

in eam . . . addūxērunt, lit. "have brought themselves into this custom," = "have trained themselves to such hardiness."

20. locīs frīgidissimīs, "though their climate is extremely cold"; ablative absolute.

vestītūs depends on *quicquam*. On the choice of indefinites, see App. 177: G.-L. 317, 1: A. 311: B. 252, 4: H.-B. 276, 7: H. 513.

praeter pellēs habērent quicquam, quārum propter exiguitātem magna est corporis pars aperta, et lavārentur in flūminibus.

2. Mercātōribus est aditus magis eō, ut quae bellō cēperint quibus vēndant habeant, quam quō ūllam rem ad sē importārī dēsīderent. Quīn etiam iūmentīs, quibus maximē Gallī dēlectantur, quaeque impēnsō parant pretiō, Germānī importātīs nōn ūtuntur; sed quae sunt apud eōs nāta, parva atque dēfōrmia, haec cotīdiānā exercitātiōne summī ut sint labōris efficiunt. Equestribus proeliīs saepe ex equīs dēsiliunt ac pedibus proeliantur, equōsque eōdem remanēre vēstīgiō assuēfēcērunt, ad quōs sē celeriter, cum ūsus est, recipiunt; neque eōrum mōribus turpius quicquam aut inertius habētur quam ephippiīs

22. lavō, lavāre, lāvī, lautum, *tr.*, wash; *in pass.*, bathe. 1.

3. dēsīderō, 1. *tr.*, feel the lack of, miss, lose; desire, wish, wish for. 1.

dēlectō, 1, *tr.*, delight; *pass.*, delight in, take pleasure in. 1.

4. impēnsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, expensive; *with* **pretium,** great. 1.

5. dēfōrmis, -e, *adj.* [**fōrma,** form], misshapen, deformed, unsightly. 1.

7. dēsiliō, -silīre, -siluī, -sultum, *intr.* [**saliō,** leap], leap from *or* down, alight, dismount. *

8. vēstīgium, -gī, *n.* [**vēstigō,** trace out], trace, track, footprint; spot, place; moment, instant. 2.

10. turpis, -e, *adj.*, ugly, unseemly; shameful, disgraceful, dishonorable. 2.

iners, -ertis, *adj.* [**in-** + **ars,** skill], without skill; unmanly, cowardly. 1.

ephippium, -pī, *n.*, horse-cloth, riding-pad, saddle. 1.

21. habērent, lavārentur: translate by presents. The use of the imperfect illustrates the fact that the Romans usually regarded the perfect indicative (here *addūxērunt*) as a secondary tense, even when it seems to us to refer to present time.

Chap. **2.** Their freedom from luxury, and their cavalry tactics.

1. mercātōribus: dative of possessor.

eō, ut habeant, "on this account, that they may have."

cēperint: subjunctive in implied indirect discourse.

2. quibus vēndant: a purpose clause. Supply some word like "persons" as the antecedent of *quibus* and the object of *habeant*.

quam quō dēsīderent, "than because they desire." *Nōn quō* with the subjunctive is used to reject a reason. In this sentence *magis quam* takes the place of *nōn*. The meaning is "not because they want anything, but because they wish to sell."

3. iūmentīs importātīs nōn ūtuntur: the important word is the participle *importātīs*, as if he had said "they do not import the horses which they need."

4. quaeque = *et quae*.

6. haec: antecedent of *quae* (*iūmenta*).

summī . . . efficiunt, lit. "make that they be (capable) of the greatest labor." See App. 104.

7. pedibus, "on foot."

9. eōrum mōribus, "according to their standards."

10. habētur, "is considered."

ephippiīs: the ancient saddles were of little real use, since they had no stirrups.

ūtī. Itaque ad quemvīs numerum ephippiātōrum equitum quamvīs paucī adīre audent. Vīnum omnīnō ad sē importārī nōn patiuntur, quod eā rē ad labōrem ferendum remollēscere hominēs atque effēminārī arbitrantur.

3. Pūblicē maximam putant esse laudem quam lātissimē ā suīs fīnibus vacāre agrōs: hāc rē significārī magnum numerum cīvitātum suam vim sustinēre nōn posse. Itaque ūnā ex parte ā Suēbīs circiter mīlia passuum sescenta agrī vacāre dīcuntur. Ad alteram partem succēdunt Ubiī, quōrum fuit cīvitās ampla atque flōrēns, ut est captus Germānōrum; iī paulō, quamquam sunt eiusdem generis, sunt cēterīs hūmāniōrēs, propterea quod Rhēnum attingunt multumque ad eōs mercātōrēs ventitant et ipsī propter propinquitātem Gallicīs sunt mōribus assuēfactī. Hōs cum Suēbī multīs saepe bellīs expertī propter amplitūdinem gravitātemque cīvitātis fīnibus expellere nōn

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11. ephippiātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**ephippium,** saddle], using a saddle. 1.

12. quamvīs, *adv.* [**quam,** as+**vīs,** you wish], as you wish, however, very. 1.

13. remollēscō, -mollēscere, ——, ——, *intr.*, become weak, become enervated. 1.

1. laus, laudis, *f.*, praise, commendation; renown, popularity, glory. 3.

5. Ubiī, -ōrum, *m.* (ABgh), the Ubii (ū'bī-ī). *

6. flōrēns, -entis, *adj.* [**flōreō,** flower], flourishing, prosperous, influential. 2.

captus, -ūs, *m.* [**capiō,** take], comprehension, ideas. 1.

7. hūmānus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**homō,** man], natural to man, human; civilized, cultured, refined, cultivated. 1.

8. ventitō, 1, *intr.* [*freq. of* **veniō,** come], keep coming, resort; go back and forth, visit. 2.

11. amplitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**amplus,** large], wide extent, size; importance, consequence, dignity. 1.

gravitās, -tātis, *f.* [**gravis,** heavy], heaviness, weight; power. 1.

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12. quamvīs paucī, "however few (they may be)." Caesar does not exaggerate the strength of the German cavalry. In his seventh year in Gaul, when he had to face a revolt of the whole country, he hired a body of German cavalry. In three decisive battles they saved the day for him.

vīnum: but we know from Tacitus that they drank great quantities of a kind of beer.

Chap. 3. Their treatment of the Ubii.

1. pūblicē, "for the state."

2. vacāre agrōs: subject of *esse.*

3. ūnā ex parte: i.e. on the east of the Suebi.

4. sescenta: this must be a great exaggeration. Caesar had no personal knowledge of the interior of Germany.

5. ad alteram partem: i.e. the northwest. See map.

fuit, "was (once)"; i.e. before their feat by the Suebi.

6. paulō: with *hūmāniōrēs.*

10. cum, "although."

multīs . . . expertī, "in spite of many attempts in numerous wars."

potuissent, tamen vectīgālēs sibi fēcērunt ac multō humiliōrēs īnfirmiōrēsque redēgērunt.

4. In eādem causā fuērunt Usipetēs et Tēncterī, quōs suprā dīximus, quī complūrēs annōs Suēbōrum vim sustinuērunt, ad extrēmum tamen agrīs expulsī et multīs locīs Germāniae triennium vagātī ad Rhēnum pervēnērunt; quās regiōnēs Menapiī incolēbant. Hī ad utramque rīpam flūminis agrōs, aedificia, vīcōsque habēbant; sed tantae multitūdinis adventū perterritī ex iīs aedificiīs quae trāns flūmen habuerant dēmigrāvērunt, et cis Rhēnum dispositīs praesidiīs Germānōs trānsīre prohibēbant. Illī omnia expertī, cum neque vī contendere propter inopiam nāvium neque clam trānsīre propter custōdiās Menapiōrum possent, revertī sē in suās sēdēs regiōnēsque simulāvērunt, et trīduī viam prōgressī rūrsus revertērunt atque omnī hōc itinere ūnā nocte equitātū cōnfectō īnsciōs inopīnantēsque Menapiōs oppressērunt, quī dē Germānōrum discessū per explōrātōrēs certiōrēs factī sine metū trāns Rhēnum in suōs

12. humilis, -e, *adj.* [**humus,** the ground], *on the ground;* low, humble, abject, weak. 1.

13. īnfirmus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**in-+ firmus,** strong], not strong, weak, feeble. 2.

3. Germānia, -ae, *f.*, Germania (jēr-mā'nĭ-a), *better*, Germany, *the country east of the Rhine.* 1.

4. triennium, -nī, *n.* [**trēs,** three+ **annus,** year], three years. 1.

7. dēmigrō, 1, *intr.* [**migrō,** move, migrate], move from *or* away, emigrate, remove. 2.

11. sēdēs, -is, *f.* [**sedeō,** sit], seat, chair; residence, abode, settlement. 4.

simulō, 1, *tr.* [**similis,** like], make like; pretend. 2.

13. īnscius -a, -um, *adj.* [**sciō,** know], not knowing, ignorant, not aware. 1.

15. metus, -ūs, *m.* [**metuō,** fear], fear, dread, anxiety, apprehension; **metū territāre,** terrify; **hōc metū = metū huius reī,** from fear of this. 2.

Chap. **4.** The stratagem by which the Germans crossed the Rhine.

1, in eādem causā, "in the same condition"; i.e. of oppression by the Suebi. It is probable that the Usipetes and the Tencteri lived in or near the kingdom of Saxony, to the northeast of the Suebi.

2. suprā: in 1, 2.

6. multitūdinis: 430,000 persons, according to a later chapter.

7. trāns: on the German side.

habuerant: before the arrival of the Germans.

9. vī contendere, "force a passage."

10. inopiam nāvium: the Menapii had, of course, taken all the boats with them.

13. equitātū: although cavalry are persons, they are thought of here as the *means* employed by the Germans.

vīcōs remigrāverant. Hīs interfectīs nāvibusque eōrum occupātīs, priusquam ea pars Menapiōrum quae citrā Rhēnum erat certior fieret, flūmen trānsiērunt atque omnibus eōrum aedificiīs occupātīs reliquam partem hiemis sē eōrum cōpiīs aluērunt.

5. Hīs dē rēbus Caesar certior factus et īnfirmitātem Gallōrum veritus, quod sunt in cōnsiliīs capiendīs mōbilēs et novīs plērumque rēbus student, nihil hīs committendum exīstimāvit. Est enim hoc Gallicae cōnsuētūdinis, utī et viātōrēs etiam invītōs cōnsistere cōgant, et quid quisque eōrum dē quāque rē audierit aut cognōverit quaerant, et mercātōrēs in oppidīs vulgus circumsistat quibusque ex regiōnibus veniant quāsque ibi rēs cognōverint prōnūntiāre cōgat. Hīs rēbus atque audītiōnibus permōtī dē summīs saepe rēbus cōnsilia ineunt, quōrum eōs in vēstīgiō paenitēre necesse est, cum incertīs rūmōribus serviant et plērīque ad voluntātem eōrum ficta respondeant.

16. remigrō, 1, *intr.* [re-+migrō, move], move back, return. 2.

1. īnfirmitās, -tātis, *f.* [īnfirmus, not strong], weakness; fickleness, inconstancy. 2.

2. mōbilis, -e, *adj.* [moveō, move], changeable. 1.

4. viātor, -ōris, *m.* [via, road], traveler. 1.

8. prōnūntiō, 1, *tr.* [nūntiō, announce], announce, give out publicly, tell, relate, report, say; give orders; *with* **sententia**, pronounce. 1.

auditiō, -ōnis, *f.* [audiō, hear], hearing, hearsay, report. 1.

10. paenitet, paenitēre, paenituit, ——, *tr., impers.*, it causes regret; makes one repent; *when translated as pers. verb*, repent (App. 109). 1.

necesse, *indecl. adj.*, necessary, unavoidable, indispensable. 2.

incertus, -a, -um, *adj.* [in-+certus, decided], undecided, uncertain, untrustworthy; indefinite, vague; disordered. 2.

11. serviō, 4, *intr.* [servus, slave], be a slave to, be subservient to; pay attention to, devote one's self to, follow. 1.

fingō, fingere, finxī, fictum, *tr.*, form, imagine, devise, invent. 2.

19. eōrum cōpiīs, "on their supplies"; those which the Menapii had stored up for their own use.

Chap. 5-6. Caesar, fearing that the Gauls and the Germans will unite against him, hastens his preparations for war.

Chap. 5. Caesar fears the fickleness of the Gauls.

3. nihil . . committendum, "that no confidence should be placed in them."

4. cōnsuētūdinis: see App. 103.

utī: with *cōgant, quaerant, circumsistat*, and *cōgat*.

7. quāsque = *et quās*.

8. rēbus, "stories."

9. quōrum eōs paenitēre necesse est, lit. "of which it must repent them"; App. 109: G.-L. 377: A. 354, *b*: B. 209, 1: H.-B. 352, 1: H. 457.

11. plērīque . . . respondeant, "give answers shaped to their wishes"; i.e. the wishes of the questioners.

6. Quā cōnsuētūdine cognitā Caesar, nē graviōrī bellō occurreret, mātūrius quam cōnsuērat ad exercitum proficīscitur. Eō cum vēnisset, ea quae fore suspicātus erat facta cognōvit: missās lēgātiōnēs ab nōn nūllīs cīvitātibus ad Germānōs, invītātōsque eōs utī ab Rhēnō discēderent: omnia quae postulās- 5
sent ab sē fore parāta. Quā spē adductī Germānī lātius iam vagābantur et in fīnēs Eburōnum et Condrūsōrum, quī sunt Trēverōrum clientēs, pervēnerant. Prīncipibus Galliae ēvocātīs Caesar ea quae cognōverat dissimulanda sibi exīstimāvit, 10
eōrumque animīs permulsīs et cōnfirmātīs equitātūque impe-
rātō bellum cum Germānīs gerere cōnstituit.

7. Rē frūmentāriā comparātā equitibusque dēlēctīs iter in ea loca facere coepit quibus in locīs esse Germānōs audiēbat.

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2. mātūrē, *adv.* [**mātūrus,** ripe], early, speedily, soon 3

3. suspicor, 1, *tr.* [**suspiciō,** suspect], suspect, distrust; surmise. ✱

4. invītō, 1, *tr.*, invite, summon; allure, persuade. 2.

9. dissimulō, 1, *tr.* [**simulō,** make like], disguise, conceal. 1.

10. permulceō, -mulcēre, -mulsī, -mulsum, *tr.* [**mulceō,** soothe], soothe completely, appease. 1.

Chap. 6. Caesar joins his army and learns that some Gallic states are welcoming the Germans.

2. ad exercitum: where was it? See III, 29, 11, and the map facing p. 254. Caesar himself, as usual, had spent the winter in Cisalpine Gaul.

3. ea facta (*esse*), "that those things had happened"; explained by the following clauses.

5. ab Rhēnō discēderent: i.e. to advance further into Gaul. The purpose of the Gauls was to get help against Caesar.

postulāssent: for the future perfect indicative of the direct form.

6. fore parāta, lit. "would be in a prepared condition." This is one of the ways of avoiding the rare future infinitive given in the grammars, *parātum īrī* The infinitive depends on a verb of saying implied in *invītātōs*.

lātius vagābantur, etc.: this only means that small bodies were sent out in various directions to see where they could best settle, and that some of them had got as far as the Condrusi (see the map facing p. 254). The main body remained among the Menapii, between the Mosa and the Rhine.

7. quī refers only to *Condrūsōrum*.

10. permulsīs et cōnfirmātīs: Caesar pretended to believe that they were loyal to him and afraid of the Germans.

equitātū: it appears later that he secured 5,000.

11. cōnstituit, "announced his decision." He had decided the matter long before.

Chap. 7-10. Being met by envoys, Caesar proposes that the Germans settle among the Ubii; he then marches on into a locality whose geographical features he describes.

Chap. 7. Caesar is met on his march by German envoys, who demand land.

1. dēlēctīs, "having levied."

iter coepit: for his route see the map facing p. 254. The envoys must have met him near the point where the route crosses the Mosa.

Ā quibus cum paucōrum diērum iter abesset, lēgātī ab iīs vēnērunt, quōrum haec fuit ōrātiō: Germānōs neque priōrēs populō Rōmānō bellum īnferre neque tamen recūsāre, sī lacessantur, quīn armīs contendant, quod Germānōrum cōnsuētūdō sit ā maiōribus trādita, quīcumque bellum īnferant, resistere neque dēprecārī. Haec tamen dīcere: vēnisse invītōs, ēiectōs domō; sī suam grātiam Rōmānī velint, posse iīs ūtilēs esse amīcōs; vel sibi agrōs attribuant vel patiantur eōs tenēre quōs armīs possēderint; sēsē ūnīs Suēbīs concēdere, quibus nē dīī quidem immortālēs parēs esse possint; reliquum quidem in terrīs esse nēminem quem nōn superāre possint.

8. Ad haec quae vīsum est Caesar respondit; sed exitus fuit ōrātiōnis: Sibi nūllam cum iīs amīcitiam esse posse, sī in Galliā remanērent; neque vērum esse, quī suōs fīnēs tuērī nōn potuerint, aliēnōs occupāre, neque ūllōs in Galliā vacāre agrōs quī darī tantae praesertim multitūdinī sine iniūriā possint; sed licēre, sī velint, in Ubiōrum fīnibus cōnsīdere, quōrum sint lēgātī apud sē et dē Suēbōrum iniūriīs querantur et ā sē auxilium petant; hoc sē Ubiīs imperātūrum.

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8. ēiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [iaciō, throw. App. 7], cast *or* drive out, expel; cast up; **sē ēicere,** rush out, sally. 2.

9. ūtilis, -e, *adj.* [**ūtor,** use], useful, serviceable. 1.

11. possidō, -sīdere, -sēdī, -sessum, *tr.*, take possession of, seize. 1.

3. tueor, tuērī, tūtus sum, *tr.*, watch, guard, protect. 1.

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3. ā quibus: the Germans.

4. haec, "as follows." The haughty tone of the speech recalls the speeches of Divico, I, 13, and of Ariovistus, I, 36.

priōrēs, "first"; i.e. they were not the aggressors.

5. recūsāre quīn, "refuse to"; App. 228, *c*: G.-L. 555: A. 558: B. 295, 3: H.-B. 502. 3, *b*: H. 595, 2.

7. quīcumque = *omnibus* (dative with *resistere*) *quī.*

8. haec tamen dīcere, "this, however, they would say."

10. attribuant: the subjunctive represents an imperative of the direct form.

11. ūnīs, "alone."

12. reliquum nēminem, "no one else."

13. quem possint: a clause of characteristic.

Chap. 8. Caesar refuses Gallic land, but offers to let them settle among the Ubii.

1. quae vīsum est, "what seemed best." *quae* is the object of *respondēre,* to be supplied from *respondit.*

exitus, "the conclusion."

3. vērum, "right," "just."

quī: supply *eōs* as the antecedent.

7. Suēbōrum iniūriīs, "the wrongs done them by the Suebi."

8. hoc: i.e. that they allow the Usipetes and the Tencteri to settle among

9. Lēgātī haec sē ad suōs relātūrōs dīxērunt et rē dēlīberātā post diem tertium ad Caesarem reversūrōs; intereā nē propius sē castra movēret petiērunt. Nē id quidem Caesar ab sē impetrārī posse dīxit. Cognōverat enim magnam partem equitātūs ab iīs aliquot diēbus ante praedandī frūmentandīque causā ad Ambivaritōs trāns Mosam missam; hōs exspectārī equitēs atque eius reī causā moram interpōnī arbitrābātur.

10. Mosa prōfluit ex monte Vosegō, quī est in fīnibus Lingonum, et parte quādam ex Rhēnō receptā, quae appellātur Vacalus, īnsulam efficit Batāvōrnm neque longius inde mīlibus passuum LXXX in Ōceanum īnfluit. Rhēnus autem oritur ex

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3. propius, *adv. and prep. with acc.* (App. 122, *b*) [*comp. of* **prope**, near], nearer. ✱

5. frūmentor, 1, *intr.* [**frūmentum**, grain], get grain, forage. 4.

6. Ambivaritī, -ōrum, *m.* (Af), the Ambivariti (ăm″bĭ-văr′ĭ-tī). 1.

Mosa, -ae, *m.* (ABf), the *river* Mosa (mō′sa), *now* the Meuse *or* Maas. ✱

7. interpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *tr.* [**pōnō**, place], place between, interpose; allege; cause; **fidem interpōnere**, pledge. 4.

1. prōfluō, -fluere, -flūxī, —, *intr.* [**fluō**, flow], flow forth, rise. 1.

Vosegus, -ī, *m.* (BCg), the Vosegus (vŏs′ē-gŭs), *better*, the Vosges Mountains. 1.

3. Vacalus, -ī, *m.* (Af), the Vacalus (văk′a-lŭs) *river*, *now* the Waal. 1.

Batāvī, -ōrum, *m.* (Af), the Batavi (ba-tā′vī). 1.

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them. The arrangement would have been advantageous to both parties; for, as the Ubii were nearly a match for the Suebi, the combined Ubii, Usipetes, and Tencteri should have more than held their own.

Chap. 9. The envoys ask for time to consider, but Caesar marches on.

2. post diem tertium, "on the third day"; i.e. the next day but one, since the present day was counted in.

3. propius sē: App. 122, *b*: G.-L. 359, n. 1: A. 432, *a*: B. 141, 3: H.-B, 380, *b*: H. 420, 5.

5. diēbus: ablative of degree of difference.

6. trāns: to the west.

exspectārī equitēs: The German cavalry was far superior to Caesar's, and he could afford to take no risk. However, it is quite possible that the envoys were honest in asking time to consider, for they can have had no power to bind their people to accept Caesar's proposition.

Chap. 10. Description of the Rhine, the Mosa, and their confluence.

1. ex monte Vosegō: more correctly from the plateau lying between the Vosges and the Cevennes.

2. parte quādam, etc.: the Rhine divides at the eastern end of the island of the Batavi. The southern stream, called Vacalus, flows west till it joins the Mosa. The combined Mosa and Vacalus flow on into the sea, making the southern boundary of the island. The confluence of the Mosa and the Vacalus was probably eighty miles from the sea, as Caesar says; but it is now nearer the sea, owing to a change in the river beds.

3. inde: from the confluence.

Lepontiīs, quī Alpēs incolunt, et longō spatiō per fīnēs Nantuātium, Helvētiōrum, Sēquanōrum, Mediomatricum, Tribocōrum, Trēverōrum, citātus fertur; et, ubi Ōceanō appropinquāvit, in plūrēs diffluit partēs multīs ingentibusque īnsulīs effectīs, quārum pars magna ā ferīs barbarīsque nātiōnibus incolitur, ex quibus sunt quī piscibus atque ōvīs avium vīvere exīstimantur, multīsque capitibus in Ōceanum īnfluit.

11. Caesar cum ab hoste nōn amplius passuum XII mīlibus abesset, ut erat cōnstitūtum, ad eum lēgātī revertuntur; quī in itinere congressī magnopere nē longius prōgrederētur ōrābant. Cum id nōn impetrāssent, petēbant utī ad eōs equitēs quī agmen antecessissent praemitteret eōsque pugnā prohibēret, sibique ut potestātem faceret in Ubiōs lēgātōs mittendī; quōrum sī prīncipēs ac senātus sibi iūre iūrandō fidem fēcisset, eā condiciōne quae ā Caesare ferrētur sē ūsūrōs ostendēbant; ad hās rēs cōnficiendās sibi trīduī spatium daret. Haec omnia

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5. Lepontiī, -ōrum, *m.* (Ch), the Lepontii (lē-pŏn'shyī). 1.

6. Mediomatricī, -ōrum, *m.* (Bfg), the Mediomatrici (mē''dī-ō-măt'rī-sī). 1.

Tribocī, -ōrum *m.* (Bgh), the Triboci (trīb'ō-sī). 2.

7. citātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **citō**, put in motion], swift. 1.

8. diffluō, -fluere, -flūxī, ——, *intr.* [**fluō**, flow], flow in different directions, divide. 1.

ingēns, -entis, *adj.*, enormous, huge, vast, large. 2.

10. piscis, -is, *m.*, fish. 1.

ōvum, -ī, *n.*, egg. 1.

avis, -is, *f.*, bird. 1.

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5. longō spatiō, "in a long course."

Nantuātium: either there is some mistake, or we know nothing of this tribe of Nantuates.

8. insulīs effectīs, "making islands."

10. sunt quī, "there are some who," is usually followed by the subjunctive of characteristic.

Chap. 11-15. Caesar slaughters the German host in revenge for a treacherous attack.

Chap. 11. Envoys beg for time to consult the Ubii. Caesar grants a short truce.

2. ut erat cōnstitūtum: translate after *ad . . . revertuntur*. See 9, 2.

5. antecessissent: implied indirect discourse.

6. quōrum sī, "and if their."

7. fēcisset: for the future perfect of the direct form.

8. eā condiciōne sē ūsūrōs, "that they would accept the terms"; i.e. the offer to let them settle among the Ubii.

9. trīduī spatium: this seems a short time for the purpose, since the Ubii were some seventy miles away; but there are well authenticated instances of longer rides in less time. The envoys of the Ubii, who were with Caesar, could tell them where to find the authorities, so that no time would be lost in looking them up.

daret: for the imperative of the direct form.

Caesar eōdem illō pertinēre arbitrābātur, ut trīduī morā interpositā equitēs eōrum quī abessent reverterentur; tamen sēsē nōn longius mīlibus passuum quattuor aquātiōnis causā prōcessūrum eō diē dīxit; hūc posterō diē quam frequentissimī convenīrent, ut dē eōrum postulātīs cognōsceret. Interim ad praefectōs, quī cum omnī equitātū antecesserant, mittit quī nūntiārent nē hostēs proeliō lacesserent et, sī ipsī lacesserentur, sustinērent quoad ipse cum exercitū propius accessisset.

12. At hostēs ubi prīmum nostrōs equitēs cōnspexērunt, quōrum erat quīnque mīlium numerus, cum ipsī nōn amplius octingentōs equitēs habērent, quod iī quī frūmentandī causā ierant trāns Mosam nōndum redierant, nihil timentibus nostrīs, quod lēgātī eōrum paulō ante ā Caesare discesserant atque is diēs indūtiīs erat ab hīs petītus, impetū factō celeriter nostrōs perturbāvērunt; rūrsus hīs resistentibus cōnsuētūdine suā ad pedēs dēsiluērunt, suffossīs equīs complūribusque nostrīs dē-

10. illō, *adv.* [*old dat. of* **ille**], thither, to that place, there (= thither). 1.

12. aquātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**aqua**, water], getting water. 1.

13. frequēns, -entis, *adj.*, in great numbers, in crowds. 2.

14. postulātum, -ī, *n.* [**postulō**, demand], demand, claim, request. 4.

17. quoad, *adv.* [**quō**, whither+**ad**, to], to where; as long as, as far as; till, until. 2.

3. octingentī, -ae, -a, *card. num. adj.* [**octō**, eight], eight hundred. 1.

6. indūtiae, -ārum, *f.*, truce. 2.

8. suffodiō, -fodere, -fōdī, -fossum, *tr.* [sub+**fodiō**, dig], dig under; stab underneath. 1.

10. eōdem illō pertinēre, "tended to that same object." See **9**, 6, and note. It is quite likely that Caesar was mistaken. At any rate their request for time to consult the Ubii was perfectly natural, for they could not know whether the Ubii would respect Caesar's command (**8**, 8).

13. hūc: i.e. to the camping ground.

14. convenīrent: see *daret*, l. 9. note.

15. quī nūntiārent, "men to give orders."

17. sustinērent: i.e. they were simply to defend themselves.

accessisset: implied indirect discourse for the future perfect.

Chap. **12**. The German cavalry treacherously attack and rout Caesar's cavalry.

1. ubi prīmum, "as soon as."

3. equitēs: why not the ablative after the comparative *amplius*? App. 139, *b*. For this attack of 800 cavalry on 5,000, compare **2**, 11.

quī ierant: cf. **9**, 5.

6. impetū factō: this attack cannot have been authorized by the German leaders. They certainly wanted a truce, whatever their motives may have been, and the defeat of Caesar's cavalry was not important enough to tempt them to break it. Either the German cavalry had failed to receive orders, or it could not resist the delight of attacking a despised foe.

7. cōnsuētūdine: cf. **2**, 7.

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6. indūtiae, -ārum, *f.*, truce. 2.

8. suffodiō, -fodere, -fōdī, -fossum, *tr.* [**sub**+**fodiō**, dig], dig under; stab underneath. 1.

10. eōdem illō pertinēre, "tended to that same object." See **9**, 6, and note. It is quite likely that Caesar was mistaken. At any rate their request for time to consult the Ubii was perfectly natural, for they could not know whether the Ubii would respect Caesar's command (**8**, 8).

13. hūc: i.e. to the camping ground.

14. convenīrent: see *daret*, l. 9. note.

15. quī nūntiārent, "men to give orders."

17. sustinērent: i.e. they were simply to defend themselves.

accessisset: implied indirect discourse for the future perfect.

Chap. **12**. The German cavalry treacherously attack and rout Caesar's cavalry.

1. ubi prīmum, "as soon as."

3. equitēs: why not the ablative after the comparative *amplius*? App. 139, *b*. For this attack of 800 cavalry on 5,000, compare **2**, 11.

quī ierant: cf. **9**, 5.

6. impetū factō: this attack cannot have been authorized by the German leaders. They certainly wanted a truce, whatever their motives may have been, and the defeat of Caesar's cavalry was not important enough to tempt them to break it. Either the German cavalry had failed to receive orders, or it could not resist the delight of attacking a despised foe.

7. cōnsuētūdine: cf. **2**, 7.

iectīs reliquōs in fugam coniēcērunt atque ita perterritōs ēgērunt ut nōn prius fugā dēsisterent quam in cōnspectum agminis nostrī vēnissent. In eō proeliō ex equitibus nostrīs interficiuntur quattuor et septuāgintā, in hīs vir fortissimus, Pīsō Aquītānus, amplissimō genere nātus, cuius avus in cīvitāte suā rēgnum obtinuerat amīcus ā senātū nostrō appellātus. Hīc cum frātrī interclūsō ab hostibus auxilium ferret, illum ex perīculō ēripuit, ipse equō vulnerātō dēiectus quoad potuit fortissimē restitit; cum circumventus multīs vulneribus acceptīs cecidisset, atque id frāter, quī iam proeliō excesserat, procul animadvertisset, incitātō equō sē hostibus obtulit atque interfectus est.

13. Hōc factō proeliō Caesar neque iam sibi lēgātōs audiendōs neque condiciōnēs accipiendās arbitrābātur ab īīs quī per dolum atque īnsidiās petītā pāce ultrō bellum intulissent; exspectāre vērō dum hostium cōpiae augērentur equitātusque reverterētur summae dēmentiae esse iūdicābat; et cognitā Gallōrum īnfirmitāte quantum iam apud eōs hostēs ūnō proeliō auctōritātis essent cōnsecūtī sentiēbat; quibus ad cōnsilia capienda nihil spatī dandum exīstimābat. Hīs cōnstitūtīs rēbus et cōnsiliō cum lēgātīs et quaestōre commūnicātō, nē

12. septuāgintā (**LXX**), *card. num. adj., indecl.* [**septem**, seven], seventy. 1.

13. Pīsō, -ōnis, *m.*, Piso (pī'sō), *an Aquitanian.* 1.

5. dēmentia, -ae, *f.* [**mēns**, mind], madness, folly. 1.

9. quaestor, -ōris, *m.* [**quaerō**, seek], a quaestor (kwĕs'tôr), *one of a class of officers in charge of the public revenues or the finances of the army.* 3.

commūnicō, 1, *tr.* [**commūnis**, common], make common, communicate, impart, share. 1.

9. ita . . . ēgērunt, "drove them back in such a panic."

10. prius quam vēnissent: the subjunctive is probably due to attraction, but may be explained by App. 236, *b*.

13. genere: case? App. 135: G.-L. 395: A. 403, *a*: B. 215: H.-B. 413: H. 469, 2.

15. interclūsō: translate by a relative clause.

Chap. 13. Caesar decides on vengeance and detains the German leaders, who have come to apologize.

1. neque iam, "no longer."

4. exspectāre: subject of *esse*.

dum augērentur: App. 235, *b*.

5. summae . . . esse, "was (an act) of the utmost folly."

6. quantum auctōritātis, "what prestige."

9. quaestōre: see Int. 39.

nē . . . praetermitteret, "not to let any opportunity for battle go by."

quem diem pugnae praetermitteret, opportūnissima rēs accidit, quod postrīdiē eius diēī māne eādem et perfidiā et simulātiōne ūsī Germānī frequentēs, omnibus prīncipibus maiōribusque nātū adhibitīs, ad eum in castra vēnērunt, simul, ut dīcēbātur, suī pūrgandī causā, quod, contrā atque esset dictum et ipsī petīssent, proelium prīdiē commīsissent, simul ut, sī quid possent, dē indūtiīs fallendō impetrārent. Quōs sibi Caesar oblātōs gāvīsus illōs retinērī iussit, ipse omnēs cōpiās castrīs ēdūxit equitātumque, quod recentī proeliō perterritum esse exīstimābat, agmen subsequī iussit.

14. Aciē triplicī īnstitūtā et celeriter VIII mīlium itinere cōnfectō prius ad hostium castra pervēnit quam quid agerētur Germānī sentīre possent. Quī omnibus rēbus subitō perterritī,

10. praetermittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [mittō, send], send by; let pass, overlook. 1.

11. māne, *adv.*, in the morning, early. 1.

perfidia, -ae, *f.* [perfidus, faithless], treachery, perfidy; falsehood, dishonesty. 2.

simulātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [simulō, make like], simulation, pretense, deceit, disguise. 2.

17. gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvīsus sum (App. 74), *intr.*, rejoice. 1.

11. quod, "(namely) that."

13. ad eum . . . vēnērunt: this action seems to disprove Caesar's charge of perfidy.

14. suī pūrgandī causā, "to excuse themselves." Construction? App. 291, *a*: G.-L. 428, R. 1: A. 504, *c*: B. 339, 5: H.-B. 614: H. 626, 3.

contrā atque, "contrary to what."

15. ut . . . impetrārent, "to obtain whatever [lit. "if anything"] they could in the way of a truce by deceiving him."

16. quōs oblātōs (*esse*), "that they had come into his power."

17. retinērī: this, with what follows, was a shocking violation of the law of nations. Compare what Caesar says of the action of the Veneti, III, 9, 8. Cato, Caesar's enemy, proposed in the Roman senate that Caesar be handed over to the Germans for punishment. Caesar's motives may be summed up as follows: 1, a determination to teach the Germans, once for all, never to invade Gaul; 2, a determination to counteract at once the bad effect which the cavalry defeat must have had on the already disaffected Gauls; 3, irritation at the treacherous attack, although everything shows that it was not authorized by the leaders; 4, a real doubt as to whether the Germans were not trying to gain time for the return of their formidable cavalry; 5, the certainty that a pitched battle with the entire force of Germans would cost him the lives of many soldiers.

Chap. **14.** Caesar surprises the German camp.

1. aciē . . . īnstitūtā: usually an army has to march in column along a road. Here the country was open and level, so that the army could march in battle formation.

2. prius quam possent: App. 236, *b*.

et celeritāte adventūs nostrī et discessū suōrum, neque cōnsilī habendī neque arma capiendī spatiō datō, perturbantur cōpiāsne adversus hostem dūcere, an castra dēfendere, an fugā salūtem petere praestāret. Quōrum timor cum fremitū et concursū significārētur, mīlitēs nostrī prīstinī diēī perfidiā incitātī in castra irrūpērunt. Quō locō quī celeriter arma capere potuērunt paulisper nostrīs restitērunt atque inter carrōs impedīmentaque proelium commīsērunt; at reliqua multitūdō puerōrum mulierumque (nam cum omnibus suīs domō excesserant Rhēnumque trānsierant) passim fugere coepit; ad quōs cōnsectandōs Caesar equitātum mīsit.

15. Germānī post tergum clāmōre audītō cum suōs interfīcī vidērent, armīs abiectīs signīsque mīlitāribus relictīs sē ex castrīs ēiēcērunt, et cum ad cōnfluentem Mosae et Rhēnī pervēnissent, reliquā fugā dēspērātā magnō numerō interfectō reliquī sē in flūmen praecipitāvērunt atque ibi timōre, lassitū-

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6. -ne, *interrog. enclitic: in direct questions, simply sign of a question* (App. 213, *a*); *in indirect questions*, whether; **-ne . . . -ne, -ne . . . an, utrum . . . -ne**, whether . . . or. 2.

adversus, *prep. w. acc.* [**adversus**, turned against], opposite to, against. 1.

an, *conj., used to introduce the second member of alternative questions*, or, or rather. *

9. irrumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, -ruptum, *tr.* [**in**+**rumpō**, break], break into, rush into; force a way into, storm. 1.

13. passim, *adv.*, in all directions. 1.

2. abiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō**, throw. App. 7], throw away *or* down; hurl. 2.

3. cōnfluēns, -entis, *f.* [**cōnfluō**, flow together], a flowing together, confluence. 1.

5. praecipitō, 1, *tr.* [**praeceps**, headlong], throw *or* hurl headlong, precipitate. 1.

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4. et . . . et, "both . . . and."

suōrum: i.e. their leaders, who had been detained by Caesar.

5. perturbantur -ne praestāret, "were in great confusion, (not knowing) whether it was better." On the kind of question see App. 214; 264, *c*.

9. quī: sc. *iī* as antecedent.

14. cōnsectandōs: the beginning of the next chapter shows that the object was massacre, not the taking of prisoners.

Chap. 15. The Germans are routed and slaughtered.

3. Rhēnī: i.e. the Vacalus; see *parte quādam*, 10, 2, note.

4. reliquā, "further."

5. reliquī perīērunt: some must have escaped. At any rate in later years there were Usipetes and Tencteri living east of the Rhine, not far from this battlefield. But they may be accounted for by the escape of the cavalry.

dine, vī flūminis oppressī periērunt. Nostrī ad ūnum omnēs incolumēs perpaucīs vulnerātīs ex tantī bellī timōre, cum hostium numerus capitum CCCCXXX mīlium fuisset, sē in castra recēpērunt. Caesar iīs quōs in castrīs retinuerat discēdendī potestātem fēcit. Illī supplicia cruciātūsque Gallōrum veritī, quōrum agrōs vexāverant, remanēre sē apud eum velle dīxērunt. Hīs Caesar lībertātem concessit.

16. Germānicō bellō cōnfectō multīs dē causīs Caesar statuit sibi Rhēnum esse trānseundum; quārum illa fuit iūstissima, quod, cum vidēret Germānōs tam facile impellī ut in Galliam venīrent, suīs quoque rēbus eōs timēre voluit, cum intellegerent et posse et audēre populī Rōmānī exercitum Rhēnum trānsīre. Accessit etiam quod illa pars equitātūs Usipetum et Tēncterōrum quam suprā commemorāvī praedandī frūmentandīque causā Mosam trānsīsse neque proeliō interfuisse post fugam suōrum sē trāns Rhēnum in fīnēs Sugambrōrum recēperat sēque cum hīs coniūnxerat. Ad quōs

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6. pereō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *intr.* [eō, go. App. 84], be destroyed *or* killed, perish. 2.

1. Germānicus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**Germānus,** German], of *or* pertaining to the Germans, German. 1.

2. iūstus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**iūs,** right], in accordance with law *or* right, lawful, valid, just, fair; proper, regular; *with* **fūnera,** appropriate. 4.

10. Sugambrī, -ōrum, *m.* (Ag), the Sugambri (sū-găm'brī). 4.

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6. oppressī, "overwhelmed."

ad ūnum, "to a man."

7. ex, "after," "relieved of."

9. discēdendī . . . fēcit: if Caesar had believed the leaders guilty of treachery, they above all others should have been punished.

12. lībertātem, "permission" to remain.

However unjust and brutal Caesar's treatment of the Germans may have been, it served his purpose. More than a year later, when Caesar had lost a legion and a half and all Gaul seemed ripe for revolt, the Treveri tried to get German help. But the Germans replied (V, 55) that the thing had been tried twice, by Ariovistus and by the Tencteri; they would tempt fortune no more.

Chap. **16-19.** Caesar crosses the Rhine, as a warning to the Germans.

Chap. **16.** Caesar's reasons for deciding to cross the Rhine.

2. iūstissima, "most valid," "strongest."

3. quod . . . voluit: in apposition with *illa.*

4. suīs . . . rēbus, "for their own possessions too." The possessive usually follows its noun; why does it here precede?

cum intellegerent, "(as they would) when they should see"; implied indirect discourse for the future indicative.

6. accessit etiam quod, lit. "there was added also the fact that," = "moreover," "and besides."

7. suprā: see 9, 5.

cum Caesar nūntiōs mīsisset quī postulārent eōs quī sibi Galliaeque bellum intulissent sibi dēderent, respondērunt: Populī Rōmānī imperium Rhēnum fīnīre; sī sē invītō Germānōs in Galliam trānsīre nōn aequum exīstimāret, cūr suī quicquam esse imperī aut potestātis trāns Rhēnum postulāret? Ubiī autem, quī ūnī ex Trānsrhēnānīs ad Caesarem lēgātōs mīserant, amīcitiam fēcerant, obsidēs dederant, magnopere ōrābant ut sibi auxilium ferret, quod graviter ab Suēbīs premerentur; vel, sī id facere occupātiōnibus reī pūblicae prohibērētur, exercitum modo Rhēnum trānsportāret: id sibi ad auxilium spemque reliquī temporis satis futūrum. Tantum esse nōmen atque opīniōnem eius exercitūs, Ariovistō pulsō et hōc novissimō proeliō factō, etiam ad ultimās Germānōrum nātiōnēs, utī opīniōne et amīcitiā populī Rōmānī tūtī esse possent. Nāvium magnam cōpiam ad trānsportandum exercitum pollicēbantur.

17. Caesar hīs dē causīs quās commemorāvī Rhēnum trānsīre dēcrēverat; sed nāvibus trānsīre neque satis tūtum

13. fīniō, 4, *tr.* [**fīnis**, limit], limit, bound; determine, measure. 1.

14. cūr, *interrog. and rel. adv.*, why, for what reason; for which reason, wherefore. 4.

16. Trānsrhēnānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, beyond *or* across the Rhine; *pl. as noun*, **Trānsrhēnānī**, the people across the Rhine. 1.

19. occupātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**occupō**, seize], seizing; occupation, business, engagement. 2.

20. trānsportō, 1, *tr.* [**portō**, carry], carry across *or* over, bring over, convey, transport. *

22. Ariovistus, -ī, *m.* Ariovistus (ā″rī-ō-vĭs′tŭs), *a king of the Germans.* *

12. (*ut*) **dēderent**: object of *postulārent*.

13. **sē** refers to the subject of *exīstimāret*, not to the speaker; so *suī*, l. 14.

14. **cūr postulāret**: mode? App. 268, III; 210, *a*.

suī . . . Rhēnum, "that anything across the Rhine belong to (lit. "be of") his authority or control."

17. **obsidēs dederant**: see II, 35, 5, note.

ōrābant, "kept begging." The envoys had been with him for some time, having come before the battle with the Germans; see 8, 7.

19. **occupātiōnibus reī pūblicae**, "affairs of state."

20. **trānsportāret**: in the same construction as *ferret*, l. 18.

21. **reliquī temporis**, "for the future."

futūrum: this and the following infinitives depend on a verb of saying implied in *ōrābant*.

Chap. 17. Description of Caesar's bridge across the Rhine.

2. **tūtum**: an enemy could more easily prevent a landing from boats, and in case of defeat boats would offer a dangerous means of retreat.

esse arbitrābātur, neque suae neque populī Rōmānī dignitātis esse statuēbat. Itaque, etsī summa difficultās faciendī pontis prōpōnēbātur propter lātitūdinem, rapiditātem, altitūdinemque flūminis, tamen id sibi contendendum aut aliter nōn trādūcendum exercitum exīstimābat. Ratiōnem pontis hanc īnstituit. Tigna bīna sēsquipedālia paulum ab īmō praeacūta dīmēnsa ad altitūdinem flūminis intervāllō pedum duōrum inter sē iungēbat. Haec cum māchinātiōnibus immissa in flūmen dēfīxerat fistūcīsque adēgerat, nōn sublicae modo dērēctē ad perpendiculum, sed prōnē ac fastīgātē ut secundum nātūram

5. rapiditās, -tātis, *f.* [**rapidus,** swift], swiftness. 1.

8. tignum, -ī, *n.*, log, timber, beam, pile. 2.

sēsquipedālis, -e, *adj.* [**sēsqui,** one and a half+**pēs,** foot], a foot and a half thick. 1.

10. immittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [in+**mittō,** send], send *or* let into, insert; send against, direct towards *or* against; **trabibus immissīs,** beams being let in. 2.

11. dēfīgō, -fīgere, -fixī, -fixum, *tr.* [**fīgō,** fix], fix *or* fasten down, drive in, plant. 1.

fistūca, -ae, *f.*, pile-driver. 1.

sublica, -ae, *f.*, pile, stake. 2.

dērēctē, *adv.* [**dērēctus,** straight], straight. 1.

12. perpendiculum, -ī, *n.*, plummet, plumb line. 1.

prōnē, *adv.* [**prōnus,** inclined], sloping downwards. 1.

fastīgātē, *adv.* [**fastīgātus,** sloping], sloping. 1.

3. neque suae . . . statuēbat, "he considered it inconsistent with his own dignity, etc." *dignitatis* is a predicative possessive genitive. The construction of the bridge would impress the barbarians with a high sense of the power and skill of the Romans.

4. summa prōpōnēbātur, "presented itself as very great."

5. lātitūdinem: the bridge was probably built near Bonn, where the river is a little more than a quarter of a mile wide.

6. id contendendum, "that he ought to make the effort."

8. bīna, "two." The distributive is used because there were many such timbers and they were handled two at a time. See plan, *a*, *a*.

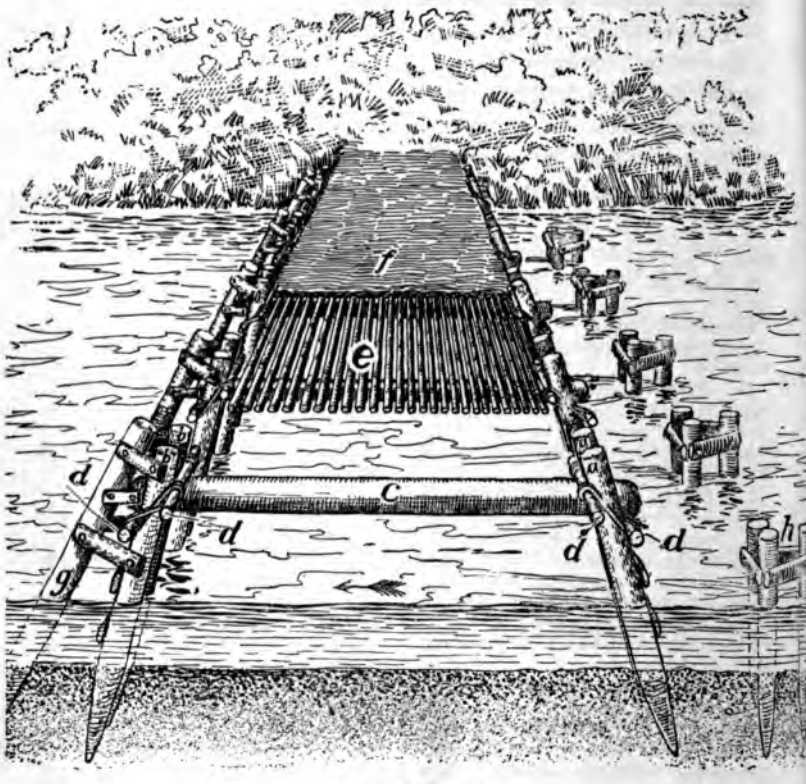
dīmēnsa ad, "measured according to"; i.e. they were made shorter or longer according to the depth of the river where they were driven into its bed.

9. intervāllō . . . iungēbat, "he joined together [by spiking wooden cross-pieces on them] with a space of two feet between them." See plan and the pile-driver p. 273. *Intervāllō* is an ablative of attendant circumstance.

10. haec . . . dēfīxerat, "when he had let them down into the river by machines and had secured them there." They were probably floated out to the raft on which the pile-driver (p. 273) stood, and were then handled by a derrick or some such simple machine. *dēfīxerat:* mode? App. 241, *b*: G.-L. 584: A. 548: B. 288, 3: H.-B. 579: H. 601, 4.

11. nōn . . . perpendiculum, "not vertically, like a pile"; i.e. as piles are usually driven.

12. ut . . . prōcumberent: i.e. sloping down-stream.



CAESAR'S BRIDGE

a, *a*, tigna bīna, l. 8.
b, *b*, iīs contrāria duo (tigna), l. 13.
c, bipedālis trabs, l. 16.
d, *d*, *d*, *d*, fībulae, l. 17.
e, dērēcta māteria, l. 21.
f, longuriī crātēsque, l. 22.
g, sublica oblīquē āicta, l. 23.
h, aliae (sublicae) suprā pontem, l. 25.

flūminis prōcumberent, iīs item contrāria duo ad eundem modum iūncta intervāllō pedum quadrāgēnum ab īnferiōre parte contrā vim atque impetum flūminis conversa statuēbat. Haec utraque, īnsuper bipedālibus trabibus immissīs, quantum eōrum tignōrum iūnctūra distābat, bīnīs utrimque fībulīs ab

14. quadrāgēnī, -ae, -a, *distr. num. adj.* [**quadrāgintā,** forty], forty each. 1.

16. īnsuper, *adv.* [**super,** above], above, on the top, from above. 1.

bipedālis, -e, *adj.* [**bis,** twice+**pēs,** foot], of two feet, two feet thick. 1.

17. iūnctūra, -ae, *f.* [**iungō,** join], joining. 1.

distō, -, **-stāre,** —, —, *intr.* [**stō,** stand], stand apart; be apart, removed *or* separated. 1.

utrimque, *adv.* [**uterque,** each *of*

13. iīs . . . statuēbat: i.e. a similar pair of piles was driven into the river bed opposite to these, forty feet downstream (*ab inferiōre parte*), but sloping against the current. See plan, *b*, *b*.

duo: we should expect *bīna*, as in l. 8.

14. quadrāgēnum: form? App. 16, *e*: G.-L. 33, 4: A. 49, *d*: B. 25, 6: H.-B. 71, 4: H. 84, 3.

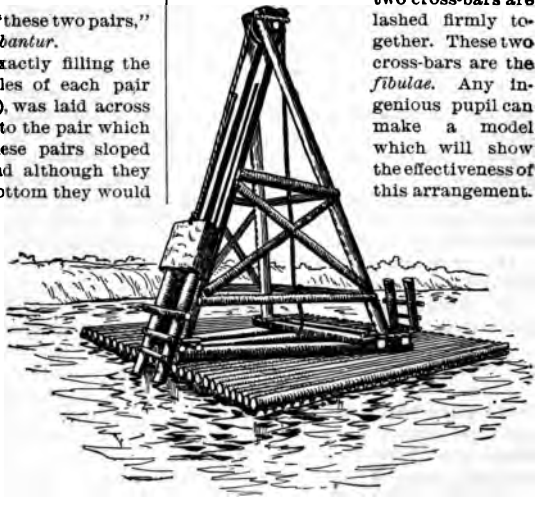
The distance must have been measured on the surface of the water: the roadway was therefore a little less than forty feet.

16. haec utraque, "these two pairs," is the subject of *distinebantur*.

A two-foot beam, exactly filling the space between the piles of each pair (*quantum . . . distābat*), was laid across from one pair of piles to the pair which faced it (plan, *c*). These pairs sloped toward each other, and although they were driven into the bottom they would sway with the current and would tend to fall together when the cross-beam had to carry a weight. Therefore they were held at the proper distance apart (*distinēbantur*) by a pair of fastenings (*fībulae*) at each end of the two-foot cross beam.

quantum . . . distābat, lit. "as much as the joining of the timbers stood apart." *quantum* is an accusative of extent of space and has *bipedālibus* as its antecedent.

17. fībulīs: it is not certain what these "fastenings" were. Those shown in the plan (*d*, *d*) are simple and effective, and are occasionally used in modern engineering. The two-foot cross-beam rests on a cross-bar, which is spiked firmly to the outer sides of the piles. Another cross-bar is laid loosely in the opposite angle, and the outer ends of the two cross-bars are lashed firmly together. These two cross-bars are the *fībulae*. Any ingenious pupil can make a model which will show the effectiveness of this arrangement.



PILE-DRIVER

extrēmā parte distinēbantur; quibus disclūsīs atque in contrāriam partem revīnctīs tanta erat operis firmitūdō atque ea rērum nātūra ut quō maior vīs aquae sē incitāvisset hōc artius illigāta tenērentur. Haec dērēctā māteriā iniectā contexēbantur ac longuriīs crātibusque cōnsternēbantur; ac nihilō sētius sublicae et ad īnferiōrem partem flūminis oblīquē agēbantur, quae prō ariete subiectae et cum omnī opere coniūnctae vim flūminis exciperent, et aliae item suprā pontem mediocrī spatiō, ut, sī arborum truncī sīve nāvēs dēiciendī operis causā

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two], on each side, on both sides. 2.

fībula, -ae, *f.*, clasp; brace, fastening. 1.

18. disclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsum, *tr.* [**claudō**, shut], shut off, hold *or* keep apart, separate. 1.

20. aqua, -ae, *f.*, water. 2.

artē, *adv.* [**artus**, close], closely, firmly. 1.

21. illigō, 1, *tr.* [**ligō**, bind], attach, hold *or* bind together. 1.

dērēctus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**dērigō**, put in line], straight. 1.

iniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō**, hurl. App. 7], throw into *or* upon; put *or* place on; inspire, infuse. 3.

contexō, -texere, -texuī, -textum, *tr.* [**texō**, weave], weave *or* bind together, connect. 1.

22. crātēs, -is, *f.*, wicker-work; fascine (*bundle of sticks for filling trenches, etc.*). 1.

cōnsternō, -sternere, -strāvī, -strātum, *tr.* [**sternō**, strew], strew over, cover over. 2.

sētius, *adv.*, less, otherwise; **nihilō sētius,** none the less, nevertheless, likewise. 2.

23. oblīquē, *adv.* [**oblīquus**, slanting], obliquely, slantwise. 1.

26. truncus, -ī, *m.*, trunk *of tree*. 1.

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18. quibus refers to *fībulīs*. It is in the ablative absolute with *disclūsīs* and *revīnctīs*.

disclūsīs: by the cross-beam and the piles.

in . . . revīnctīs, "bound together in the opposite direction"; i.e. opposite to the direction of their separation.

19. ea rērum nātūra, "such was the nature of the structure."

20. incitāvisset is subjunctive by attraction.

hōc . . . tenērentur, "the more firmly the parts of the structure were bound together."

21. haec refers to the part of the structure already described, for which Caesar has no name. In modern engineering it is called a trestle-bent. There were probably between fifty and sixty such trestle-bents. They were connected by timbers laid from one cross-beam to the next, lengthwise of the bridge (*dērēctā māteriā*). Plan, *e*.

22. nihilō sētius: i.e. although the bridge was already very strong.

23. et is correlative with *et* in l. 25.

oblīquē: i.e. they were driven in with a greater slant than the double piles had. See plan, *g*.

24. quae prō ariete subiectae exciperent, "which, set below as a buttress, were to withstand, etc."

25. aliae: sc. *sublicae agēbantur*. There is nothing in the text to show the number of these piles, but the plan (*h*) suggests an effective defense.

spatiō: ablative of measure of difference with *suprā*.

essent ā barbarīs missae, hīs dēfēnsōribus eārum rērum vīs minuerētur, neu pontī nocērent.

18. Diēbus decem quibus māteria coepta erat comportārī omnī opere effectō exercitus trādūcitur. Caesar ad utramque partem pontis firmō praesidiō relictō in fīnēs Sugambrōrum contendit. Interim ā complūribus cīvitātibus ad eum lēgātī veniunt; quibus pācem atque amīcitiam petentibus līberāliter respondet obsidēsque ad sē addūcī iubet. At Sugambrī ex eō tempore quō pōns īnstituī coeptus est fugā comparātā, hortantibus iīs quōs ex Tēncterīs atque Usipetibus apud sē habēbant, fīnibus suīs excesserant suaque omnia exportāverant sēque in sōlitūdinem ac silvās abdiderant.

19. Caesar paucōs diēs in eōrum fīnibus morātus, omnibus vīcīs aedificiīsque incēnsīs frūmentīsque succīsīs, sē in fīnēs Ubiōrum recēpit, atque hīs auxilium suum pollicitus, sī ā Suēbīs premerentur, haec ab iīs cognōvit: Suēbōs, posteāquam per explōrātōrēs pontem fierī comperissent, mōre suō conciliō habitō nūntiōs in omnēs partēs dīmīsisse utī dē oppidīs dēmigrārent, līberōs, uxōrēs, suaque omnia in silvīs dēpōnerent, atque omnēs quī arma ferre possent ūnum in locum convenīrent; hunc esse dēlēctum medium ferē regiōnum eārum quās

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9. exportō, 1, *tr.* [**portō**, carry], carry out *or* away. 1.

10. sōlitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**sōlus**, alone], loneliness, solitude; a lonely place, wilderness. 1.

2. succīdō, -cīdere, -cīdī, -cīsum, *tr.* [**sub**+**caedō**, cut], cut from beneath, cut down, fell. 2.

4. posteāquam, *adv.* [**posteā**, afterwards+**quam**, than], after. 4.

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27. essent missae is subjunctive by implied indirect discourse, for a future perfect indicative.

28. neu: why not *neque*?

Chap. 18. Caesar crosses the river and marches into the country of the Sugambri.

1. diēbus decem quibus, lit. "within ten days within which," = "within ten days after"; cf. *paucīs diēbus quibus*, III, 23, 3.

coepta erat: why passive? App. 86, *a*.

5. quibus petentibus: translate by a clause, "and when they, etc."

7. hortantibus iīs, lit. "those urging," = "on the advice of those."

8. quōs . . . habēbant: i.e. the cavalry, 16, 6, and probably other survivors of the massacre, 15, 5, note.

Chap. 19. Caesar ravages their country. As the Suebi have withdrawn, he returns to Gaul.

3. sī premerentur: implied indirect discourse for the future.

6. nūntiōs dīmīsisse utī, "had sent messengers (urging) that."

9. hunc . . . ferē, "that this place had been chosen almost in the middle."

Suēbī obtinērent; hīc Rōmānōrum adventum exspectāre atque ibi dēcertāre cōnstituisse. Quod ubi Caesar comperit, omnibus iīs rēbus cōnfectīs quārum rērum causā trādūcere exercitum cōnstituerat, ut Germānīs metum iniceret, ut Sugambrōs ulcīscerētur, ut Ubiōs obsidiōne līberāret, diēbus omnīnō XVIII trāns Rhēnum cōnsūmptīs, satis et ad laudem et ad ūtilitātem prōfectum arbitrātus sē in Galliam recēpit pontemque rescidit.

20. Exiguā parte aestātis reliquā Caesar, etsī in hīs locīs, quod omnis Gallia ad septentriōnēs vergit, mātūrae sunt hiemēs, tamen in Britanniam proficīscī contendit, quod omnibus ferē Gallicīs bellīs hostibus nostrīs inde subministrāta auxilia intellegēbat et, sī tempus ad bellum gerendum dēficeret, tamen magnō sibi ūsuī fore arbitrābātur, sī modo īnsulam adīsset, genus hominum perspexisset, loca, portūs, aditūs cognōvisset; quae omnia ferē Gallīs erant incognita. Neque enim temerē

10. hīc, *adv.*, here, in this place; (*of a place just mentioned*) there, in that place; (*of an incident just mentioned*) then, at this time. 1.

14. obsidiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**obsideō**, blockade], siege, investment, blockade; peril, oppression. 1.

līberō, 1, *tr.* [**līber**, free], make *or* set free, release, deliver. 2.

16. ūtilitās, -tātis, *f.* [**ūtilis**, useful], usefulness, advantage, service. 1.

1. exiguus, -a, -um, *adj.*, scanty, short, small, meager, limited. 1.

8. incognitus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**in-** + **cognitus**, known; **cognōscō**, learn], unknown. 2.

temerē, *adv.*, rashly, blindly, without good reason. 2.

10. hīc, ibi: both words refer to the same place.

12. iīs rēbus: explained by the substantive volitive (*ut*) clauses which follow.

13. ut . . . iniceret: cf. note at the end of chap. **15.**

16. prōfectum: notice the *ō*; from what present?

Chap. **20-22.** Caesar makes preparations for an expedition to Britain.

Chap. **20.** Caesar decides on the expedition. He can get no information from the Gauls.

1. exiguā . . . reliquā: the ablative absolute is adversative: "although only a small part . . . , (and) in spite of the *fact that* the winters are early."

4. hostibus nostrīs: indirect object of *subministrāta.*

subministrāta auxilia: for an instance see III, **9**, **26**. In II, **14**, 8, we learn that Britain had afforded refuge to some of Caesar's enemies.

6. magnō . . . fore, "it would be of great advantage to him."

sī adīsset, etc.: for the future perfect of the direct form. These clauses give the real object of the expedition, which was only preparatory to that of the following year.

8. quae . . . incognita: the Gauls may have deceived Caesar; at any rate there are indications that some Gauls knew a good deal about Britain: in II, 4,19, we learn that a king of the Suessi-

praeter mercātōrēs illō adit quisquam, neque hīs ipsīs quicquam praeter ōram maritimam atque eās regiōnēs quae sunt contrā Galliam nōtum est. Itaque vocātīs ad sē undique mercātōribus neque quanta esset īnsulae magnitūdō, neque quae aut quantae nātiōnēs incolerent, neque quem ūsum bellī habērent aut quibus īnstitūtīs ūterentur, neque quī essent ad maiōrum nāvium multitūdinem idōneī portūs reperīre poterat.

21. Ad haec cognōscenda, priusquam perīculum faceret, idōneum esse arbitrātus C. Volusēnum cum nāvī longā praemittit. Huic mandat ut explōrātīs omnibus rēbus ad sē quam prīmum revertātur. Ipse cum omnibus cōpiīs in Morinōs proficīscitur, quod inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam trāiectus. Hūc nāvēs undique ex fīnitimīs regiōnibus et quam superiōre aestāte ad Veneticum bellum fēcerat classem iubet convenīre. Interim, cōnsiliō eius cognitō et per mercātōrēs perlātō ad Britannōs, ā complūribus īnsulae cīvitātibus ad eum lēgātī veniunt quī polliceantur obsidēs dare atque imperiō populī Rōmānī obtemperāre. Quibus audītīs līberāliter pollicitus hortātusque ut in eā sententiā permanērent eōs domum

5. trāiectus, -ūs, *m.* [**trāiciō**, hurl across], a hurling across; crossing, passage. 1.

9. Britannus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Britain, British; *pl. as noun*, the Britanni (brī-tăn'ī); *better*, the Britons. 1.

11. obtemperō, 1, *intr.* [**temperō**, rule], be subject to rule, comply with, obey. 1.

ones had been king of a part of Britain besides, and in VI, 13, we learn that Gallic Druids went to Britain to study.

9. illō: the adverb.

hīs ipsīs: the traders; dative with *nōtum*.

11. vocātīs mercātōribus, "although he summoned, etc."

12. neque, etc.: a series of indirect questions, depending on *reperīre*.

Chap. **21.** Caesar sends men in advance to gain information and to advise submission.

2. Volusēnum: either the subject of *esse* or the object of *praemittit*; supply *eum* in one place or the other. See what Caesar says of Volusenus in III, 5, 7; he is the only tribune whom Caesar mentions with honor.

nāvī longā: see Int. 64.

6. hūc: at a harbor among the Morini. This was probably Wissant, the point of France which is nearest to Britain: see map facing p. 254. The harbor is now filled with sand, but was in use during the middle ages.

10. quī polliceantur: a purpose clause, but best translated by a present participle.

dare, obtemperāre: verbs of promising are more often followed by the future infinitive with subject accusative, *sē datūrōs esse*.

remittit et cum iīs ūnā Commium, quem ipse Atrebātibus superātīs rēgem ibi cōnstituerat, cuius et virtūtem et cōnsilium probābat et quem sibi fidēlem esse arbitrābātur, cuiusque auctōritās in hīs regiōnibus magnī habēbātur, mittit. Huic imperat quās possit adeat cīvitātēs, hortęturque ut populī Rōmānī fidem sequantur, sēque celeriter eō ventūrum nūntiet. Volusēnus perspectīs regiōnibus, quantum eī facultātis darī potuit quī nāvī ēgredī ac sē barbarīs committere nōn audēret, quīntō diē ad Caesarem revertitur quaeque ibi perspexisset renūntiat.

22. Dum in hīs locīs Caesar nāvium parandārum causā morātur, ex magnā parte Morinōrum ad eum lēgātī vēnērunt quī sē dē superiōris temporis cōnsiliō excūsārent, quod hominēs barbarī et nostrae cōnsuētūdinis imperītī bellum populō Rōmānō fēcissent, sēque ea quae imperāsset factūrōs pollicērentur. Hoc sibi Caesar satis opportūnē accidisse arbitrātus, quod neque post tergum hostęm relinquere volēbat neque bellī gerendī propter annī tempus facultātem habēbat ne-

13. Commius, -mī, *m.*, Commius (kŏm'ĭ-ŭs), *a chief of the Atrebates.* 3.

15. fidēlis, -e, *adj.* [**fidēs,** faith], faithful, trustworthy, reliable. 1.

3. excūsō, 1, *tr.* [**causa,** reason], give reason for; excuse. 1.

4. imperītus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**in-** + **perītus,** experienced], inexperienced, unskilled, ignorant. 4.

6. opportūnē, *adv.* [**opportūnus,** fit], opportunely, seasonably. 1

13. Atrebātibus superātīs: in the battle with the Nervii, II, 23.

14. ibi: i.e. among the Atrebates.

15. sibi fidēlem: but Commius became a leader in the general revolt against him three years later. This is why Caesar says *arbitrābātur.*

16. in hīs regiōnibus: i.e. in Belgium.

magnī: genitive of value.

18. fidem sequantur lit. "follow the protection (of)," = "surrender (to)."

sē: i.e. Caesar.

19. quantum . . . potuit, lit. "(as much) as of opportunity could be given to a man," = "as much as a man could."

20. quī . . . audēret: a clause of *characteristic.* Caesar cannot mean to blame Volusenus. Both the difficulty which Caesar himself experienced in landing with his army and the imprisonment of Commius will show that Volusenus could not possibly have landed and returned.

Chap. **22.** Caesar accepts the surrender of the Morini, and completes his preparations for sailing.

3. cōnsiliō, "behavior"; see III, 28.

hominēs: in apposition with the omitted subject; "being barbarians."

4. cōnsuētūdinis: of sparing those who voluntarily surrendered.

5. fēcissent, imperāsset: implied indirect discourse for the perfect indicative and the future perfect, respectively.

que hās tantulārum rērum occupātiōnēs Britanniae antepōnendās iūdicābat, magnum iīs numerum obsidum imperat. Quibus adductīs eōs in fidem recipit. Nāvibus circiter LXXX onerāriīs coāctīs contractīsque, quot satis esse ad duās trānsportandās legiōnēs exīstimābat, quod praetereā nāvium longārum habēbat quaestōrī, lēgātīs, praefectīsque distribuit. Hūc accēdēbant XVIII onerāriae nāvēs, quae ex eō locō ā mīlibus passuum octō ventō tenēbantur quōminus in eundem portum venīre possent; hās equitibus distribuit. Reliquum exercitum Titūriō Sabīnō et Aurunculēiō Cottae lēgātīs in Menapiōs atque in eōs pāgōs Morinōrum ā quibus ad eum lēgātī nōn vēnerant dūcendum dedit; Sulpicium Rūfum lēgātum cum eō praesidiō quod satis esse arbitrābātur portum tenēre iussit.

23. Hīs cōnstitūtīs rēbus nactus idōneam ad nāvigandum tempestātem tertiā ferē vigiliā solvit equitēsque in ulteriōrem

9. antepōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *tr.* [pōnō, place], place before; prefer. 1.

12. onerārius, -a, -um, *adj.* [onus, burden], fitted for burdens; *with* **nāvis,** transport, freight ship. ✱

contrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum, *tr.* [trahō, draw], draw *or* bring together, assemble, collect; draw into smaller compass, contract. 2.

quōminus, *conj.* [quō, so that + minus, not], so that not, that not; from. 2.

20. Sulpicius, -cī, *m.*, Publius Sulpicius Rufus (pŭb'lĭ-ŭs sŭl-pĭsh'yŭs rų'fŭs), *one of Caesar's lieutenants.* 1.

nancīscor nancīscī, nactus sum, *tr.*, get, obtain possession of; meet with, find. ✱

solvō, solvere, solvī, solūtum, *tr.*, loosen, untie; *with or without* **nāvēs,** weigh anchor, set sail, put to sea. 3.

9. hās . . occupātiōnēs, "engaging in such trivial matters."

12. coāctīs contractīsque, "having levied and brought together."

13. quod . . . habēbat, lit. "whatever of ships of war he had besides," = "the ships which he had."

15. hūc accēdēbant, lit. "there were added to this number," = "he had in addition."

ā . . . octō, "eight miles [away]." If the chief harbor was Wissant, the smaller was Sangatte, east of Wissant.

16. tenēbantur quōminus possent, "were kept from being able": App. 226, *c.*

18. exercitum dūcendum dedit: construction? App. 285, II, *b*: G.-L. 430: A. 500, 4: B. 337, 7, *b*, 2: H.-B. 612, III: H. 622.

Chap. 23-27. After a sharp contest Caesar effects a landing and accepts the surrender of the Britons.

Chap. 23. Caesar crosses to Britain and makes preparations for landing.

1. idōneam tempestātem: a gentle southerly wind and clear weather, with the moon nearly full.

2. tertiā vigiliā: just after midnight, the morning of August 27th. The first part of the night was spent in launching the ships, which had been

portum prōgredī et nāvēs cōnscendere et sē sequī iussit. Ā quibus cum paulō tardius esset administrātum, ipse hōrā diēī circiter quārtā cum prīmīs nāvibus Britanniam attigit atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositās hostium cōpiās armātās cōnspexit. Cuius locī haec erat nātūra atque ita montibus angustē mare continēbātur utī ex locīs superiōribus in lītus tēlum adigī posset. Hunc ad ēgrediendum nēquāquam idōneum locum arbitrātus, dum reliquae nāvēs eō convenīrent, ad hōram nōnam in ancorīs exspectāvit. Interim lēgātīs tribūnīsque mīlitum convocātīs, et quae ex Volusēnō cognōvisset et quae fierī vellet ostendit, monuitque, ut rei mīlitāris ratiō, maximē ut maritimae rēs postulārent, ut quae celerem atque īnstabilem mōtum habērent, ad nūtum et ad tempus omnēs rēs ab iīs administrārentur. Iīs dīmissīs et ventum et aestum ūnō

3. cōnscendō, -scendere, -scendī, -scēnsum, *tr.* [**scandō**, climb], climb, mount; go on board, embark. 1.

4. tardē, *adv.* [**tardus**, slow], slowly; *comp.* **tardius**, too slowly. 1.

6. expōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *tr.* [**pōnō**, place], put *or* set out; set on shore, disembark; draw up; set forth, explain. 2.

7. angustē, *adv.* [**angustus**, narrow], narrowly; in close quarters. 1.

8. lītus, -oris, *n.*, seashore, beach, shore. 3.

9. nēquāquam, *adv.* [**nē**+**quāquam**, in any way], in no way, by no means, not at all. 1.

14. celer, -eris, -ere, *adj.*, swift, quick; precipitate. 1.

īnstabilis, -e, *adj.* [**in-**+**stabilis**, firm], not firm, unsteady. 1.

15. mōtus, -ūs, *m.* [**moveō**, move], movement, motion; political movement, uprising, disturbance. 3.

nūtus, -ūs, *m.* [**nuō**, nod], nod; sign, command; **ad nūtum**, at one's nod *or* command. 2.

drawn up on the sandy beach, and in embarking.

4. tardius, "too late." The wind changed and delayed them for three days.

hōra quārtā: about 9 A.M. At this time of year the fourth hour began about 8:30 and ended after 9:30.

5. Britanniam attigit: probably at or near Dover. The hills spoken of are the famous chalk cliffs.

7. haec, "such."

10. dum convenīrent: mode? App. 235, *b*.

ad hōram nōnam: somewhere near 3 P.M.

11. in ancorīs, "at anchor."

13. ut . . . postulārent, "as military science, and especially as seamanship requires"; the subjunctive is due to implied indirect discourse.

14. ut quae habērent, lit. "as (things) which have,"="since it has to do with"; a causal relative clause, App. 245: G.-L. 633: A. 535, *e*, n. 1: B. 283, 3: H.-B. 523, *b*: H. 592, 1.

15. (*ut*) administrārentur: the object of *monuit*.

ad tempus, "on the instant."

16. ventum et aestum secundum: on other grounds it is supposed that Caesar sailed northeast, to Deal; but it has been proved that at this time the tide was running southwest. Possibly

tempore nactus secundum, datō signō et sublātīs ancorīs, circiter mīlia passuum septem ab eō locō prōgressus apertō ac plānō lītore nāvēs cōnstituit.

24. At barbarī cōnsiliō Rōmānōrum cognitō, praemissō equitātū et essedāriīs, quō plērumque genere in proeliīs ūtī cōnsuērunt, reliquīs cōpiīs subsecūtī nostrōs nāvibus ēgredī prohibēbant. Erat ob hās causās summa difficultās, quod nāvēs propter magnitūdinem nisi in altō cōnstituī nōn poterant, mīlitibus autem ignōtīs locīs, impedītīs manibus, magnō et gravī onere armōrum oppressīs simul et dē nāvibus dēsiliendum et in flūctibus cōnsistendum et cum hostibus erat pugnandum, cum illī aut ex āridō aut paulum in aquam prōgressī omnibus membrīs expedītīs nōtissimīs locīs audācter tēla conicerent et equōs īnsuēfactōs incitārent. Quibus rēbus nostrī perterritī atque huius omnīnō generis pugnae imperītī nōn eādem alacritāte ac studiō quō in pedestribus ūtī proeliīs cōnsuērant ūtēbantur.

25. Quod ubi Caesar animadvertit, nāvēs longās, quārum et speciēs erat barbarīs inūsitātior et mōtus ad ūsum expedītior,

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2. essedārius, -rī, *m.* [**essedum,** a war chariot], a soldier fighting from a war chariot, charioteer. 1.

6. ignōtus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**in-**+(**g**)**nōtus,** known; **nōscō,** know], unknown, unfamiliar. 1.

9. āridus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**āreō,** be dry], dry; *neut. as noun,* dry land. 3.

10. membrum, -ī, *n.*, member of the body, limb. 1.

11. īnsuēfactus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**suēscō,** become accustomed +**faciō,** make] accustomed, trained. 1.

13. alacritās, -tātis *f.* [**alacer,** lively], liveliness, ardor. 3.

Caesar means that the tide was decreasing and the wind was so favorable that he could sail against the slackening current.

Chap. 24. The Britons try to prevent the landing.

2. quō genere, "a kind of troops which."

5. nisi . . . pōterant, "could be stationed only in deep water."

6. mīlitibus: dative of the agent with *dēsiliendum,* etc., *erat.*

ignōtīs . . . manibus: ablatives absolute.

7. oppressīs, "weighed down as they were"; in agreement with *mīlitibus.*

8. cōnsistendum, "keep their footing."

9. cum illī, "while the enemy."

12. nōn ūtēbantur, "did not display."

13. quō agrees with the nearer antecedent.

Chap. 25. Caesar brings his warships into action. A Roman standard bearer sets an example of bravery.

2. inūsitātior, "less familiar" than that of the transports. The latter were

paulum removērī ab onerāriīs nāvibus et rēmīs incitārī et ad latus apertum hostium cōnstituī atque inde fundīs, sagittīs, tormentīs hostēs prōpellī ac submovērī iussit; quae rēs magnō ūsuī nostrīs fuit. Nam et nāvium figūrā et rēmōrum mōtū et inūsitātō genere tormentōrum permōtī barbarī cōnstitērunt ac paulum etiam pedem rettulērunt. Atque nostrīs mīlitibus cūnctantibus, maximē propter altitūdinem maris, quī decimae legiōnis aquilam ferēbat, obtestātus deōs ut ea rēs legiōnī fēlīciter ēvenīret, 'Dēsilīte,' inquit, 'commīlitōnēs, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prōdere; egō certē meum reī pūblicae atque imperātōrī officium praestiterō.' Hoc cum vōce magnā dīxisset, sē ex nāvī prōiēcit atque in hostēs aquilam ferre coepit. Tum nostrī, cohortātī inter sē nē tantum dēdecus admitterētur, ūniversī ex nāvī dēsiluērunt. Hōs item ex proximīs nāvibus cum cōnspexissent, subsecūtī hostibus appropinquāvērunt.

26. Pugnātum est ab utrīsque ācriter. Nostrī tamen, quod neque ōrdinēs servāre neque firmiter īnsistere neque signa sub-

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4. funda, -ae, *f.*, sling. 1.

sagitta, -ae, *f.*, arrow. 1.

6. figūra, -ae, *f.* [**fingō,** form], form, shape, figure. 1.

10. aquila, -ae, *f.*, an eagle; a standard (*as the* **aquila** *was the chief standard of the legion*). 3.

obtestor, 1, *tr.* [**testor,** witness], call to witness; beseech, entreat. 1.

fēlīciter, *adv.* [**fēlīx,** happy], happily, fortunately. 1.

11. ēveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, *intr.* [**veniō,** come], turn out, result. 1.

inquam, -is, -it, *def. verb, tr., used only with direct quotations and following one or more words of the quotation,* say. 1.

commīlitō, -ōnis, *m.* [**mīles,** soldier], fellow soldier, comrade. 1.

12. certē, *adv.* [**certus,** certain], certainly; at least, at all events. 1.

meus, -a, -um, *poss. adj. pron.* [*cf. oblique cases of* **ego**], my, mine, my own. 1.

15. dēdecus, -oris, *n.* [**decus,** honor], dishonor, disgrace. 1.

2. firmiter, *adv.* [**firmus,** strong], firmly. 1

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more like the trading vessels, with which the Britons were acquainted.

mōtus . . . expeditior, lit. "whose motion was freer for use," = "which were more easily managed."

4. latus apertum, "the right flank," which was unprotected by shields.

9. quī, "the man who."

10. aquilam: see Int. 43, and Plate I, 6, facing p. 27.

13. praestiterō: note the force of the tense. "(whatever the result shall be) I at least shall have done my duty."

15. inter sē, "one another."

16. ex proximīs nāvibus, "those who were in the nearest ships."

Chap. 26. After a fierce contest the Britons are put to flight.

2. firmiter īnsistere, "get a firm footing."

signa subsequī: i.e. keep their formation by cohorts.

sequī poterant, atque alius aliā ex nāvī quibuscumque signīs occurrerat sē aggregābat, magnopere perturbābantur; hostēs vērō, nōtīs omnibus vadīs, ubi ex lītore aliquōs singulārēs ex nāvī ēgredientēs cōnspexerant, incitātīs equīs impedītōs adoriēbantur, plūrēs paucōs circumsistēbant, aliī ab latere apertō in ūniversōs tēla coniciēbant. Quod cum animadvertisset Caesar, scaphās longārum nāvium, item speculātōria nāvigia mīlitibus complērī iussit et, quōs labōrantēs cōnspexerat, hīs subsidia submittēbat. Nostrī, simul in āridō cōnstitērunt, suīs omnibus cōnsecūtīs in hostēs impetum fēcērunt atque eōs in fugam dedērunt, neque longius prōsequī potuērunt, quod equitēs cursum tenēre atque īnsulam capere nōn potuerant. Hoc ūnum ad prīstinam fortūnam Caesarī dēfuit.

27. Hostēs proeliō superātī, simul atque sē ex fugā recēpērunt, statim ad Caesarem lēgātōs dē pāce mīsērunt; obsidēs datūrōs, quaeque imperāsset factūrōs sēsē pollicitī sunt. Ūnā cum hīs lēgātīs Commius Atrebās vēnit, quem suprā dēmōnstrāveram ā Caesare in Britanniam praemissum. Hunc illī ē nāvī ēgressum, cum ad eōs ōrātōris modō Caesaris mandāta

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4. aggregō, 1, *tr.* [**ad**+**grex**, flock], *unite in a flock;* assemble; join, attach. 1.

9. scapha, -ae, *f.*, skiff, boat. 1.

speculātōrius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**speculātor**, spy], of a spy, spying, scouting. 1.

10. labōrō, 1, *intr.* [**labor**, toil], toil, work hard; be anxious, troubled, *or* perplexed; labor, suffer, be hard pressed. 3.

6. ōrātor, -ōris, *m.* [ōrō, speak], speaker; ambassador, envoy. 1.

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3. alius . . . nāvī, "men from different ships."

quibuscumque . . . aggregābat, "gathered about whatever standards they chanced upon"; as in the battle with the Nervii, II, 21, 13.

5. ubi cōnspexerant: the pluperfect instead of the usual perfect with *ubi*, expressing repeated action, just as the following imperfects do.

7. plūrēs, "several" of the enemy.

in ūniversōs, "upon the main body."

9. scaphās, speculātōria nāvigia: these boats could be rowed into shallow water.

11. simul = *simul atque.*

13. neque, "but . . . not."

longius, "very far."

14. capere, "reach." See note on *tardius*, 23, 4.

hoc ūnum: the pursuit by the cavalry was an important part of every regular engagement.

Chap. 27. The Britons sue for peace.

3. datūrōs, factūrōs sēsē: the regular construction after verbs of promising; see note on *dare*, 21, 10.

4. suprā: see 21, 13.

6. cum, "although."

modō, "in the capacity of," "as."

dēferret, comprehenderant atque in vincula coniēcerant; tum proeliō factō remīsērunt, et in petendā pāce eius reī culpam in multitūdinem contulērunt et propter imprūdentiam ut ignōscerētur petīvērunt. Caesar questus quod, cum ultrō in continentem lēgātīs missīs pācem ab sē petīssent, bellum sine causā intulissent, ignōscere imprūdentiae dīxit obsidēsque imperāvit; quōrum illī partem statim dedērunt, partem ex longinquiōribus locīs arcessītam paucīs diēbus sēsē datūrōs dīxērunt. Intereā suōs remigrāre in agrōs iussērunt, prīncipēsque undique convenīre et sē cīvitātēsque suās Caesarī commendāre coepērunt.

28. Hīs rēbus pāce cōnfirmātā, post diem quārtum quam est in Britanniam ventum nāvēs XVIII, dē quibus suprā dēmōnstrātum est, quae equitēs sustulerant, ex superiōre portū lēnī ventō solvērunt. Quae cum appropinquārent Britanniae et ex castrīs vidērentur, tanta tempestās subitō coorta est ut nūlla eārum cursum tenēre posset, sed aliae eōdem unde erant profectae referrentur, aliae ad īnferiōrem partem īnsulae, quae est

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culpa, -ae, *f.*, blame, fault, guilt. 1.

imprūdentia, -ae, *f.* [**imprūdēns,** imprudent], imprudence, want of foresight *or* forethought, ignorance, indiscretion. 2.

ignōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nōtum, *intr.* [in-+(g)nōscēns, knowing; nōscō], forgive, pardon. 3.

longinquus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**longus,** long], far off, distant, remote; long, long continued. 2.

commendō, 1, *tr.* [**mandō,** entrust], entrust; surrender. 1.

lēnis, -e, *adj.*, gentle, mild, smooth. 1.

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eius reī: the treatment of Commius.

ut ignōscerētur, "that they be pardoned." In what case would "they" be, if expressed? App. 115, *d*.

cum lēgātīs missīs petīssent, "after they had sent hostages and begged"; see 21, 10.

arcessītam, "for whom they had sent."

in agrōs, "to their farms."

Chap. 28-31. A storm turns back Caesar's cavalry and wrecks his fleet. Although he partially repairs the fleet, the Britons are encouraged to attack him.

Chap. 28. The cavalry transports are driven back by a storm.

post . . . quam = *diē quārtō postquam.* When *postquam* is divided, *post* is usually an adverb, "afterwards . . than." Here it is a preposition. The day was August 30th, the third day after his arrival, according to our reckoning.

suprā, see 22, 15 and 23, 4.

aliae, aliae: the wind must have come from the north or northeast. The ships that were farthest out at sea were driven back at once; the others got some shelter west of Dover, but as the storm proved too severe they preferred to return to Gaul rather than land on the hostile shore of Britain, miles from Caesar's camp.

propius sōlis occāsum, magnō suō cum perīculō dēicerentur; quae tamen ancorīs iactīs, cum flūctibus complērentur, necessāriō adversā nocte in altum prōvectae continentem petiērunt.

29. Eādem nocte accidit ut esset lūna plēna, quī diēs maritimōs aestūs maximōs in Ōceanō efficere cōnsuēvit; nostrīsque id erat incognitum. Ita ūnō tempore et longās nāvēs, quās in āridum subdūxerat, aestus complēbat, et onerāriās, quae ad ancorās erant dēligātae, tempestās afflīctābat, neque ūlla nostrīs facultās aut administrandī aut auxiliandī dabātur. Complūribus nāvibus frāctīs, reliquae cum essent fūnibus, ancorīs, reliquīsque armāmentīs āmissīs ad nāvigandum inūtilēs, magna, id quod necesse erat accidere, tōtīus exercitūs perturbātiō facta est. Neque enim nāvēs erant aliae quibus reportārī possent, et omnia deerant quae ad reficiendās nāvēs erant ūsuī, et, quod

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10. prōvehō, -vehere, -vexī, -vectum, *tr.* [**vehō**, carry], carry forward; *pass.*, be carried forward, sail. 1.

1. lūna, -ae, *f.*, the moon. 2.

5. dēligō, 1, *tr.* [**ligō**, bind], bind *or* tie down, fasten, moor. 2.

6. auxilior, 1, *intr.* [**auxilium**, aid], give aid, help, assist, render assistance. 1

7. frangō frangere, frēgī, frāctum, *tr.*, break, wreck; crush, discourage. 2.

9. perturbātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**perturbō**, disturb], disturbance, disorder, confusion. 1.

10. reportō, 1, *tr.* [**re-**+**portō**, carry], carry *or* bring back, convey. 1.

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8. occāsum: for construction see note on *propius sē*, 9, 3.

9. cum complērentur, "since they began to fill."

10. adversā nocte, "in the face of the night."

Chap. **29.** The storm and the tide wreck Caesar's fleet.

1. lūna plēna: there was a full moon on the night of August 30th. This is what enables us to calculate the day of Caesar's arrival in Britain.

2. aestūs maximōs: the "spring" tide. The average rise and fall of the tide at Deal is said to be 16 feet. This tide, helped by the wind, rose much higher.

nostrīs . . . incognitum: the Romans were best acquainted with the Mediterranean, where the tides rise only a few inches. Yet they had had some experience with the tides in the war with the Veneti.

4. quae . . . dēligātae, "which were riding at anchor." The transports were heavier than the war-ships and Caesar had not thought it worth the effort to beach them.

6. administrandī, "of managing them."

9. id quod or *quae rēs* is commonly used instead of *quod* when the antecedent is a clause.

10. quibus possent: a clause of characteristic.

11. omnia quae erant ūsuī, "all the things which were needed"; a determining clause. App. 231.

omnibus cōnstābat hiemārī in Galliā oportēre, frūmentum in hīs locīs in hiemem prōvīsum nōn erat.

30. Quibus rēbus cognitīs prīncipēs Britanniae, quī post proelium ad Caesarem convēnerant, inter sē collocūtī, cum et equitēs et nāvēs et frūmentum Rōmānīs deesse intellegerent et paucitātem mīlitum ex castrōrum exiguitāte cognōscerent, quae hōc erant etiam angustiōra, quod sine impedīmentīs Caesar legiōnēs trānsportāverat, optimum factū esse dūxērunt rebelliōne factā frūmentō commeātūque nostrōs prohibēre et rem in hiemem prōdūcere, quod hīs superātīs aut reditū interclūsīs nēminem posteā bellī īnferendī causā in Britanniam trānsitūrum cōnfīdēbant. Itaque rūrsus coniūrātiōne factā paulātim ex castrīs discēdere et suōs clam ex agrīs dēdūcere coepērunt.

31. At Caesar, etsī nōndum eōrum cōnsilia cognōverat, tamen et ex ēventū nāvium suārum et ex eō, quod obsidēs dare intermīserant, fore id quod accidit suspicābātur. Itaque ad omnēs cāsūs subsidia comparābat. Nam et frūmentum ex agrīs cotīdiē in castra cōnferēbat et quae gravissimē afflictae erant nāvēs, eārum māteriā atque aere ad reliquās reficiendās ūtēbātur et quae ad eās rēs erant ūsuī ex continentī comparārī iubē-

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8. reditus, -ūs, *m.* [**redeō**, return], returning, return. 1.

5. affligō, -fligere, -flixī, -flictum, *tr.*, strike against; overthrow; damage, injure. 1.

6. aes, aeris, *n.* copper; *anything made of copper*, coin, money; **aes aliēnum**, *another's money*, debt. 1.

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12. hiemārī oportēre, "that they must pass the winter."

13. in hiemem, "for the winter."

Chap. 30. The Britons plan to renew hostilities.

1. prīncipēs: subject of *dūxērunt*, l. 6.

5. hōc, "on this account."

etiam, "still."

6. optimum: predicate adjective with *esse*, the subject being *prohibēre* and *prōdūcere*.

factū: App. 296. It is not needed in translation.

7. factā: translate as an infinitive, coördinate with *prohibēre*.

Chap. 31. Caesar repairs his fleet.

2. ex . . . eō, "from the disaster to his ships and from the fact."

3. quod accidit, "which really did happen."

4. cāsūs, "emergencies."

5. quae nāvēs, eārum, "of those ships which."

6. aere: iron was not much used in the construction of ships, because it rusts.

bat. Itaque cum summō studiō ā mīlitibus administrārētur, duodecim nāvibus āmissīs, reliquīs ut nāvigārī commodē posset effēcit.

32. Dum ea geruntur, legiōne ex cōnsuētūdine ūnā frūmentātum missā, quae appellābātur septima, neque ūllā ad id tempus bellī suspīciōne interpositā, cum pars hominum in agrīs remanēret, pars etiam in castra ventitāret, iī quī prō portīs castrōrum in statiōne erant Caesarī nūntiāvērunt pulverem maiōrem quam cōnsuētūdō ferret in eā parte vidērī quam in partem legiō iter fēcisset. Caesar id quod erat suspicātus, aliquid novī ā barbarīs initum cōnsilī, cohortēs quae in statiōnibus erant sēcum in eam partem proficīscī, ex reliquīs duās in statiōnem succēdere, reliquās armārī et cōnfestim sēsē subsequī iussit. Cum paulō longius ā castrīs prōcessisset, suōs ab hostibus premī atque aegrē sustinēre et cōnfertā legiōne ex omnibus partibus tēla conicī animadvertit. Nam quod, omnī ex reliquīs partibus dēmessō frūmentō, pars ūna erat reliqua, suspicātī hostēs hūc nostrōs esse ventūrōs noctū in silvīs dēlituerant; tum dispersōs dēpositīs armīs in metendō occupātōs subitō adortī paucīs interfectīs reliquōs incertīs ōrdinibus perturbāverant, simul equitātū atque essedīs circumdederant.

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5. pulvis, -eris, *m.*, dust. 1.

10. cōnfestim, *adv.*, hastily, at once, immediately. 1.

14. dēmetō, -metere, -messuī, -messum, *tr.* [**metō**, reap], mow, reap. 1.

15. dēlītēscō, -lītēscere, -lituī, —, *intr.* [**latēscō**, *incept. of* **lateō**, lie hidden], hide one's self, lurk. 1.

16. metō, metere, messuī, messum, *tr.*, mow, reap. 1.

18. essedum, -ī *n.*, *a two-wheeled war chariot of the Britons.* 2.

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8. summō studiō: the soldiers were as anxious to get away as Caesar was.

9. reliquīs . . . effēcit, lit. "made that it could be sailed by the rest," = "made the others fit to sail in."

Chap. 32-36. After repelling the Britons, who attack first one legion, then the camp, Caesar returns to Gaul.

Chap. 32. The Britons attack one legion while it is engaged in foraging.

1. frūmentātum: App. 295.

3. interpositā, "having arisen."

in agrīs remanēret: ostensibly engaged in labor on the farms near the camp.

6. quam . . . ferret, "than usual."

7. id quod erat, "what was really the case"; explained by the clause *aliquid . . . consilī,* "that some new plan had been entered upon."

8. cohortēs: probably four, one at each gate.

10. succēdere, "to take their places."

armārī, "to arm themselves."

14. ūna, "only one."

17. incertīs ōrdinibus: owing to

33. Genus hoc est ex essedīs pugnae. Prīmō per omnēs partēs perequitant et tēla coniciunt atque ipsō terrōre equōrum et strepitū rotārum ōrdinēs plērumque perturbant, et cum sē inter equitum turmās īnsinuāvērunt, ex essedīs dēsiliunt et pedibus proeliantur. Aurīgae interim paulātim ex proeliō excēdunt atque ita currūs collocant ut, sī illī ā multitūdine hostium premantur, expedītum ad suōs receptum habeant. Ita mōbilitātem equitum, stabilitātem peditum in proeliīs praestant, ac tantum ūsū cotīdiānō et exercitātiōne efficiunt utī in dēclīvī ac praecipitī locō incitātōs equōs sustinēre et brevī moderārī ac flectere et per tēmōnem percurrere et in iugō īnsistere et sē inde in currūs citissimē recipere cōnsuērint.

34. Quibus rēbus perturbātīs nostrīs novitāte pugnae tem-

circumdō, -dare, -dedī, -datum, *tr.* [dō, put], put around, encompass, surround. 3.

2. perequitō, 1, *intr.* [equitō, ride], ride about, ride through *or* around. 1.

3. rota, -ae, *f.*, wheel. 1.

4. turma, -ae, *f.*, troop *or* squadron *of about thirty cavalrymen.* 1.

īnsinuō, 1, *tr.* [sinuō, wind], wind into; make one's way into, penetrate. 1.

5. aurīga, -ae, *m.*, charioteer. 1.

6. currus, -ūs, *m.*, chariot; wagon. 2.

7. receptus, -ūs, *m.* [recipiō, receive, retreat; refuge, shelter. 1.

8. stabilitās, -tātis, *f.* [stabilis, firm], firmness, steadiness. 1.

11. moderor, 1, *tr.* [modus, limit], manage, govern, control, guide. 1.

flectō, flectere, flexī, flexum, *tr.*, bend, turn, direct. 1.

tēmō, -ōnis, *m.*, pole (*of a wagon*). 1.

percurrō, -currere, -currī, -cursum, *intr.* [currō, run], run along *or* over. 1.

12. citō, *adv.*, quickly, speedily. *Comp.*, **citius**; *sup.*, **citissimē.** 1.

1. novitās, -tātis, *f.* [novus, new], newness; strangeness, novelty. 1.

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the surprise the usual line of battle could not be formed.

Chap. **33.** How the Britons use their war-chariots in battle.

2. equōrum, "caused by the horses."

4. equitum turmās: the cavalry of the enemy, whom they thus attacked. Caesar had no cavalry this year, but this is a general description; in the next expedition his cavalry were thus defeated.

6. illī: the warriors, who had alighted.

7. expedītum receptum, "a ready retreat."

8. praestant, "display."

10. ac, "and even."

incitātōs, "when at full speed."

sustinēre, "to check"; depending on *cōnsuērint.*

brevī, "quickly."

11. per, "along."

iugō: the crossbar attached to the end of the pole and resting on the horses' necks.

Chap. **34.** Caesar rescues the imperiled legion, and the Britons march against his camp.

1. rēbus: ablative of means.

nostrīs: indirect object of *tulit.* ***perturbātīs*** agrees with it.

novitāte, "because of the strangeness."

pore opportunissimō Caesar auxilium tulit; namque eius adventū hostēs cōnstitērunt, nostrī sē ex timōre recēpērunt. Quō factō ad lacessendum hostem et ad committendum proelium aliēnum esse tempus arbitrātus suō sē locō continuit et brevī tempore intermissō in castra legiōnēs redūxit. Dum haec geruntur, nostrīs omnibus occupātīs, quī erant in agrīs reliquī discessērunt. Secūtae sunt continuōs complūrēs diēs tempestātēs quae et nostrōs in castrīs continērent et hostem ā pugnā prohibērent. Interim barbarī nūntiōs in omnēs partēs dīmīsērunt paucitātemque nostrōrum mīlitum suīs praedicāvērunt et quanta praedae faciendae atque in perpetuum suī līberandī facultās darētur, sī Rōmānōs castrīs expulissent, dēmōnstrāvērunt. Hīs rēbus celeriter magnā multitūdine peditātūs equitātūsque coāctā, ad castra vēnērunt.

35. Caesar etsī idem quod superiōribus diēbus acciderat fore vidēbat, ut, sī essent hostēs pulsī, celeritāte perīculum effugerent, tamen nactus equitēs circiter XXX, quōs Commius Atrebās, dē quō ante dictum est, sēcum trānsportāverat, legiōnēs in aciē prō castrīs cōnstituit. Commissō proeliō diūtius nostrōrum mīlitum impetum hostēs ferre nōn potuērunt ac terga vertērunt. Quōs tantō spatiō secūtī quantum cursū et

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8. continuus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**contineō**, hold together], holding together, unbroken, uninterrupted, continuous. 2.

11. praedicō, 1, *tr.* [**dicō**, proclaim], proclaim publicly *or* before others; declare, report, tell of. 3.

12. praeda, -ae, *f.*, booty, plunder, spoil. 2.

14. peditātus, -ūs, *m.* [**pedes**, foot soldier], foot soldiers, infantry. 1.

3. effugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, ——, *tr. and intr.* [**ex**+**fugiō**, flee], flee from *or* away, escape. 1.

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5. aliēnum, lit. "belonging to another," = "unfavorable." *suō*, "his own," almost illustrates the corresponding meaning, "favorable."

6. dum haec geruntur, "in the meantime."

7. quī . . . reliquī: mentioned in **32**, 3.

9. quae continērent: App. **230**, *a*, examples.

12. praedae faciendae: they would have been disappointed, for the Romans had left their baggage in Gaul; **30**, 5.

suī līberandī: see note on *suī pūrgandī*, **13**, 14.

Chap. **35**. The Britons are put to flight.

1. idem fore, ut, "that the same thing would occur . . . namely, that."

4. ante: in **21**, 14 and **27**, 4.

5. diūtius, "very long."

6. ac, "but"; for this translation see note on III, **19**, 9.

7. tantō spatiō quantum . . .

vīribus efficere potuērunt, complūrēs ex iīs occīdērunt, deinde omnibus longē lātēque aedificiīs incēnsīs sē in castra recēpērunt.

36. Eōdem diē lēgātī ab hostibus missī ad Caesarem dē pāce vēnērunt. Hīs Caesar numerum obsidum quem ante imperāverat duplicāvit eōsque in continentem addūcī iussit, quod propinquā diē aequinoctī īnfirmīs nāvibus hiemī nāvigātiōnem subiciendam nōn exīstimābat. Ipse idōneam tempestātem nactus paulō post mediam noctem nāvēs solvit; quae omnēs incolumēs ad continentem pervēnērunt; sed ex iīs onerāriae duae eōsdem portūs quōs reliquae capere nōn potuērunt et paulō īnfrā dēlātae sunt.

37. Quibus ex nāvibus cum essent expositī mīlitēs circiter trecentī atque in castra contenderent, Morinī, quōs Caesar in Britanniam proficīscēns pācātōs relīquerat, spē praedae adductī prīmō nōn ita magnō suōrum numerō circumstetērunt ac, sī sēsē interficī nōllent, arma pōnere iussērunt. Cum illī orbe

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3. duplicō, 1, *tr.* [**duplex**, double], double, increase. 1.

4. aequinoctium, -tī, *n.* [**aequus**, equal + **nox**, night], the equinox. 1.

9. īnfrā, *adv.* [**inferus**, below], below; *prep. with acc.*, below, smaller than. 1.

2. trecentī, -ae, -a (CCC), *card. num. adj.* [**trēs**, three + **centum**, hundred], three hundred. 1.

5. orbis, -is, *m.*, orb, ring, circle; **orbis terrārum**, the world. 1.

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tuērunt, "over as great a distance as their speed and strength permitted." *spatiō* is an ablative of the way (App. 144), where an accusative of extent of space would seem more natural; see H.-B. 426, *c*.

Chap. **36**. Caesar returns to Gaul.

2. hīs: dative of reference.

3. eōs . . . iussit: it is not surprising to learn later that most of the tribes failed to do this.

4. propinquā diē: ablative absolute. As Caesar reached Britain August 27th, and the equinox then fell on Sept. 24th, he must have remained in Britain about three weeks.

hiemī . . . subiciendam, "that his voyage should be exposed to wintry weather."

8. quōs reliquae, "as the rest."

capere, "reach," "make."

et, "but."

9. īnfrā: to the south. They may have landed at Ambleteuse.

Chap. **37-38**. The Morini revolt and are conquered.

Chap. **37**. The Morini attack the troops from the two transports, but are repulsed.

1. quibus ex nāvibus: i.e. the two transports.

2. in castra: at Wissant.

3. pācātōs: see **22**, 1-11.

4. prīmō: the adverb.

ita, "so very," "very."

5. pōnere, "to lay down."

orbe: a formation like the modern hollow square, used when troops were attacked on all sides.

factō sēsē dēfenderent, celeriter ad clāmōrem hominum circiter mīlia sex convēnērunt. Quā rē nūntiātā Caesar omnem ex castrīs equitātum suīs auxiliō mīsit. Interim nostrī mīlitēs impetum hostium sustinuērunt atque amplius hōrīs quattuor fortissimē pugnāvērunt et paucīs vulneribus acceptīs complūrēs ex hīs occīdērunt. Posteā vērō quam equitātus noster in cōnspectum vēnit, hostēs abiectīs armīs terga vertērunt magnusque eōrum numerus est occīsus.

38. Caesar posterō diē T. Labiēnum lēgātum cum iīs legiōnibus quās ex Britanniā redūxerat in Morinōs, quī rebelliōnem fēcerant, mīsit. Quī cum propter siccitātēs palūdum quō sē reciperent nōn habērent, quō perfugiō superiōre annō erant ūsī, omnēs ferē in potestātem Labiēnī vēnērunt. At Q. Titūrius et L. Cotta lēgātī, quī in Menapiōrum fīnēs legiōnēs dūxerant, omnibus eōrum agrīs vāstātīs, frūmentīs succīsīs, aedificiīs incēnsīs, quod Menapiī sē omnēs in dēnsissimās silvās abdiderant, sē ad Caesarem recēpērunt. Caesar in Belgīs omnium legiōnum hīberna cōnstituit. Eō duae omninō cīvitātēs ex Britanniā obsidēs mīsērunt, reliquae neglēxērunt. Hīs rēbus gestīs ex litterīs Caesaris diērum vīgintī supplicātiō ā senātū dēcrēta est.

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3. siccitās, -tātis, *f.* [**siccus,** dry], drought, dryness. 1.

4. perfugium, -gī, *n.* [**perfugiō,** flee for refuge], place of refuge, refuge. 1.

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6. hominum: with *mīlia*.

Chap. 38. Labienus conquers the Morini. The army is quartered for the winter among the Belgae. A thanksgiving in Caesar's honor.

3. siccitātēs: translate by the singular.

quō . . . habērent, lit. "had not where they could retreat," = "had nowhere to retreat"; App. 230, *c*.

4. quō perfugiō erant ūsī, lit. "which refuge they had used," = "the refuge [i.e. the swamps] which they had used." For the fact see III, 28, 3.

6. quī . . . dūxerant: see 22, 18.

9. in Belgīs: in readiness for the next year's expedition to Britain.

12. diērum vīgintī supplicātiō: see note on II, 35, 10, and notice the increased number of days. Caesar's two expeditions into lands where no Roman general had ever before set foot had made a wonderful impression at Rome.

I, 20, 2-12. *Sciō ista* esse vēra, nec *quisquam* ex eō plūs quam *ego* dolōris *capit*, propterea quod, cum *ego* grātiā plūrimum domī atque in reliquā Galliā *possem*, ille minimum propter adulēscentiam posset, per *mē crēvit;* quibus opibus ac nervīs nōn sōlum ad minuendam grātiam, sed paene ad perniciem *meam ūtitur*. *Ego* tamen et amōre frāternō et exīstimātiōne vulgī *commoveor*. Quod sī quid eī ā *tē* gravius *acciderit*, cum *ego hunc* locum amīcitiae apud *tē teneam*, *nēmō exīstimābit* nōn *meā* voluntāte factum; quā ex rē tōtīus Galliae animī ā *mē āvertentur*.

I, **30**, 3-10. *Intellegimus*, tametsī prō veteribus Helvētiōrum iniūriīs populī Rōmānī ab hīs poenās bellō *repetierīs*, tamen eam rem nōn minus ex ūsū Galliae quam populī Rōmānī accidisse, propterea quod eō cōnsiliō flōrentissimīs rēbus domōs suās Helvētiī *relīquērunt*, utī . . . habērent.

I, **31**, 5-8. Nōn minus id *contendimus* et *labōrāmus*, nē ea quae *dīxerimus ēnūntientur* quam utī ea quae *volumus impetrēmus*, propterea quod, sī ēnūntiātum *erit*, summum in cruciātum *nōs ventūrōs vidēmus*.

8-56. Galliae tōtīus factiōnēs *sunt duae:* hārum alterīus prīncipātum *tenent Haeduī*, alterius *Arvernī*. Hī cum tantopere dē potentātū inter sē multōs annōs contenderent, factum *est* utī ab Arvernīs Sēquanīsque Germānī mercēde arcesserentur. Hōrum prīmō circiter mīlia xv Rhēnum *trānsiērunt;* posteāquam agrōs et cultum et cōpiās Gallōrum hominēs ferī ac barbarī *adamārunt*, *trāductī sunt* plūrēs. Nunc *sunt* in Galliā ad centum et vīgintī mīlium numerum. Cum hīs *Haeduī* eōrumque clientēs semel atque iterum armīs *contendērunt;* magnam calamitātem *pulsī accēpērunt*, omnem nōbilitātem, omnem senātum, omnem equitātum *āmīsērunt*. Quibus proeliīs calamitātibusque *frāctī*, quī et suā virtūte et populī Rōmānī hospitiō atque amīcitiā plūrimum ante in Galliā *potuerant*, *coāctī sunt* Sēquanīs obsidēs dare . . . imperiō essent. *Ūnus ego sum* ex omnī cīvitāte Haeduōrum quī addūcī nōn *potuerim* ut *iūrārem* aut līberōs *meōs*

obsidēs *darem*. Ob eam rem ex cīvitāte *profūgī* et Rōmam ad senātum *vēnī* auxilium postulātum, quod sōlus neque iūre iūrandō neque obsidibus *tenēbar*. Sed peius victōribus Sēquanīs quam Haeduīs victīs *accidit*, propterea quod Ariovistus, rēx Germānōrum, in eōrum fīnibus *cōnsēdit* tertiamque partem agrī Sēquanī, quī *est* optimus tōtius Galliae, *occupāvit* et nunc dē alterā parte tertiā Sēquanōs dēcēdere *iubet*, propterea quod paucīs mēnsibus ante Harūdum mīlia hominum XXIV ad eum *vēnērunt*, quibus locus ac sēdēs *parantur*. Paucīs annīs omnēs ex Galliae fīnibus *pellentur* atque omnēs Germānī Rhēnum *trānsībunt;* neque enim *cōnferendus est Gallicus* cum Germānōrum agrō, neque *haec cōnsuētūdō* victūs cum illā *comparanda*. *Ariovistus* autem, ut semel Gallōrum cōpiās proeliō *vīcit*, quod proelium factum *est* ad Magetobrigam, superbē et crūdēliter *imperat*, obsidēs nōbilissimī cuiusque līberōs *poscit* et in eōs omnia exempla cruciātūsque *ēdit*, sī qua rēs nōn ad nūtum aut ad voluntatem eius facta *est*. *Homō est barbarus, īrācundus, temerārius;* nōn *possunt* eius imperia diūtius sustinērī. Nisi quid in *tē* populōque Rōmānō *erit* auxilī, omnibus Gallīs idem *est* faciendum quod Helvētiī *fēcērunt*, ut domō . . . experiantur. Haec sī ēnūntiāta Ariovistō *erunt*, nōn *dubitō* quīn dē omnibus obsidibus quī apud eum *sunt* gravissimum supplicium sūmat. *Tū* vel auctōritāte *tuā* atque exercitūs vel recentī victōriā vel nōmine populī Rōmānī dēterrēre *potes* nē maior multitūdō Germānōrum Rhēnum trādūcātur, Galliamque omnem ab Ariovistī iniūriā *potes* dēfendere.

I, **32**, 8-15. Hōc *est miserior* et *gravior fortūna* Sēquanōrum quam reliquōrum, quod sōlī nē in occultō quidem querī neque auxilium implōrāre *audent* absentisque Ariovistī crūdēlitātem, velut sī cōram *adsit*, *horrent*, propterea quod reliquīs tamen fugae facultās *datur*, Sēquanīs vērō, quī intrā fīnēs suōs Ariovistum *recēpērunt*, quōrum oppida omnia in potestāte eius *sunt*, omnēs cruciātūs *sunt* perferendī.

I, **34**, 5-12. Sī quid *mihi* ā Caesare opus esset, *ego* ad eum *vēnissem;* sī quid ille *mē vult*, illum ad *mē* venīre oportet.

Praetereā neque sine exercitū in eās partēs Galliae venīre *audeō* quās Caesar *possidet*, neque exercitum sine magnō commeātū atque mōlīmentō in ūnum locum contrahere *possum*. *Mihi* autem mīrum *vidētur* quid in *meā* Galliā, quam bellō *vīcī*, aut Caesarī aut omnīnō populō Rōmānō negōtī *sit*.

I, **35**, 2-18. Quoniam tantō *meō* populīque Rōmānī beneficiō affectus, cum in cōnsulātū *meō* rēx atque amīcus ā senātū appellātus *est*, hanc *mihi* populōque Rōmānō grātiam *refert*, ut in colloquium venīre invītātus *gravētur* neque dē commūnī rē dīcendum sibi et cognōscendum *putet*, haec *sunt* quae ab eō *postulō*: prīmum, nē quam multitūdinem hominum amplius trāns Rhēnum in Galliam *trādūcat*; deinde, obsidēs quōs *habet* ab Haeduīs *reddat* Sēquanīsque *permittat* ut quōs ipsī *habent* voluntāte eius reddere illīs *liceat*; nēve Haeduōs iniūriā *lacessat*, nēve hīs sociīsque eōrum bellum *īnferat*. Sī ita *fēcerit*, *mihi* populōque Rōmānō *perpetua grātia* atque *amīcitia* cum eō *erit*; sī nōn *impetrābō*, quoniam M. Messālā M. Pīsōne cōnsulibus senātus *cēnsuit* utī quīcumque Galliam prōvinciam obtinēret, quod commodō reī pūblicae facere posset, Haeduōs cēterōsque amīcōs populī Rōmānī dēfenderet, Haeduōrum iniūriās nōn *neglegam*.

I, **36**. Iūs *est* bellī ut quī *vīcerint* iīs quōs *vīcerint* quem ad modum *velint imperent*; item *populus Rōmānus* victīs nōn ad alterius praescrīptum, sed ad suum arbitrium imperāre *cōnsuēvit*. Sī *ego* populō Rōmānō nōn *praescrībō* quem ad modum suō iūre *ūtātur*, nōn *oportet mē* ā populō Rōmānō in *meō* iūre impedīrī. *Haeduī mihi*, quoniam bellī fortūnam *temptāvērunt* et armīs congressī ac superātī *sunt*, *stīpendiāriī sunt factī*. Magnam *Caesar* iniūriam *facit*, quī suō adventū vectīgālia *mihi* dēteriōra *facit*. Haeduīs obsidēs nōn *reddam*, neque hīs neque eōrum sociīs iniūriā bellum *īnferam*, sī in eō *manēbunt* quod *convēnit* stīpendiumque quotannīs *pendent*; sī id nōn *fēcerint*, longē iīs frāternum nōmen populī Rōmānī *aberit*. Quod *mihi* Caesar *dēnūntiat* sē Haeduōrum iniūriās nōn neglēctūrum, *nēmō mēcum* sine suā perniciē *contendit*. Cum *volet*, *congre-*

diātur: intelleget quid invictī Germānī, exercitātissimī in armīs, quī inter annōs XIV tēctum nōn *subiērunt*, virtūte *possint*.

I, **40**, 3-47. · Prīmum (*vōs incūsō*) quod aut quam in partem aut quō cōnsiliō *dūcāminī vōbīs* quaerendum aut cōgitandum *putātis*. *Ariovistus mē* cōnsule cupidissimē populī Rōmānī amīcitiam *appetiit;* cūr hunc tam temerē quisquam ab officiō discessūrum *iūdicet?* *Mihi* quidem *persuādētur*, cognitīs *meīs* postulātīs atque aequitāte condiciōnum perspectā, eum neque *meam* neque populī Rōmānī grātiam repudiātūrum. Quod sī furōre atque āmentiā impulsus bellum *intulerit*, quid tandem *vereāminī?* aut cūr dē *vestrā* virtūte aut dē *meā* dīligentiā *dēspērētis?* Factum *est* eius hostis perīculum patrum nostrōrum memoriā, cum Cimbrīs et Teutonīs ā C. Mariō pulsīs nōn minōrem laudem exercitus quam ipse imperātor meritus vidēbātur; factum *est* etiam nūper in Ītaliā servīlī tumultū, quōs tamen aliquid ūsus ac disciplīna quam ā nōbīs *accēperant sublevābant*. Ex quō iūdicārī *potest* quantum *habeat* in sē bonī cōnstantia, propterea quod, quōs aliquamdiū inermēs sine causā *timuistis*, hōs posteā armātōs ac victōrēs *superāvistis*. Dēnique *hī sunt īdem Germānī* quibuscum saepe numerō Helvētiī congressī nōn sōlum in suīs, sed etiam in illōrum fīnibus, plērumque *superāvērunt*, quī tamen parēs esse nostrō exercituī nōn *potuērunt*. Sī quōs adversum proelium et fuga Gallōrum *commovet*, *hī*, sī *quaerent*, reperīre *possunt* . . . vīcisse. Cui ratiōnī contrā hominēs barbarōs atque imperītōs locus *fuit*, hāc nē *ipse* quidem *spērat* nostrōs exercitūs capī posse. Quī suum timōrem in reī frūmentāriae simulātiōnem angustiāsque itineris *cōnferunt faciunt* arroganter, cum aut dē officiō imperātōris dēspērāre aut praescrībere *videantur*. Haec *mihi sunt* cūrae: frūmentum *Sēquanī*, *Leucī*, Lingonēs *subministrant*, iamque *sunt* in agrīs frūmenta mātūra; dē itinere *ipsī* brevī tempore *iūdicābitis*. Quod nōn fore dictō audientēs neque signa lātūrī *dīciminī*, nihil eā rē *commoveor; sciō* enim, quibuscumque exercitus dictō audiens nōn fuerit, aut male rē

gestā fortūnam dēfuisse aut aliquō facinore compertō avāritiam esse convictam; *mea innocentia* perpetuā vītā, *fēlīcitās* Helvētiōrum bellō *est perspecta*. Itaque quod in longiōrem diem collātūrus *fuī repraesentābō* et *hāc* nocte dē quārtā vigiliā castra *movēbō*, ut quam prīmum intellegere *possim* utrum apud *vōs* pudor atque officium an timor plūs *valeat*. Quod sī praetereā nēmō *sequētur*, tamen *ego* cum sōlā decimā legiōne *ībō*, dē quā nōn *dubitō*, *mihique ea praetōria cohors erit*.

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auxilium tulisse neque ipsōs in hīs contentiōnibus quās Haeduī *mēcum* et cum Sēquanīs *habuērunt* auxiliō populī Rōmānī ūsōs esse. *Dēbeō* suspicārī simulātā *tē* amīcitiā, quod exercitum in Galliā *habēs*, *meī* opprimendī causā habēre. Nisi *dēcēdēs* atque exercitum *dēdūcēs* ex hīs regiōnibus, *tē* nōn prō amīcō, sed prō hoste *habēbō*. Quod sī *tē interfēcerō*, multīs nōbilibus prīncipibusque populī Rōmānī grātum *faciam;* id ab ipsīs per eōrum nūntiōs compertum *habeō*, quōrum omnium grātiam atque amīcitiam *tuā* morte redimere *possum*. Quod sī *dēcesseris* et līberam possessiōnem Galliae *mihi trādideris*, magnō *tē* praemiō *remūnerābō* et quaecumque bella gerī *volēs* sine ūllō *tuō* labōre et perīculō *cōnficiam*.

I, **45**, 2-11. Neque *mea* neque populī Rōmānī *cōnsuētūdō patitur* utī optimē meritōs sociōs *dēseram*, neque *ego iūdicō* Galliam potius esse *tuam* quam populī Rōmānī. Bellō *superātī sunt Arvernī* et *Rutēnī* ā Q. Fabiō Maximō, quibus populus Rōmānus *ignōvit* neque in prōvinciam *redēgit* neque stīpendium *imposuit*. Quod sī antīquissimum quodque tempus spectārī *oportet*, populī Rōmānī iūstissimum *est* in Galliā imperium; sī iūdicium senātūs observārī *oportet*, *lībera dēbet* esse *Gallia*, quam bellō victam suīs lēgibus ūtī *voluit*.

II, **3**, 4-14. *Nōs nostraque* omnia in fidem atque potestātem populī Rōmānī *permittimus*. Neque (*nōs*) cum reliquīs Belgīs *cōnsēnsimus*, neque contrā populum Rōmānum *coniūrāvimus*, *parātīque sumus* et obsidēs dare et imperāta facere et oppidīs recipere et frūmentō cēterīsque rēbus iuvāre. *Reliquī* omnēs *Belgae* in armīs *sunt*, *Germānīque* quī cis Rhēnum *incolunt* sēsē cum hīs *coniūnxērunt; tantusque* est eōrum omnium *furor* ut nē Suessiōnēs quidem, frātrēs cōnsanguineōsque *nostrōs*, quī eōdem iūre et īsdem lēgibus *ūtuntur*, ūnum imperium ūnumque magistrātum *nobīscum habent*, dēterrēre *potuerīmus* quīn cum hīs consentīrent.

II, **4**, 2-28. *Plērīque Belgae sunt ortī* ā Germānīs, Rhēnumque antīquitus *trāductī* propter locī fertilitātem ibi *cōnsēdērunt*, Gallōsque quī ea loca *incolēbant expulērunt*, *sōlīque*

gestā fortūnam dēfuisse aut aliquō facinore compertō avāritiam esse convictam; *mea innocentia* perpetuā vītā, *fēlīcitās* Helvētiōrum bellō *est perspecta*. Itaque quod in longiōrem diem collātūrus *fuī repraesentābō* et *hāc* nocte dē quārtā vigiliā castra *movēbō*, ut quam prīmum intellegere *possim* utrum apud *vōs* pudor atque officium an timor plūs *valeat*. Quod sī praetereā nēmō *sequētur*, tamen *ego* cum sōlā decimā legiōne *ībō*, dē quā nōn *dubitō*, *mihique ea praetōria cohors erit*.

I, **44**. *Trānsiī* Rhēnum nōn *meā* sponte, sed *rogātus* et *arcessītus* ā Gallīs; nōn sine magnā spē magnīsque praemiīs domum propinquōsque *relīquī;* sēdēs *habeō* in Galliā ab ipsīs concessās, obsidēs ipsōrum voluntāte datōs; stīpendium *capiō* iūre bellī quod victōrēs victīs impōnere *cōnsuērunt*. Nōn *ego* Gallīs, sed *Gallī mihi* bellum *intulērunt;* omnēs Galliae cīvitātēs ad *mē* oppugnandum *vēnērunt* ac contrā *mē* castra *habuērunt; eae* omnēs *cōpiae* ā *mē* ūnō proeliō *pulsae* ac *superātae sunt*. Sī iterum experīrī *volunt*, iterum *parātus sum* dēcertāre; sī pāce ūtī *volunt*, inīquum *est* dē stīpendiō recūsāre, quod suā voluntāte ad hoc tempus *pependērunt*. Amīcitiam populī Rōmānī *mihi* ōrnāmentō et praesidiō, nōn dētrīmentō esse *oportet*, atque hāc spē *petiī*. Sī per populum Rōmānum stīpendium *remittētur* et dēditiciī *subtrahentur*, non minus libenter *recūsābō* populī Rōmānī amīcitiam quam *appetiī*. Quod multitūdinem Germānōrum in Galliam *trādūcō*, id *meī* mūniendī nōn Galliae impugnandae causā *faciō;* eius reī testimōnium *est* quod nisi rogātus nōn *vēnī* et quod bellum nōn *intulī*, sed *dēfendī*. *Ego* prius in Galliam *vēnī* quam *populus Rōmānus*. Numquam ante hoc tempus *exercitus* populī Rōmānī Galliae prōvinciae fīnibus *ēgressus est*. Quid *tibi vīs?* Cūr in *meās* possessiōnēs *venīs? Prōvincia mea haec est Gallia*, sīcut *illa vestra*. Ut *mihi* concēdī nōn *oporteat*, sī in *vestrōs* fīnēs impetum *faciam*, sīc item *vōs estis inīquī*, quod in *meō* iūre *mē interpellātis*. Quod frātrēs ā senātū Haeduōs appellātōs *dīcis*, nōn tam *barbarus* neque tam *imperītus sum* rērum ut nōn *sciam* neque bellō Allobrogum proximō Haeduōs Rōmānīs

auxilium tulisse neque ipsōs in hīs contentiōnibus quās Haeduī *mēcum* et cum Sēquanīs *habuērunt* auxiliō populī Rōmānī ūsōs esse. *Dēbeō* suspicārī simulātā *tē* amīcitiā, quod exercitum in Galliā *habēs*, *meī* opprimendī causā habēre. Nisi *dēcēdēs* atque exercitum *dēdūcēs* ex hīs regiōnibus, *tē* nōn prō amīcō, sed prō hoste *habēbō*. Quod sī *tē interfēcerō*, multīs nōbilibus prīncipibusque populī Rōmānī grātum *faciam;* id ab ipsīs per eōrum nūntiōs compertum *habeō*, quōrum omnium grātiam atque amīcitiam *tuā* morte redimere *possum*. Quod sī *dēcesseris* et līberam possessiōnem Galliae *mihi trādideris*, magnō *tē* praemiō *remūnerābō* et quaecumque bella gerī *volēs* sine ūllō *tuō* labōre et perīculō *cōnficiam*.

I, **45**, 2-11. Neque *mea* neque populī Rōmānī *cōnsuētūdō patitur* utī optimē meritōs sociōs *dēseram*, neque *ego iūdicō* Galliam potius esse *tuam* quam populī Rōmānī. Bellō *superātī sunt Arvernī* et *Rutēnī* ā Q. Fabiō Maximō, quibus populus Rōmānus *ignōvit* neque in prōvinciam *redēgit* neque stīpendium *imposuit*. Quod sī antīquissimum quodque tempus spectārī *oportet*, populī Rōmānī iūstissimum *est* in Galliā imperium; sī iūdicium senātūs observārī *oportet*, *lībera dēbet* esse *Gallia*, quam bellō victam suīs lēgibus ūtī *voluit*.

II, **3**, 4-14. *Nōs nostraque* omnia in fidem atque potestātem populī Rōmānī *permittimus*. Neque (*nōs*) cum reliquīs Belgīs *cōnsēnsimus*, neque contrā populum Rōmānum *coniūrāvimus*, *parātīque sumus* et obsidēs dare et imperāta facere et oppidīs recipere et frūmentō cēterīsque rēbus iuvāre. *Reliquī* omnēs *Belgae* in armīs *sunt*, *Germānīque* quī cis Rhēnum *incolunt* sēsē cum hīs *coniūnxērunt; tantusque* est eōrum omnium *furor* ut nē Suessiōnēs quidem, frātrēs cōnsanguineōsque *nostrōs*, quī eōdem iūre et īsdem lēgibus *ūtuntur*, ūnum imperium ūnumque magistrātum *nobīscum habent*, dēterrēre *potuerīmus* quīn cum hīs consentīrent.

II, **4**, 2-28. *Plērīque Belgae sunt ortī* ā Germānīs, Rhēnumque antīquitus *trāductī* propter locī fertilitātem ibi *cōnsēdērunt*, Gallōsque quī ea loca *incolēbant expulērunt*, *sōlīque*

sunt quī patrum nostrōrum memoriā, omnī Galliā vexātā, Teutonōs Cimbrōsque intrā suōs fīnēs ingredī prohibuerint; quā ex rē *fit* utī eārum rērum memoriā magnam sibi auctōritātem magnōsque spīritūs in rē mīlitārī *sūmant*. Dē numerō eōrum omnia (*nōs*) *habēmus* explōrāta, propterea quod propinquitātibus affīnitātibusque coniūnctī, quantam quisque multitūdinem in commūnī Belgārum conciliō ad id bellum pollicitus sit *cognōvimus*. Plūrimum inter eōs *Bellovacī* et virtūte et auctōritāte et hominum numerō *valent; hī possunt* cōnficere armāta mīlia centum; *pollicitī sunt* ex eō numerō ēlēcta mīlia sexāgintā, tōtīusque bellī imperium sibi *postulant*. Suessiōnēs *nostrī sunt fīnītimī;* fīnēs lātissimōs ferācissimōsque agrōs *possident*. Apud eōs *fuit rēx nostrā* etiam memoriā *Dīviciācus*, tōtīus Galliae *potentissimus*, quī cum magnae partis hārum regiōnum tum etiam Britanniae imperium *obtinuit;* nunc *est rēx Galba;* ad hunc propter iūstitiam prūdentiamque *summa* tōtīus bellī omnium voluntāte dēfertur; oppida *habent* numerō XII; *pollicentur* mīlia armāta quīnquāgintā; totidem *Nerviī*, quī maximē ferī inter ipsōs *habentur* longissimēque *absunt;* quīndecim mīlia Atrebātēs, *Ambiānī* decem mīlia, *Morinī* XXV mīlia, *Menapiī* VII mīlia, *Caletī* X mīlia, Veliocassēs et *Viromanduī* totidem, *Atuatucī* XIX mīlia; *Condrūsī*, Eburōnēs, *Caerōsī*, *Caemānī*, quī ūnō nōmine Germānī appellantur, *arbitrāmur* ad XL mīlia.

II, **14**, 2-13. *Bellovacī* omnī tempore in fidē atque amīcitiā cīvitātis Haeduae *fuērunt; impulsī* ab suīs prīncipibus, quī *dīcēbant* Haeduōs ā *tē* in servitūtem redāctōs omnēs indignitātēs contumēliāsque perferre, et ab Haeduīs *dēfēcērunt* et populō Rōmānō bellum *intulērunt*. Quī eius consilī prīncipēs *fuerant*, quod *intellegēbant* quantam calamitātem cīvitātī intulissent, in Britanniam *profūgērunt*. *Petunt* non sōlum *Bellovacī* sed etiam prō hīs *Haeduī* ut *tuā* clēmentiā ac mānsuētūdine in eōs *ūtāris*. Quod sī *fēceris*, Haeduōrum auctōritātem apud omnēs Belgās *amplificābis;* quōrum auxiliīs atque opibus, sī qua bella *incidērunt*, sustentāre *cōnsuērunt*.

II, **15**, 8-15. *Nūllus aditus est* ad eōs mercātōribus; nihil *patiuntur* vīnī reliquārumque rērum ad lūxuriam pertinentium īnferrī, quod hīs rēbus relanguēscere animōs et remittī virtūtem *exīstimant*. *Sunt* hominēs *ferī* magnaeque virtūtis; *increpitant* atque *incūsant* reliquōs Belgās, quī sē populō Rōmānō *dēdiderint* patriamque virtūtem *prōiēcerint; cōnfirmant* sēsē neque lēgātōs missūrōs neque ūllam condiciōnem pācis acceptūrōs.

II, **16**, 2-9 *Sabis* flūmen ā castrīs *tuīs* nōn amplius mīlia passuum x *abest;* trāns id flūmèn omnēs *Nerviī cōnsēdērunt* adventumque ibi Rōmānōrum *exspectant* ūnā cum Atrebātibus et Viromanduīs, fīnitimīs suīs; *exspectantur* etiam ab iīs Atuatucōrum *cōpiae* atque *sunt* in itinere; mulierēs quīque per aetātem ad pugnam inūtilēs *vidēbantur* in eum locum *coniēcērunt* quō propter palūdēs exercituī aditus nōn esset.

II, **31**, 3-13. Nōn *exīstimāmus* Rōmānōs sine ope deōrum bellum gerere, quī tantae altitūdinis māchinātiōnēs tantā celeritāte prōmovēre *possint*. *Nōs nostraque* omnia eōrum potestātī *permittimus*. Ūnum *petimus* ac *dēprecāmur:* sī forte prō *tuā* clēmentiā ac mānsuētūdine, quam *nōs* ab aliīs *audīmus*, *statueris nōs* esse cōnservandōs, *nōlī nōs* armīs *dēspoliāre*. *Nōbīs* omnēs ferē *fīnitimī sunt inimīcī* ac *nostrae* virtūtī *invident;* ā quibus *nōs* dēfendere trāditīs armīs nōn *possumus*. *Nōbīs praestat*, sī in eum cāsum *dēdūcēmur*, quamvīs fortūnam ā populō Rōmānō patī quam ab hīs per cruciātum interficī, inter quōs dominārī *cōnsuēvimus*.

II, **32**, 1-6. Magis cōnsuētūdine *meā* quam meritō *vestrō* cīvitātem *cōnservābō*, sī priusquam mūrum ariēs *attigerit vōs dēdideritis;* sed dēditiōnis *nūlla est condiciō* nisi armīs trāditīs. Id quod in Nerviīs *fēcī faciam* fīnitimīsque *imperābō* nē quam dēditicīis populī Rōmānī iniūriam *īnferant*.

APPENDIX

INTRODUCTION

The Appendix was originally prepared for use in the revision of Bellum Helveticum (1900). It has now received a thorough revision, but the numbering has been left unchanged, except at a very few points. It is intended to include all the grammatical material which need be put into the hands of a class for second year work. The regular paradigms are given in full, with only such exceptional forms as are needed for the reading of Caesar and Cicero. Rules of syntax are almost invariably stated in full, so that when the student takes up a more complete grammar he will have to master only the exceptions, not the principles.

The examples are drawn chiefly from Caesar, especially the first half of the first book. Some are made up, for the sake of brevity and clearness, and a few are taken from Cicero. References like I, 14, 3 indicate the book, chapter, and line of Caesar.

The writer has consulted the usual authorities, and is under special obligations, as regards the treatment of the verb, to the writings and personal instruction of Professor William Gardner Hale. He has received much assistance in revising the work from the thoughtful and practical suggestions of Messrs. Janes and Jenks of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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PRONUNCIATION

QUANTITY OF VOWELS

1. A vowel is usually short:

a. Before another vowel, or **h**; as **eō**, **nihil.**

b. Before **nd** and **nt**; as **laudandus, laudant.**

c. In words of more than one syllable, before any other final consonant than **s**; as **laudem, laudat.**

2. A vowel is long:

a. Before **nf, ns, nx,** and **nct**; as **īnferō, cōnsul, iūnxī, iūnctum.**

b. When it results from contraction; as **īsset,** for **iisset.**

3. A vowel is usually long:

a. In monosyllables not ending in **b, d, l, m,** or **t**; as **mē, hīc,** but **ab, ad.**

SOUNDS OF VOWELS

4. Long vowels, whether accented or not, should be given twice the time given to short vowels. This is the chief difficulty in the Roman pronunciation, because in English only accented syllables are commonly given more time than others.

a = *a* in *Cuba*		**ā** = *ah!*	
e = *e* in *net*		**ē** = *e* in *they*	
i = *i* in *pin*		**ī** = *i* in *machine*	
o = *o* in *for* (not as in *got*)		**ō** = *oh!*	
u = *oo* in *foot*		**ū** = *oo* in *boot*	

y = French *u* or German *ü*; it rarely occurs.

SOUNDS OF DIPHTHONGS

5. The following are the commonly recognized diphthongs which appear in classical Latin:

ae = *ai* in *aisle*
oe = *oi* in *oil*
au = *ow* in *how*

eu has no English equivalent. Run together in one syllable the sounds *eh'-oo*.

ui has no English equivalent. Run together in one syllable the sounds *oo'-ee*. The diphthong appears in **cui, huic, cuius,** and **huius.**

a. When the consonant **i** (= **j**) stands between two vowels, as in **maior, eius, Troia,** and **cuius,** though **i** was written only once it was pronounced twice, as if the spelling were, **maiior, eiius, Troiia,** and **cuiius.** The second **i** is the consonant, pronounced like *y* in *yet.*

The first **i** makes a diphthong with the preceding vowel. In such cases,

ai = *ai* in *aisle*
ei = *ey* in *they*
oi = *oi* in *oil*
ui as indicated above.

SOUNDS OF CONSONANTS

6. The consonants are, in general, pronounced as in English; but the following points should be noted:

c and **g** are always hard, as in *can, go*
i (consonant, sometimes printed **j**) = *y* in *yet*
n before **c, g, q,** and **x** = *ng* in *sing*
r pronounced distinctly
s as in *this,* never as in *these*
t as in *tin,* never as in *nation*
v = *w*
x = *ks*
ch, ph, th = *c, p, t*
bs, bt = *ps, pt*
qu = *qu* in *quart*
ngu = *ngu* in *anguish*
su = *sw* in **suādeō, suāvis, suēscō,** and their compounds.

a. When consonants are doubled, as in **mittō, annus,** both consonants should be sounded, as they are in *out-talk, pen-knife.* We sound only one consonant in *ditty, penny.*

7. **i** is generally a consonant between vowels, and at the beginning of a word before a vowel. In compounds of **iaciō,** the form **iciō** was written. It is commonly believed that in these words consonant **i** was pronounced, though not written, before vowel **i**; as **dēiciō,** pronounced as if **dēiiciō**; **abiciō,** as if **abiiciō.**

SYLLABLES

8. Every Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs.

a. A single consonant between two vowels is pronounced with the second vowel; as fe-rō, a-gō, mo-nĕ.

b. The combination of a mute and a liquid (b, c, d, g, p, t, ch, ph, or th, followed by l or r) is pronounced together so easily that it goes with the second vowel like a single consonant; as pa-tris, a-grī. But in poetry such a combination was often divided; as pat-ris, ag-rī.

c. Any other combination of two or more consonants is divided before the last consonant, or before the combination of a mute and a liquid; as mit-tō, dic-tus, magis-ter, magis-trī.

QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES

9. A syllable is long:

a. If it contains a long vowel or diphthong; as both syllables of laudō, and the first syllable of eius (5, *a*).

b. If its vowel is followed by any two consonants except a mute and a liquid, or by one of the double consonants x and z. The quantity of a short vowel is not changed by this position: est is est, not ēst. The time taken in pronouncing a consonant at the end of the syllable before the consonant at the beginning of the next syllable (8, *c*) lengthens the syllable. This will be felt if the consonants are pronounced distinctly in mit-tō (6, *a*), an-nus, dic-tus, par-tēs, nos-ter.

c. Often in poetry when a short vowel is followed by a mute and a liquid. The pronunciation is then pat-ris, ag-rī (8, *b*). In prose such a syllable is always considered short.

ACCENT

10. Words of two syllables are accented on the first syllable; as om'nis.

11. Words of more than two syllables are accented on the penult if it is long, otherwise on the antepenult; as dīvī' sa, appel' lō, in' colunt.

12. When an enclitic is joined to another word, the accent falls on the syllable immediately preceding the enclitic; as Gallia'que.

INFLECTIONS

NOUNS

GENERAL RULES OF GENDER

13. The gender of most nouns is determined by the nominative

ending or must be learned for the individual words; but the following rules will prove helpful.

a. The names of male beings, rivers, winds, and months are *masculine.*

b The names of female beings, countries, towns, islands, plants, trees, and of most abstract qualities are *feminine.*

c. Indeclinable nouns, and infinitives, phrases, and clauses used as nouns are *neuter.*

DECLENSIONS

14. There are five declensions of Latin nouns, distinguished from each other by the final letter of the stem, and the ending of the genitive singular.

DECLENSION	FINAL LETTER OF STEM	ENDING OF GEN. SING.
I.	ā	-ae
II.	o	-ī
III.	{ consonant { i	-is
IV.	u	-ūs
V.	ē	-ēī or -eī

a. Strictly speaking, the cases are usually formed by adding case-endings to the stem. But when the stem ends in a vowel, that vowel is often modified in some way, or is so combined with the true case-ending that neither the stem-vowel nor the true case-ending can be seen. Therefore it is more convenient to apply the name case-ending to the combined stem-vowel and true case-ending, and to say that the cases are formed by adding case-endings to the base. The base of a noun is found by dropping the ending of the genitive singular.

FIRST DECLENSION

15. The stem ends in -ā; the nominative in -a. The gender is usually feminine.

lingua, F., *tongue, language*

	SINGULAR		ENDINGS
Nominative	lingua	a language (*as subject*)	-a
Genitive	linguae	of a language, language's	-ae
Dative	linguae	to *or* for a language	-ae
Accusative	linguam	a language (*as object*)	-am
Vocative	lingua	O (*or* thou) language	-a
Ablative	linguā	by, from, in, *or* with a language	-ā

PLURAL

Nominative	linguae	languages (*as subject*)	**-ae**
Genitive	linguārum	of languages, languages'	**-ārum**
Dative	linguīs	to *or* for languages	**-īs**
Accusative	linguās	languages (*as object*)	**-ās**
Vocative	linguae	O (*or* ye) languages	**-ae**
Ablative	linguīs	by, from, in, *or* with languages	**-īs**

a. Exceptions in gender are shown by meanings (13); as **Belgae, M.**, *the Belgae;* **Matrona, M.**, *the* (*river*) *Marne.*

b. The locative singular ends in **-ae**; as **Samarobrīvae**, *at Samarobriva.*

SECOND DECLENSION

16. The stem ends in **-o**; the nominative masculine in **-us, -er, -ir**; the nominative neuter in **-um.**

	animus, M., *mind*	**puer, M.,** *boy*	**ager, M.,** *field*	**vir, M.,** *man*	**bellum, N.,** *war*
			SINGULAR		
N.	animus	puer	ager	vir	bellum
G.	animī	puerī	agrī	virī	bellī
D.	animō	puerō	agrō	virō	bellō
A.	animum	puerum	agrum	virum	bellum
V.	anime	puer	ager	vir	bellum
A.	animō	puerō	agrō	virō	bellō
			PLURAL		
N.	animī	puerī	agrī	virī	bella
G.	animōrum	puerōrum	agrōrum	virōrum	bellōrum
D.	animīs	puerīs	agrīs	virīs	bellīs
A.	animōs	puerōs	agrōs	virōs	bella
V.	animī	puerī	agrī	virī	bella
A.	animīs	puerīs	agrīs	virīs	bellīs

	fīlius, M., *son*	**Gāius, M.,** *Gaius*	**Bōī, M.,** *the Boii*	**deus, M.,** *god*	
	SING.	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N.	fīlius	Gāius	Bōī	deus	dīī, dī
G.	fīlī	Gāī	Bōiōrum	deī	deōrum
D.	fīliō	Gāiō	Bōīs	deō	dīīs, dīs
A.	fīlium	Gāium	Bōiōs	deum	deōs
V.	fīlī	Gāī	Bōī	deus	dīī, dī
A.	fīliō	Gāiō	Bōīs	deō	dīīs, dīs

a. Exceptions in gender are usually shown by the meanings (13). **Vulgus**, *crowd*, is usually neuter. **Locus**, M., *place*, has plural **loca**, N., *places*.

b. The locative singular ends in **-ī**; as **Agedincī**, *at Agedincum*.

c. Nouns in **-ius** regularly form the genitive and vocative singular in **-ī**, instead of **-iī** and **-ie**, and nouns in **-ium** form the genitive in **-ī**. The words are accented as if the longer form were used; **cōnsi'lī**, *of a plan*; **ini'tī**, *of a beginning*.

d. Proper names ending in **-āius**, **-ēius**, and **-ōius** are declined like **Gāius** and **Bōī**.

e. A few words have **-um** instead of **-ōrum** in the genitive plural; **socium** (or **sociōrum**), *of allies*.

THIRD DECLENSION

17. Third declension stems end in a consonant or in **-i**. Nominative case-ending for masculines and feminines, **-s** or none; for neuters, none.

A. CONSONANT STEMS

18. Stems ending in a labial mute, **b** or **p**. The nominative ending is **-s**.

prīnceps, M., *chief*
Stem **prīncip-**

	SING.	PLUR.
N.	prīnceps	prīncipēs
G.	prīncipis	prīncipum
D.	prīncipī	prīncipibus
A.	prīncipem	prīncipēs
V.	prīnceps	prīncipēs
A.	prīncipe	prīncipibus

19. Stems ending in a dental mute, **d** or **t**. The nominative ending for masculines and feminines is **-s**, and the final **d** or **t** of the stem is dropped before it.

	laus, F., *praise* Stem **laud-**		**mīles**, M., *soldier* Stem **mīlit-**		**caput**, N., *head* Stem **capit-**	
	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N.	laus	laudēs	mīles	mīlitēs	caput	capita
G.	laudis	laudum	mīlitis	mīlitum	capitis	capitum
D.	laudī	laudibus	mīlitī	mīlitibus	capitī	capitibus
A.	laudem	laudēs	mīlitem	mīlitēs	caput	capita
V.	laus	laudēs	mīles	mīlitēs	caput	capita
A.	laude	laudibus	mīlite	mīlitibus	capite	capitibus

20. Stems ending in a guttural mute, **g** or **c**. The nominative ending is **-s**, which unites with the final **g** or **c** of the stem to form **x**.

	lēx, F., *law* Stem **lēg-**		**dux**, M., *leader* Stem **duc-**	
	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N.	lēx	lēgēs	dux	ducēs
G.	lēgis	lēgum	ducis	ducum
D.	lēgī	lēgibus	ducī	ducibus
A.	lēgem	lēgēs	ducem	ducēs
V.	lēx	lēgēs	dux	ducēs
A.	lēge	lēgibus	duce	ducibus

21. Stems ending in a liquid, **l** or **r**. There is no nominative case-ending.

	cōnsul, M., *consul* Stem **cōnsul-**		**pater**, M., *father* Stem **patr-**		**aequor**, N., *sea* Stem **aequor-**	
	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N.	cōnsul	cōnsulēs	pater	patrēs	aequor	aequora
G.	cōnsulis	cōnsulum	patris	patrum	aequoris	aequorum
D.	cōnsulī	cōnsulibus	patrī	patribus	aequorī	aequoribus
A.	cōnsulem	cōnsulēs	patrem	patrēs	aequor	aequora
V.	cōnsul	cōnsulēs	pater	patrēs	aequor	aequora
A.	cōnsule	cōnsulibus	patre	patribus	aequore	aequoribus

22. Stems ending in a nasal, **m** or **n**. There is no nominative case-ending, except in **hiems**, the only stem in **-m**. The nominative of masculines and feminines usually drops the final **n** and changes the preceding vowel to **ō**.

	homō, M., F., *human being* Stem **homin-**		**ratiō**, F., *reason* Stem **ratiōn-**		**flūmen**, N., *river* Stem **flūmin-**	
	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N.	homō	hominēs	ratiō	ratiōnēs	flūmen	flūmina
G.	hominis	hominum	ratiōnis	ratiōnum	flūminis	flūminum
D.	hominī	hominibus	ratiōnī	ratiōnibus	flūminī	flūminibus
A.	hominem	hominēs	ratiōnem	ratiōnēs	flūmen	flūmina
V.	homō	hominēs	ratiō	ratiōnēs	flūmen	flūmina
A.	homine	hominibus	ratiōne	ratiōnibus	flūmine	flūminibus

23. Stems ending in **s** (apparently **r**, because **s** changes to **r** between two vowels). The nominative has no case-ending, but usually ends in **s**, sometimes in **r**.

	mōs, M., *custom* Stem **mōs-**		**honor**, M., *honor* Stem **honōs-**		**tempus**, N., *time* Stem **tempos-**	
	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N.	mōs	mōrēs	honor	honōrēs	tempus	tempora
G.	mōris	mōrum	honōris	honōrum	temporis	temporum
D.	mōrī	mōribus	honōrī	honōribus	temporī	temporibus
A.	mōrem	mōrēs	honōrem	honōrēs	tempus	tempora
V.	mōs	mōrēs	honor	honōrēs	tempus	tempora
A.	mōre	mōribus	honōre	honōribus	tempore	temporibus

B. i-STEMS

24. Here belong (1) masculine and feminine nouns ending in **-is** or **-ēs** if they have the same number of syllables in the genitive as in the nominative, and (2) neuters in **-e**, **-al**, **-ar**.

25. Theoretically the **i** should appear in all cases except the nominative and vocative plural of masculines and feminines, and the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular of some neuters; but this declension became confused with that of consonant stems, and no absolute rule can be given for the endings. Masculine and feminine nouns usually have acc., **-em**, abl., **-e**, acc. plural either **-ēs** or **-īs**. Neuters have abl. **-ī**.

	turris, F., *tower* Stem **turri-**	**hostis**, M., F., *enemy* Stem **hosti-**	**caedēs**, F., *slaughter* Stem **caedi-**
		SINGULAR	
N.	turris	hostis	caedēs
G.	turris	hostis	caedis
D.	turrī	hostī	caedī
A.	turrim *or* **-em**	hostem	caedem
V.	turris	hostis	caedēs
A.	turrī *or* **-e**	hoste	caede
		PLURAL	
N.	turrēs	hostēs	caedēs
G.	turrium	hostium	caedium
D.	turribus	hostibus	caedibus
A.	turrīs *or* **-ēs**	hostēs *or* **-īs**	caedēs *or* **-īs**
V.	turrēs	hostēs	caedēs
A.	turribus	hostibus	caedibus

	cubīle, N., *couch*	**vectīgal**, N., *tax*
	Stem **cubīli-**	Stem **vectīgāli-**
	SINGULAR	
N.	cubīlə	vectīgal
G.	cubīliə	vectīgālis
D.	cubīlī	vectīgālī
A.	cubīle	vectīgal
V.	cubīle	vectīgal
A.	cubīlī	vectīgālī
	PLURAL	
N.	cubīlia	vectīgālia
G.	cubīlium	vectīgālium
D.	cubīlibus	vectīgālibus
A.	cubīlia	vectīgālia
V.	cubīlia	vectīgālia
A.	cubīlibus	vectīgālibus

a. Most nouns in **-is** are declined like **hostis**. **Arar** (for **Araris**), M., *the Saone*, and **Liger** (for **Ligeris**), M., *the Loire*, are declined in the singular like **turris**. **Ignis**, M., *fire*, and **nāvis**, F., *ship*, often have abl.-**I**. **Mare**, N., *sea*, is declined like **cubīle**, but commonly has no other plural cases than nominative and accusative.

C. MIXED STEMS

26. Some consonant stems have borrowed from **-i** stems the genitive plural in **-ium** and the accusative plural in **-īs**. Here belong most monosyllables in **-s** and **-x** preceded by a consonant; most nouns in **-ns** and **-rs**; and a few nouns in **-tās, -tātis.**

	cliēns, M., *retainer*		**urbs**, F., *city*	
	Stem **client-**		Stem **urb-**	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
N.	cliēns	clientēs	urbs	urbēs
G.	clientis	clientium	urbis	urbium
D.	clientī	clientibus	urbī	urbibus
A.	clientem	clientēs *or* **-īs**	urbem	urbēs *or* **-īs**
V.	cliēns	clientēs	urbs	urbēs
A.	cliente	clientibus	urbe	urbibus

D. IRREGULAR NOUNS

27. The following nouns present peculiarities of inflection:

	senex, M., *old man*	**os**, N., *bone*	**vīs**, F., *force*	**bōs**, M., F., *ox, cow*	**Iuppiter**, M., *Jupiter*
			SINGULAR		
N.	senex	os	vīs	bōs	Iuppiter
G.	senis	ossis	vīs	bovis	Iovis
D.	senī	ossī	vī	bovī	Iovī
A.	senem	os	vim	bovem	Iovem
V.	senex	os	vīs	bōs	Iuppiter
A.	sene	osse	vī	bove	Iove
			PLURAL		
N.	senēs	ossa	vīrēs	bovēs	
G.	senum	ossium	vīrium	bovum *or* boum	
D.	senibus	ossibus	vīribus	bōbus *or* būbus	
A.	senēs	ossa	vīrēs	bovēs	
V.	senēs	ossa	vīrēs	bovēs	
A.	senibus	ossibus	vīribus	bōbus *or* būbus	

28. The gender of many nouns is shown by the meaning (13). There are numerous exceptions to the following rules.

a. *Masculine* are nouns in ō (except those in -dō, -gō, -iō) -or, -ōs, -er, -es.

b. *Feminine* are nouns in -dō, -gō, -iō, -ās, -ēs, -is, -ūs, -ys, -x, and in -s when preceded by a consonant.

c. *Neuter* are all others; namely, nouns in -a, -e, -I, -y, -c, -l, -n, -t, -ar, -ur, -us.

FOURTH DECLENSION

29. Stem ends in -u; nominative masculine in -us, nominative neuter in -ū.

	passus, M., *pace*		**cornū**, N., *horn*	
	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N.	passus	passūs	cornū	cornua
G.	passūs	passuum	cornūs	cornuum
D.	passuī	passibus	cornū	cornibus
A.	passum	passūs	cornū	cornua
V.	passus	passūs	cornū	cornua
A.	passū	passibus	cornū	cornibus

a. Domus, *house,* manus, *hand,* Īdūs, *Ides,* are feminine.

b. The dative singular of nouns in -us sometimes ends in -ū.

c. The dative and ablative plural of a few nouns sometimes end in -ubus.

d. **Domus**, F., *house*, has some second declension forms. The forms in common use are:

	SING.	PLUR.
Nom.	domus	domūs
Gen.	domūs	domuum
Dat.	domuī *or* domō	domibus
Acc.	domum	domōs
Voc.	domus	domūs
Abl.	domō *or* domū	domibus
Loc.	domī (*at home*)	

FIFTH DECLENSION

30. Stem ends in **-ē**; nominative in **-ēs**. Usually feminine.

	diēs, M., *day*		rēs, F., *thing*	
	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N.	diēs	diēs	rēs	rēs
G.	diēī	diērum	reī	rērum
D.	diēī	diēbus	reī	rēbus
A.	diem	diēs	rem	rēs
V.	diēs	diēs	rēs	rēs
A.	diē	diēbus	rē	rēbus

a. **Diēs** in the singular is either masculine or feminine (feminine usually in the sense of an appointed day or a long space of time); in the plural it is masculine. Its compounds are masculine.

b. The ending of the genitive and dative singular is **-ēī** after a vowel, **-eī** after a consonant. **-ē** is sometimes used instead of either.

c. **Diēs** and **rēs** are the only nouns of this declension that are declined throughout the plural. **Aciēs, spēs,** and a few others have nominative and accusative plural forms.

ADJECTIVES

31. ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

magnus, *large*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	Mas.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Mas.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	magnus	magna	magnum	magnī	magnae	magna
G.	magnī	magnae	magnī	magnōrum	magnārum	magnōrum
D.	magnō	magnae	magnō	magnīs	magnīs	magnīs
A.	magnum	magnam	magnum	magnōs	magnās	magna
V.	magne	magna	magnum	magnī	magnae	magna
A.	magnō	magnā	magnō	magnīs	magnīs	magnīs

līber, *free*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	Mas.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Mas.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	līber	lībera	līberum	līberī	līberae	lībera
G.	līberī	līberae	līberī	līberōrum	līberārum	līberōrum
D.	līberō	līberae	līberō	līberīs	līberīs	līberīs
A.	līberum	līberam	līberum	līberōs	līberās	lībera
V.	līber	lībera	līberum	līberī	līberae	lībera
A.	līberō	līberā	līberō	līberīs	līberīs	līberīs

noster, *our*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	Mas.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Mas.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	noster	nostra	nostrum	nostrī	nostrae	nostra
G.	nostrī	nostrae	nostrī	nostrōrum	nostrārum	nostrōrum
D.	nostrō	nostrae	nostrō	nostrīs	nostrīs	nostrīs
A.	nostrum	nostram	nostrum	nostrōs	nostrās	nostra
V.	noster	nostra	nostrum	nostrī	nostrae	nostra
A.	nostrō	nostrā	nostrō	nostrīs	nostrīs	nostrīs

ADJECTIVES WITH GENITIVE IN -ĪUS.

32. Nine adjectives of the first and second declensions have the genitive singular in **-īus** (in **alter** usually **-ius**) and the dative singular in **-ī** in all genders. These are **alius**, *another*, **sōlus**, *only*, **tōtus**, *whole*, **ūllus**, *any*, **nūllus**, *no*, **ūnus**, *one*, **alter**, *the other*, **uter**, *which* (of two), **neuter**, *neither*. In the plural the case-endings of these adjectives are exactly the same as in **magnus**. Note the ending **-ud** in the neuter of **alius**.

	SINGULAR					
	Mas.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Mas.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	**ūnus**	**ūna**	**ūnum**	**tōtus**	**tōta**	**tōtum**
G.	**ūnīus**	**ūnīus**	**ūnīus**	**tōtīus**	**tōtīus**	**tōtīus**
D.	**ūnī**	**ūnī**	**ūnī**	**tōtī**	**tōtī**	**tōtī**
A.	**ūnum**	**ūnam**	**ūnum**	**tōtum**	**tōtam**	**tōtum**
A.	**ūnō**	**ūnā**	**ūnō**	**tōtō**	**tōtā**	**tōtō**
N.	**alius**	**alia**	**aliud**	**alter**	**altera**	**alterum**
G.	**alīus**	**alīus**	**alīus**	**alterius**	**alterius**	**alterius**
D.	**alī**	**alī**	**alī**	**alterī**	**alterī**	**alterī**
A.	**alium**	**aliam**	**aliud**	**alterum**	**alteram**	**alterum**
A.	**aliō**	**aliā**	**aliō**	**alterō**	**alterā**	**alterō**

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

33. There are both consonant stems and **i**-stems. Adjectives of *three terminations* have a special form in the nominative singular for each gender; adjectives of *two terminations* have one form in the nominative singular for the masculine and feminine, another for the neuter; adjectives of *one termination* have the same form in the nominative singular for all genders. Except comparatives, all adjectives of two or three terminations have only **-ī** in the ablative singular.

A. CONSONANT STEMS

34. Two Terminations.

fortior, *braver*

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Mas. and Fem.	*Neuter*	*Mas. and Fem.*	*Neuter*
N.	fortior	fortius	fortiōrēs	fortiōra
G.	fortiōris	fortiōris	fortiōrum	fortiōrum
D.	fortiōrī	fortiōrī	fortiōribus	fortiōribus
A.	fortiōrem	fortius	fortiōrēs	fortiōra
V.	fortior	fortius	fortiōrēs	fortiōra
A.	fortiōre	fortiōre	fortiōribus	fortiōribus

a. Here belong all comparatives; but **plūs**, *more*, is irregular and defective. In the singular it is used only as a noun.

	SING.	PLUR.	
	Neuter	*Mas. and Fem.*	*Neuter*
N.	plūs	plūrēs	plūra
G.	plūris	plūrium	plūrium
D.	....	plūribus	plūribus
A.	plūs	plūrēs *or* **-īs**	plūra
A.	plūre	plūribus	plūribus

35. One termination.

vetus, *old*

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Mas. and Fem.	*Neut.*	*Mas. and Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	vetus	vetus	veterēs	vetera
G.	veteris	veteris	veterum	veterum
D.	veterī	veterī	veteribus	veteribus
A.	veterem	vetus	veterēs	vetera
V.	vetus	vetus	veterēs	vetera
A.	vetere	vetere	veteribus	veteribus

a. Here belongs **princeps**, *chief*. **Dīves**, *rich*, also belongs here, but has **dītia** for the nominative, accusative, and vocative neuter plural.

B. i-STEMS

36. Three terminations.

ācer, *sharp*

	SING.			PLUR.		
	Mas.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Mas.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	ācer	ācris	ācre	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
G.	ācris	ācris	ācris	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
D.	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
A.	ācrem	ācrem	ācre	ācrēs *or* -īs	ācrēs *or* -īs	ācria
V.	ācer	ācris	ācre	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
A.	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus

a. Here belong **celeber**, *famous*, **equester**, *equestrian*, **pedester**, *pedestrian*; names of months in **-ber**; and a few others.

37. Two terminations.

omnis, *all*

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Mas. and Fem.	*Neut.*	*Mas. and Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	omnis	omne	omnēs	omnia
G.	omnis	omnis	omnium	omnium
D.	omnī	omnī	omnibus	omnibus
A.	omnem	omne	omnēs *or* -īs	omnia
V.	omnis	omne	omnēs	omnia
A.	omnī	omnī	omnibus	omnibus

a. Here belong all adjectives in **-is, -e.**

38. One termination.

audāx, *bold*

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Mas. and Fem.	*Neut.*	*Mas. and Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	audāx	audāx	audācēs	audācia
G.	audācis	audācis	audācium	audācium
D.	audācī	audācī	audācibus	audācibus
A.	audācem	audāx	audācēs *or* -īs	audācia
V.	audāx	audāx	audācēs	audācia
A.	audācī	audācī	audācibus	audācibus

oriēns, *rising*

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Mas. and Fem.	*Neut.*	*Mas. and Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	oriēns	oriēns	orientēs	orientia
G.	orientis	orientis	orientium	orientium
D.	orientī	orientī	orientibus	orientibus
A.	orientem	oriēns	orientēs *or* -īs	orientia
V.	oriēns	oriēns	orientēs	orientia
A	oriente *or* -ī	oriente *or* -ī	orientibus	orientibus

a. Here belong most adjectives of one termination, and all participles in -āns and -ēns. Participles usually have the ablative singular in -ī only when used as adjectives, in -e when used as participles or nouns.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

39. The regular comparative endings are -ior, -ius; superlative, -issimus, -a, -um. They are added to the *base* of the positive (found by removing the case-ending from the genitive singular). Examples: altus, *high;* altior, -ius. *higher;* altissimus, -a, -um, *highest;* fortis, *brave;* fortior, *braver;* fortissimus, *bravest.*

40. Adjectives in -er form the comparative regularly, but form the superlative by adding -rimus to the *nominative* of the positive. Example: ācer, *sharp* (base, ācr-), ācrior, ācerrimus.

41. Most adjectives in -ilis are compared regularly. Six, while forming the comparative regularly, form the superlative by adding -limus to the *base* of the positive. They are facilis, *easy*; difficilis, *difficult*; similis, *like*; dissimilis, *unlike*; humilis, *low;* gracilis, *slender.* Example: facilis, facilior, facillimus.

42. IRREGULAR COMPARISON

bonus, melior, optimus, *good, better, best.*
malus, peior, pessimus, *bad, worse, worst.*
magnus, maior, maximus, *great, greater, greatest.*
parvus, minor, minimus, *small, less, least.*
multus, plūs, plūrimus, *much, more, most.*
dexter, dexterior, dextimus, *on the right. dexterous,* **etc.**

DEFECTIVE COMPARISON

43. The following comparatives and superlatives appear without a positive because formed from stems not used as adjectives:

(**citrā**, adv., *on this side*) **citerior, citimus**, *hither, hithermost.*
(**dē**, prep., *down*) **dēterior, dēterrimus**, *worse, worst.*
(**intrā**, prep., *in, within*) **interior, intimus**, *inner, inmost.*
(**prae**, prep., *before*) **prior, prīmus**, *former, first.*
(**prope**, adv., *near*) **propior, proximus**, *nearer, next.*
(**ultrā**, adv., *beyond*) **ulterior, ultimus**, *farther, farthest.*

44. Of the following the positive forms are rare, except when used as nouns (generally in the plural):

exterus, exterior, extrēmus (extimus), *outer, outmost.*
Inferus, Inferior, Infimus (Imus), *lower, lowest.*
posterus, posterior, postrēmus (postumus), *latter, last.*
superus, superior, suprēmus (summus), *higher, highest.*

COMPARISON BY ADVERBS

45. Most adjectives in **-us** preceded by a vowel, and many others, form the comparative and superlative by using the adverbs **magis**, *more*, and **maximē**, *most*. Example: **idōneus**, *suitable*; **magis idōneus**, *more suitable*; **maximē idōneus**, *most suitable*.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

46. Most adverbs are formed from adjectives in all the degrees of comparison.

a. The *positive* is formed from adjectives of the first and second declensions by adding **-ē** to the base; as **lātus**, *wide*, **lātē**, *widely*: from adjectives of the third declension by adding **-ter** or **-iter** to the base, except that adjectives whose base ends in **nt** add only **-er**; as **audāx, audācis**, *bold*, **audācter**, *boldly*; **fortis**, *brave*, **fortiter**, *bravely*; **prūdēns, prūdentis**, *prudent*, **prūdenter**, *prudently*. But the neuter accusative singular of adjectives of all declensions may be used adverbially; as **multum**, *much*, **facile**, *easily*.

b. The *comparative* is the accusative singular neuter of the comparative of the adjective; as **lātius**, *more widely*, **audācius**, *more boldly*, **fortius**, *more bravely*, **prūdentius**, *more prudently*, **plūs**, *more*, **facilius**, *more easily*.

c. The *superlative* is formed by adding **-ē** to the base of the superlative of the adjective; or, less often, is its accusative singular neuter; as **lātissimē**, *most widely*, **audācissimē**, *most boldly*, **fortissimē**, *most bravely*, **prūdentissimē**, *most prudently*, **plūrimum**, *most*, **facillimē**, *most easily*.

NUMERALS

47. Numeral adjectives are of three classes: *cardinals*, answering the question *how many?* as *one*, *two*, etc.; *ordinals*, answering the question *which in order?* as, *first*, *second*, etc.; and *distributives*, answering the question *how many each?* as, *one each*, *two each*, etc.

Roman Numerals	*Cardinal*	*Ordinal*	*Distributive*
I.	**ūnus, -a, -um**	**prīmus, -a, -um**	**singulī, -ae, -a**
II.	**duo, -ae, -o**	**secundus** *or* **alter**	**bīnī**
III.	**trēs, tria**	**tertius**	**ternī** *or* **trīnī**
IV.	**quattuor**	**quārtus**	**quaternī**
V.	**quīnque**	**quīntus**	**quīnī**
VI.	**sex**	**sextus**	**sēnī**
VII.	**septem**	**septimus**	**septēnī**
VIII.	**octō**	**octāvus**	**octōnī**
IX.	**novem**	**nōnus**	**novēnī**
X.	**decem**	**decimus**	**dēnī**
XI.	**ūndecim**	**ūndecimus**	**ūndēnī**
XII.	**duodecim**	**duodecimus**	**duodēnī**
XIII.	**tredecim**	**tertius decimus**	**ternī dēnī**
XIV.	**quattuordecim**	**quārtus decimus**	**quaternī dēnī**
XV.	**quīndecim**	**quīntus decimus**	**quīnī dēnī**
XVI.	**sēdecim**	**sextus decimus**	**sēnī dēnī**
XVII.	**septendecim**	**septimus decimus**	**septēnī dēnī**
XVIII.	**duodēvīgintī**	**duodēvīcēsimus**	**duodēvīcēnī**
XIX.	**ūndēvīgintī**	**ūndēvīcēsimus**	**ūndēvīcēnī**
XX.	**vīgintī**	**vīcēsimus**	**vīcēnī**
XXI.	**ūnus et vīgintī (vīgintī ūnus)**	**vīcēsimus prīmus**	**vīcēnī singulī**
XXVIII.	**duodētrīgintā**	**duodētrīcēsimus**	**duodētrīcēnī**
XXIX.	**ūndētrīgintā**	**ūndētrīcēsimus**	**ūndētrīcēnī**
XXX.	**trīgintā**	**trīcēsimus**	**trīcēnī**
XL.	**quadrāgintā**	**quadrāgēsimus**	**quadrāgēnī**
L.	**quīnquāgintā**	**quīnquāgēsimus**	**quīnquāgēnī**
LX.	**sexāgintā**	**sexāgēsimus**	**sexāgēnī**

LXX.	septuāgintā	septuāgēsimus	septuāgēnī
LXXX.	octōgintā	octōgēsimus	octōgēnī
XC.	nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsimus	nōnāgēnī
C.	centum	centēsimus	centēnī
CI.	centum (et) ūnus	centēsimus (et) prīmus	centēnī (et) singulī
CC.	ducentī, -ae, -a	ducentēsimus	ducēnī
CCC.	trecentī	trecentēsimus	trecēnī
CCCC.	quadringentī	quadringentēsimus	quadringēnī
D.	quīngentī	quīngentēsimus	quīngēnī
DC.	sescentī	sescentēsimus	sescēnī
DCC.	septingentī	septingentēsimus	septingēnī
DCCC.	octingentī	octingentēsimus	octingēnī
DCCCC.	nōngentī	nōngentēsimus	nōngēnī
M.	mīlle	mīllēsimus	singula mīlia
MM.	duo mīlia	bis mīllēsimus	bīna mīlia

a. The ending **-ēnsimus** is often used for **-ēsimus**.

48. Of the cardinals, **ūnus, duo,** and **trēs** are declined; **quattuor** to **centum,** inclusive, are indeclinable; **ducentī** to **nōngentī,** inclusive, are declined like the plural of **magnus** (31); **mīlle** as an adjective is indeclinable, as a substantive is declined like the plural of **cubīle** (25) and generally spelled **mīlia**. Ordinals are declined like **magnus,** distributives like the plural of **magnus.**

49. For the declension of **ūnus** see 32. Its plural usually means *only* or *alone,* but is used in the sense of *one* with nouns used only in the plural; as, **ūna castra,** *one camp.* **Duo** and **trēs** are declined as follows:

	duo, *two*			trēs, *three*	
	Mas.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*M. and F.*	*Neut.*
N.	duo	duae	duo	trēs	tria
G.	duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	trium
D.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus
A.	duōs, duo	duās	duo	trēs, trīs	tria
A.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus

50. The numbers intermediate between those given in the table are expressed as follows: In a combination of tens and units the units may precede, followed by **et**; as **trēs et quadrāgintā,** *three and forty*; or the tens may precede without an **et**; as **quadrāgintā trēs,** *forty three* In other combinations of two numerals the higher precedes, with or without **et**; as **ducentī** (et) **vīgintī,** *two hundred and twenty.* In com-

binations of three or more numerals, the order is as in English, without et; as **duo mīlia sescentī vīgintī sex**, *two thousand six hundred and twenty six.*

PRONOUNS

51. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

	First person, ego, *I*		Second person, tū, *you (thou)*	
	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N.	ego	nōs	tū	vōs
G.	meī	{ nostrum { nostrī	tuī	{ vestrum { vestrī
D.	mihi	nōbīs	tibi	vōbīs
A.	mē	nōs	tē	vōs
A.	mē	nōbīs	tē	vōbīs

a. There is no personal pronoun of the third person. Its place is taken either by a demonstrative pronoun, usually **is**, *he*, **ea**, *she*, **id**, *it*, 57; or, when *him*, *them*, etc., refer to the subject (163), by the reflexive pronouns.

b. **nostrum** and **vestrum** are the forms used as partitive genitives (101); **nostrī** and **vestrī**, as objective genitives (98).

c. The preposition **cum** is enclitic with personal pronouns; as, **nōbīscum**, *with us.*

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

52. A reflexive pronoun can neither be the subject of a finite verb nor agree with such a subject: therefore there can be no nominative. For the first and second persons the personal pronouns are used as reflexives. For the third person there is a special pronoun.

	First person, meī, *of myself*		Second person, tuī, *of yourself*		Third person, suī, *of himself, etc.*	
	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
G.	meī	{ nostrum { nostrī	tuī	{ vestrum { vestrī	suī	suī
D.	mihi	nōbīs	tibi	vōbīs	sibi	sibi
A.	mē	nōs	tē	vōs	sē	sē
A.	mē	nōbis	tē	vōbīs	sē	sē

a. The preposition **cum** is enclitic with reflexive pronouns; as, **sēcum**, *with himself.*

53. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

1st pers.	**meus**, -a, -um, *my*	**noster**, -tra, -trum, *our*
2d pers.	**tuus**, -a, -um, *your* (of one)	**vester**, -tra, -trum, *your* (of more than one)
3d pers.	**suus**, -a, -um, *his, her, its* (when referring to the subject)	**suus**, -a, -um, *their* (when referring to the subject)
	eius (gen. sing. of is) *his, her, its* (when not referring to the subject)	**eōrum, eārum, eōrum** (gen. plur. of is) *their* (when not referring to the subject)

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

54. **hīc**, *this* (near the speaker)

	SING.			PLUR.	
Mas.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Mas.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N. hīc	haec	hoc	hī	hae	haec
G. huius	huius	huius	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
D. huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs
A. hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās	haec
A. hōc	hāc	hōc	hīs	hīs	hīs

a. The nominative and accusative neuter, **hoc**, is pronounced **hocc** when the next word begins with a vowel. The syllable is therefore long. See 6, *a*.

55. **iste**, *that* (near the person spoken to)

	SING.			PLUR.	
Mas.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Mas.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N. iste	ista	istud	istī	istae	ista
G. istīus	istīus	istīus	istōrum	istārum	istōrum
D. istī	istī	istī	istīs	istīs	istīs
A. istum	istam	istud	istōs	istās	ista
A. istō	istā	istō	istīs	istīs	istīs

56. **Ille**, *that* (something more remote) is declined like **iste**.

57. **is**, *this, that, he, she, it* (unemphatic)

	SING.			PLUR.	
Mas.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Mas.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N. is	ea	id	iī, eī	eae	ea
G. eius	eius	eius	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
D. eī	eī	eī	iīs, eīs	iīs eīs	iīs, eīs
A. eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
A. eō	eā	eō	iīs, eīs	iīs, eīs	iīs eīs

58. **Idem**, *the same*

	SING.			PLUR.	
	Mas.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Mas.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	īdem	eadem	idem	īdem *or* eīdem	eaedem	eadem
G.	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
D.	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem	īsdem *or* eīsdem	īsdem *or* eīsdem	īsdem *or* eīsdem
A.	eundem	eandem	idem	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
A.	eōdem	eādem	eōdem	īsdem *or* eīsdem	īsdem *or* eīsdem	īsdem *or* eīsdem

59. **THE INTENSIVE PRONOUN**

ipse, *self*

	SING.			PLUR.		
	Mas.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Mas.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
G.	ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
D.	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
A.	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
A.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

60. **THE RELATIVE PRONOUN**

quī, *who*

	SING.			PLUR.		
	Mas.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Mas.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
G.	cuius	cuius	cuius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
D.	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
A.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
A.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

a. **Quīcumque** and **quisquis**, *whoever*, are generalizing relatives. The **quī** of **quīcumque** is declined regularly. **Quisquis, quicquid (quidquid)**, and **quōquō** are the only common forms of **quisquis.**

b. The preposition **cum** is usually enclitic with the **relative pronoun, as quibuscum**, *with whom.*

61. **INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS**

Quī, quae, quod, the adjective *what?* is declined like **the relative. Quis**, quid, the substantive *who? what?* is used in the **singular.**

quis, *who?*

SING.

	Mas. and Fem.	*Neut.*
N.	quis	quid
G.	cuius	cuius
D.	cui	cui
A.	quem	quid
A.	quō	quō

a. The enclitic **-nam** is sometimes added to an interrogative to strengthen it; **quisnam**, *who, pray?*

b. **Cum** is usually enclitic with the interrogative pronoun.

62. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

The indefinite pronouns are **quis, quī**, and their compounds. **Quis** and **quī** in this sense are in general declined like the interrogatives.

SUBSTANTIVE	ADJECTIVE
quis, quid, *any one*	**quī, quae** (**qua**), **quod**, *any*
aliquis, aliquid, *some one*	**aliquī, aliqua, aliquod**, *some*
quispiam, quidpiam, *some one*	**quispiam, quaepiam, quodpiam**, *some*
quisquam, quicquam (**quidquam**), *any one* (abl. sing. and entire plural supplied by **ūllus, -a, -um**)	(adjective supplied by **ūllus**)
quīvis, quaevis, quidvis / **quīlibet, quaelibet, quidlibet** *any one* etc., *you like*	**quīvis, quaevis, quodvis** / **quīlibet, quaelibet, quodlibet** *any you like*
quīdam, quaedam, quiddam, *a certain man*	**quīdam, quaedam, quoddam**, *a certain*
quisque, quidque, *each*	**quisque, quaeque, quodque**, *each*

a. In **quī** and **aliquī** the nominative and accusative plural neuter are **qua** (or **quae**) and **aliqua**.

b. In the declension of **quīdam**, **m** becomes **n** before **d**; as **quendam**.

VERBS

63. There are four conjugations of Latin verbs, distinguished from one another by the final vowel of the stem, best seen in the present infinitive.

CONJUGATION	FINAL VOWEL OF STEM	PRESENT INFINITIVE
I.	ā	-āre
II.	ē	-ēre
III.	e (i, u)	-ere
IV.	ī	-īre

64. All forms of a verb are formed on one or another of three stems,—the present stem, the perfect stem, and the supine stem. In regular verbs the perfect and supine stems are based on the present stem, but in some irregular verbs they are formed on distinct roots.

a. On the present stem are formed: *active and passive,*—present, imperfect, and future indicative; present and imperfect subjunctive; imperative; present infinitive: *active,*—present participle; gerund: *passive,*—gerundive.

b On the perfect stem are formed: *active,*—perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative; perfect and pluperfect subjunctive; perfect infinitive.

c. On the supine stem are formed: *active and passive,*—future infinitive; *active,*—future participle; supine: *passive,*—perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative; perfect and pluperfect subjunctive; perfect infinitive; perfect participle.

65. The principal parts are forms which show to which conjugation a verb belongs and what each of its stems is. They are, in the active, (1) the first person singular present indicative (as the first form of the verb), (2) the present infinitive (to indicate the conjugation and give the present stem), (3) the first person singular perfect indicative (to give the perfect stem), (4) the supine (to give the supine stem).

For example, the principal parts of **laudō** are:

laudō, laudāre (present stem, **laudā**).
laudāvī (perfect stem, **laudāv**).
laudātum (supine stem, **laudāt**).

The supine of the majority of verbs is not found in Latin literature so that other forms of the verb are often given instead of the supine. But no one form is found for every verb, and it is simpler to give the supine always.

In the passive the principal parts are (1) the first person singular present indicative, (2) the present infinitive, (3) the first person singular perfect indicative.

66. CONJUGATION OF *SUM* (irregular verb)

Principal parts: **sum, esse, fuī**

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
Present		*Present*	
SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
sum	sumus	sim	sīmus
es	estis	sīs	sītis
est	sunt	sit	sint
Imperfect		*Imperfect*	
eram	erāmus	essem (*or* forem)	essēmus (*or* forēmus)
erās	erātis	essēs (*or* forēs)	essētis (*or* forētis)
erat	erant	esset (*or* foret)	essent (*or* forent)
Future			
erō	erimus		
eris	eritis		
erit	erunt		
Perfect		*Perfect*	
fuī	fuimus	fuerim	fuerīmus
fuistī	fuistis	fuerīs	fuerītis
fuit	fuērunt *or* -ēre	fuerit	fuerint
Pluperfect		*Pluperfect*	
fueram	fuerāmus	fuissem	fuissēmus
fuerās	fuerātis	fuissēs	fuissētis
fuerat	fuerant	fuisset	fuissent
Future Perfect			
fuerō	fuerimus		
fueris	fueritis		
fuerit	fuerint		

IMPERATIVE		PARTICIPLE
Present		*Fut.* **futūrus**
2d pers.	es este	INFINITIVE
Future		*Pres.* **esse**
2d pers.	estō estōte	*Perf.* **fuisse**
3d pers.	estō suntō	*Fut.* **futūrus (esse)** *or* **fore**

67. FIRST CONJUGATION

ACTIVE VOICE

Principal parts: **laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātum**

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
Present		*Present*	
SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
laudō	**laudāmus**	**laudem**	**laudēmus**
laudās	**laudātis**	**laudēs**	**laudētis**
laudat	**laudant**	**laudet**	**laudent**
Imperfect		*Imperfect*	
laudābam	**laudābāmus**	**laudārem**	**laudārēmus**
laudābās	**laudābātis**	**laudārēs**	**laudārētis**
laudābat	**laudābant**	**laudāret**	**laudārent**
Future			
laudābō	**laudābimus**		
laudābis	**laudābitis**		
laudābit	**laudābunt**		
Perfect		*Perfect*	
laudāvī	**laudāvimus**	**laudāverim**	**laudāverīmus**
laudāvistī	**laudāvistis**	**laudāverīs**	**laudāverītis**
laudāvit	**laudāvērunt** *or* **-ēre**	**laudāverit**	**laudāverint**
Pluperfect		*Pluperfect*	
laudāveram	**laudāverāmus**	**laudāvissem**	**laudāvissēmus**
laudāverās	**laudāverātis**	**laudāvissēs**	**laudāvissētis**
laudāverat	**laudāverant**	**laudāvisset**	**laudāvissent**
Future Perfect			
laudāverō	**laudāverimus**		
laudāveris	**laudāveritis**		
laudāverit	**laudāverint**		

IMPERATIVE			INFINITIVE	
Present			*Pres.*	laudāre
2d pers.	laudā	laudāte	*Perf.*	laudāvisse
Future			*Fut.*	laudātūrus (esse)
2d pers.	laudātō	laudātōte		
3d pers.	laudātō	laudantō		

PARTICIPLE		SUPINE	
Pres.	laudāns	*Acc.*	laudātum
Fut.	laudātūrus	*Abl.*	laudātū

GERUND

Gen.	laudandī
Dat.	laudandō
Acc.	laudandum
Abl.	laudandō

FIRST CONJUGATION

PASSIVE VOICE

Principal parts: laudor, laudārī, laudātus sum

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
Present		*Present*	
SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
laudor	laudāmur	lauder	laudēmur
laudāris *or* -re	laudāminī	laudēris *or* -re	laudēminī
laudātur	laudantur	laudētur	laudentur
Imperfect		*Imperfect*	
laudābar	laudābāmur	laudārer	laudārēmur
laudābāris *or* -re	laudābāminī	laudārēris *or* -re	laudārēminī
laudābātur	laudābantur	laudārētur	laudārentur
Future			
laudābor	laudābimur		
laudāberis *or* -re	laudābiminī		
laudābitur	laudābuntur		
Perfect		*Perfect*	
laudātus sum	laudātī sumus	laudātus sim	laudātī sīmus
laudātus es	laudātī estis	laudātus sīs	laudātī sītis
laudātus est	laudātī sunt	laudātus sit	laudātī sint

Pluperfect		*Pluperfect*	
laudātus eram	laudātī erāmus	laudātus essem	laudātī essēmus
laudātus erās	laudātī erātis	laudātus essēs	laudātī essētis
laudātus erat	laudātī erant	laudātus esset	laudātī essent

Future Perfect

laudātus erō	laudātī erimus
laudātus eris	laudātī eritis
laudātus erit	laudātī erunt

IMPERATIVE

Present

2*d pers.*	laudā**re**	laudā**minī**

Future

2*d pers.*	laudā**tor**	
3*d pers.*	laudā**tor**	laudan**tor**

INFINITIVE

Pres.	laudā**rī**
Perf.	laudātus esse
Fut.	laudātum īrī

PARTICIPLE

Perf.	laudātus
Fut.	laudandus

68. SECOND CONJUGATION

ACTIVE VOICE

Principal parts: **moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum**

INDICATIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
moneō	**monēmus**
monēs	**monētis**
monet	**monent**

Imperfect

monēbam	**monēbāmus**
monēbās	**monēbātis**
monēbat	**monēbant**

Future

monēbō	**monēbimus**
monēbis	**monēbitis**
monēbit	**monēbunt**

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
moneam	**moneāmus**
moneās	**moneātis**
moneat	**moneant**

Imperfect

monērem	**monērēmus**
monērēs	**monērētis**
monēret	**monērent**

Perfect		*Perfect*	
monuī	monuimus	monuerim	monuerīmus
monuistī	monuistis	monuerīs	monuerītis
monuit	monuērunt *or* -ēre	monuerit	monuerint

Pluperfect		*Pluperfect*	
monueram	monuerāmus	monuissem	monuissēmus
monuerās	monuerātis	monuissēs	monuissētis
monuerat	monuerant	monuisset	monuissent

Future Perfect

monuerō	monuerimus
monueris	monueritis
monuerit	monuerint

IMPERATIVE

Present

2*d pers.* monē monēte

Future

2*d pers.* monētō monētōte
3*d pers.* monētō monentō

INFINITIVE

Pres. monēre
Perf. monuisse
Fut. monitūrus (esse)

PARTICIPLE

Pres. monēns *Fut.* monitūrus

SUPINE

Acc. monitum *Abl.* monitū

GERUND

Gen. monendī
Dat. monendō
Acc. monendum
Abl. monendō

SECOND CONJUGATION

PASSIVE VOICE

Principal parts: **moneor, monērī, monitus sum**

INDICATIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
moneor	monēmur
monēris *or* -re	monēminī
monētur	monentur

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
monear	moneāmur
moneāris *or* -re	moneāminī
moneātur	moneantur

Imperfect		*Imperfect*	
monēbar	monēbāmur	monērer	monērēmur
monēbāris *or* -re	monēbāminī	monērēris *or* -re	monērēminī
monēbātur	monēbantur	monērētur	monērentur

Future	
monēbor	monēbimur
monēberis *or* -re	monēbiminī
monēbitur	monēbuntur

Perfect		*Perfect*	
monitus sum	monitī sumus	monitus sim	monitī sīmus
monitus es	monitī estis	monitus sīs	monitī sītis
monitus est	monitī sunt	monitus sit	monitī sint

Pluperfect		*Pluperfect*	
monitus eram	monitī erāmus	monitus essem	monitī essēmus
monitus erās	monitī erātis	monitus essēs	monitī essētis
monitus erat	monitī erant	monitus esset	monitī essent

Future Perfect	
monitus erō	monitī erimus
monitus eris	monitī eritis
monitus erit	monitī erunt

IMPERATIVE

Present

2d pers. monēre monēminī

Future

2d pers. monētor

3d pers. monētor monentor

INFINITIVE

Pres. monērī

Perf. monitus esse

Fut. monitum īrī

PARTICIPLE

Perf. monitus

Fut. monendus

69. THIRD CONJUGATION

ACTIVE VOICE

Principal parts: **dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum**

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
Present		*Present*	
SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
dūcō	dūcimus	dūcam	dūcāmus
dūcis	dūcitis	dūcās	dūcātis
dūcit	dūcunt	dūcat	dūcant

Imperfect		*Imperfect*	
›am	dūcēbāmus	dūcerem	dūcerēmus
›ās	dūcēbātis	dūcerēs	dūcerētis
›at	dūcēbant	dūceret	dūcerent

Future	
n	dūcēmus
;	dūcētis
:	dūcent

Perfect		*Perfect*	
	dūximus	dūxerim	dūxerīmus
tī	dūxistis	dūxerīs	dūxerītis
	dūxērunt *or* -ēre	dūxerit	dūxerint

Pluperfect		*Pluperfect*	
ram	dūxerāmus	dūxissem	dūxissēmus
rās	dūxerātis	dūxissēs	dūxissētis
rat	dūxerant	dūxisset	dūxissent

Future Perfect	
rō	dūxerimus
ris	dūxeritis
rit	dūxerint

IMPERATIVE

Present	
rs. dūc*	dūcite
Future	
rs. dūcitō	dūcitōte
rs. dūcitō	dūcuntō

INFINITIVE

Pres. dūcere
Perf. dūxisse
Fut. ductūrus (esse)

PARTICIPLE

Pres. dūcēns
Fut. ductūrus

SUPINE

Acc. ductum
Abl. ductū

GERUND

Gen. dūcendī
Dat. dūcendō
Acc. dūcendum
Abl. dūcendō

rregular for dūce.

THIRD CONJUGATION
PASSIVE VOICE

Principal parts: dūcor, dūcī, ductus sum

INDICATIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
dūcor	dūcimur
dūceris *or* -re	dūciminī
dūcitur	dūcuntur

Imperfect

dūcēbar	dūcēbāmur
dūcēbāris *or* -re	dūcēbāminī
dūcēbātur	dūcēbantur

Future

dūcar	dūcēmur
dūcēris *or* -re	dūcēminī
dūcētur	dūcentur

Perfect

ductus sum	ductī sumus
ductus es	ductī estis
ductus est	ductī sunt

Pluperfect

ductus eram	ductī erāmus
ductus erās	ductī erātis
ductus erat	ductī erant

Future Perfect

ductus erō	ductī erimus
ductus eris	ductī eritis
ductus erit	ductī erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
dūcar	dūcāmur
dūcāris *or* -re	dūcāminī
dūcātur	dūcantur

Imperfect

dūcerer	dūcerēmur
dūcerēris *or* re	dūcerēminī
dūcerētur	dūcerentur

Perfect

ductus sim	ductī sīmus
ductus sīs	ductī sītis
ductus sit	ductī sint

Pluperfect

ductus essem	ductī essēmus
ductus essēs	ductī essētis
ductus esset	ductī essent

IMPERATIVE

Present

2*d pers.* dūcere dūciminī

Future

2*d pers.* dūcitor
3*d pers.* dūcitor dūcuntor

INFINITIVE

Pres. dūcī
Perf. ductus esse
Fut. ductum īrī

PARTICIPLE

Perf. ductus
Fut. dūcendus

FOURTH CONJUGATION

ACTIVE VOICE

Principal parts: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum

INDICATIVE

Present

	PLUR.
	audīmus
	audītis
	audiunt

Imperfect

bam	audiēbāmus
bās	audiēbātis
bat	audiēbant

Future

m	audiēmus
s	audiētis
t	audient

Perfect

ī	audīvimus
istī	audīvistis
it	audīvērunt
	or -ēre

Pluperfect

eram	audīverāmus
erās	audīverātis
erat	audīverant

Future Perfect

erō	audīverimus
eris	audīveritis
erit	audīverint

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
audiam	audiāmus
audiās	audiātis
audiat	audiant

Imperfect

audīrem	audīrēmus
audīrēs	audīrētis
audīret	audīrent

Perfect

audīverim	audīverīmus
audīverīs	audīverītis
audīverit	audīverint

Pluperfect

audīvissem	audīvissēmus
audīvissēs	audīvissētis
audīvisset	audīvissent

IMPERATIVE

Present

rs. audī	audīte

Future

rs. audītō	audītōte
rs audītō	audiuntō

INFINITIVE

Pres. audīre

Perf. audīvisse

Fut. audītūrus (esse)

PARTICIPLE

Pres. audiēns *Fut.* audītūrus

SUPINE

Acc. audītum *Abl.* audītū

GERUND

Gen. audiendī
Dat. audiendō
Acc. audiendum
Abl. audiendō

FOURTH CONJUGATION

PASSIVE VOICE

Principal parts: **audior, audīrī, audītus sum**

INDICATIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
audior	audīmur
audīris *or* -re	audīminī
audītur	audiuntur

Imperfect

audiēbar	audiēbāmur
audiēbāris *or* -re	audiēbāminī
audiēbātur	audiēbantur

Future

audiar	audiēmur
audiēris *or* -re	audiēminī
audiētur	audientur

Perfect

audītus sum	audītī sumus
audītus es	audītī estis
audītus est	audītī sunt

Pluperfect

audītus eram	audītī erāmus
audītus erās	audītī erātis
audītus erat	audītī erant

Future Perfect

audītus erō	audītī erimus
audītus eris	audītī eritis
audītus erit	audītī erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
audiar	audiāmur
audiāris *or* -re	audiāminī
audiātur	audiantur

Imperfect

audīrer	audīrēmur
audīrēris *or* -re	audīrēminī
audīrētur	audīrentur

Perfect

audītus sim	audītī sīmus
audītus sīs	audītī sītis
audītus sit	audītī sint

Pluperfect

audītus essem	audītī essēmus
audītus essēs	audītī essētis
audītus esset	audītī essent

IMPERATIVE

Present

pers. audīre audīminī

Future

pers. audītor

pers. audītor audiuntor

INFINITIVE

Pres. audīrī
Perf. audītus esse
Fut. audītum īrī

PARTICIPLE

Perf. audītus
Fut. audiendus

I. THIRD CONJUGATION IN *IŌ*

ACTIVE VOICE

Principal parts: **capiō, capere, cēpī, captum**

INDICATIVE

Present

G.	PLUR.
iō	capimus
is	capitis
it	capiunt

Imperfect

iēbam	capiēbāmus
iēbās	capiēbātis
iēbat	capiēbant

Future

iam	capiēmus
iēs	capiētis
iet	capient

Perfect

	cēpimus
stī	cēpistis
it	cēpērunt *or* -ēre

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
capiam	capiāmus
capiās	capiātis
capiat	capiant

Imperfect

caperem	caperēmus
caperēs	caperētis
caperet	caperent

Perfect

cēperim	cēperīmus
cēperīs	cēperītis
cēperit	cēperint

Pluperfect		*Pluperfect*	
cēperam	cēperāmus	cēpissem	cēpissēmus
cēperās	cēperātis	cēpissēs	cēpissētis
cēperat	cēperant	cēpisset	cēpissent

Future Perfect

cēperō	cēperimus
cēperis	cēperitis
cēperit	cēperint

IMPERATIVE

Present

2d pers. cape	capite

Future

2d pers. capitō	capitōte
3d pers. capitō	capiuntō

INFINITIVE

Pres. capere
Perf. cēpisse
Fut. captūrus (esse)

PARTICIPLE

Pres. capiēns *Fut.* captūrus

GERUND

Gen. capiendī
Dat. capiendō
Acc. capiendum
Abl. capiendō

SUPINE

Acc. captum *Abl.* captū

THIRD CONJUGATION IN *IŌ*

PASSIVE VOICE

Principal parts: capior, capī, captus sum

INDICATIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
capior	capimur
caperis *or* -re	capiminī
capitur	capiuntur

Imperfect

capiēbar	capiēbāmur
capiēbāris *or* -re	capiēbāminī
capiēbātur	capiēbantur

Future

capiar	capiēmur
capiēris *or* -re	capiēminī
capiētur	capientur

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

SING.	PLUR.
capiar	capiāmur
capiāris *or* -re	capiāminī
capiātur	capiantur

Imperfect

caperer	caperēmur
caperēris *or* -re	caperēminī
caperētur	caperentur

Perfect		*Perfect*	
captus sum	captī sumus	captus sim	captī sīmus
captus es	captī estis	captus sīs	captī sītis
captus est	captī sunt	captus sit	captī sint
Pluperfect		*Pluperfect*	
captus eram	captī erāmus	captus essem	captī essēmus
captus erās	captī erātis	captus essēs	captī essētis
captus erat	captī erant	captus esset	captī essent

Future Perfect

captus erō — captī erimus
captus eris — captī eritis
captus erit — captī erunt

IMPERATIVE

Present

2*d pers.* capere — capimini

Future

2*d pers.* capitor
3*d pers.* capitor — capiuntor

INFINITIVE

Pres. capī
Perf. captus esse
Fut. captum īrī

PARTICIPLE

Perf. captus
Fut. capiendus

CONTRACTED FORMS

72. When the perfect stem ends in **v**, the **v** is sometimes dropped, and usually the two vowels thus brought together contract into one.

a. Perfects in **-āvī**, **-ēvī**, and **-ōvī**, and the other tenses based on the same stem, sometimes (apparently) drop **ve**, **vē**, or **vi** before **r** or **s**.

Examples: **laudāstī** for **laudāvistī**; **laudāsse** for **laudāvisse**; **dēlērunt** for **dēlēvērunt**; **nōrim** for **nōverim**.

b. Perfects in **-īvī**, and the other tenses based on the same stem, sometimes drop **v** in all forms. When the resulting combination is **iis** it usually contracts to **īs**.

Examples: **audiī** for **audīvī**; **audieram** for **audīveram**; **audīsse** for **audīvisse**.

DEPONENT VERBS

73. Deponent verbs have passive forms with active meanings. But the future passive participle is passive in sense, and the perfect participle is sometimes so. On the other hand they have the following active forms: future infinitive, present and future participles, gerund, supine.

Of the following verbs the principal parts, indicative, subjunctive, and imperative are precisely the same as those for the passive voice of the verbs already given for the corresponding conjugations.

	hortor, *urge*	**vereor,** *fear*	**sequor,** *follow*	**partior,** *share*
		INFINITIVE		
Pres.	hortārī	verērī	sequī	partīrī
Perf.	hortātus esse	veritus esse	secūtus esse	partītus esse
Fut.	hortātūrus (esse)	veritūrus (esse)	secūtūrus (esse)	partītūrus (esse)
		PARTICIPLE		
Pres.	hortāns	verēns	sequēns	partiēns
Perf.	hortātus	veritus	secūtus	partītus
Fut.	hortātūrus	veritūrus	secūtūrus	partītūrus
Fut. Pass.	hortandus	verendus	sequendus	partiendus
		GERUND		
	hortandī, -ō, etc.	verendī, etc.	sequendī, etc.	partiendī, etc.
		SUPINE		
	hortātum, -tū	veritum, -tū	secūtum, -tū	partītum, -tū

74. SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS

Semi-deponent verbs have active forms for the tenses based on the present stem, passive forms for those based on the perfect stem.

They are:

audeō, audēre, ausus sum, *dare*
gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvīsus sum, *rejoice*
soleō, solēre, solitus sum, *be accustomed*
fīdō, fīdere, fīsus sum, *trust*

PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION

75. The active periphrastic conjugation expresses *future* or *intended* action. It is formed by combining the future active participle with the verb **sum**: thus,

Pres. **laudātūrus sum**, *I am about to praise, I intend to praise,*
Imp. **laudātūrus eram**, *I was about to praise, I intended to praise,* etc.

76. The passive periphrastic conjugation expresses *obligation* or *necessity*. It is formed by combining the future passive participle with the verb **sum**: thus,

Pres. **laudandus sum**, *I am to be (must be) praised, I have to be praised.*
Imp. **laudandus eram**, *I was to be praised, I had to be praised,* etc.

IRREGULAR VERBS

SUM AND ITS COMPOUNDS

77. For the conjugation of **sum** see **66.** **Sum** is inflected in the same way when compounded with the prepositions **ad, dē, in, inter, ob, prae, sub, super.** **Praesum** has a present participle, **praesēns.**

78. In **absum, sum** is inflected in the same way, but **ā** is used for **ab** before **f**, giving **āfuī, āfutūrus,** etc. There is a present participle **absēns.**

79. In **prōsum, sum** is inflected in the same way, but the preposition **prō** has its original form **prōd** before all forms of sum beginning with **e**; as, **prōdesse, prōderam.** The present tense is, **prōsum, prōdes, prōdest, prōsumus, prōdestis, prōsunt.**

80. **Possum,** *be able, can,* is a compound of **pot-** and **sum.**

Principal parts: **possum, posse, potuī**

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Pres.	possum, potes, potest possumus, potestis, possunt	possim
Imp.	poteram	possem
Fut.	poterō	
Perf.	potuī	potuerim
Plup.	potueram	potuissem
Fut. Perf.	potuerō	

INFINITIVE		PARTICIPLE
Pres.	posse	*Pres.* potēns
Perf.	potuisse	

81. **ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum,** *bear*

ACTIVE VOICE

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Pres.	ferō, fers, fert, ferimus, fertis, ferunt	feram
Imp.	ferēbam	ferrem
Fut.	feram	
Perf	tulī	tulerim
Plup.	tuleram	tulissem
Fut. Perf.	tulerō	

IMPERATIVE		INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE
Pres. fer	ferte	*Pres.* ferre	*Pres.* ferēns
Fut. fertō	fertōte	*Perf.* tulisse	*Fut.* lātūrus
fertō	feruntō	*Fut.* lātūrus (esse)	

GERUND	SUPINE
ferendī, etc.	lātum, -tū

PASSIVE VOICE

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Pres.	feror, ferris, fertur ferimur, feriminī, feruntur	ferar
Imp.	ferēbar	ferrer
Fut.	ferar	
Perf.	lātus sum	lātus sim
Plup	lātus eram	lātus essem
Fut. Perf.	lātus erō	

IMPERATIVE		INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE
Pres. ferre,	feriminī	*Pres.* ferrī	*Perf.* lātus
Fut. fertor		*Perf.* lātus esse	
fertor,	feruntor	*Fut.* lātum īrī	*Fut.* ferendus

82. **volō, velle, voluī,** *be willing*
nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, *be unwilling*
mālō, mālle, māluī, *prefer*

INDICATIVE

Pres.	volō	nōlō	mālō
	vīs	nōn vīs	māvīs
	vult	nōn vult	māvult
	volumus	nōlumus	mālumus
	vultis	nōn vultis	māvultis
	volunt	nōlunt	mālunt
Imp.	volēbam	nōlēbam	mālēbam
Fut.	volam	nōlam	mālam
Perf.	voluī	nōluī	māluī
Plup.	volueram	nōlueram	mālueram
Fut. Perf.	voluerō	nōluerō	māluerō

SUBJUNCTIVE

Pres.	velim	nōlim	mālim
Imp.	vellem	nōllem	māllem
Perf.	voluerim	nōluerim	māluerim
Plup.	voluissem	nōluissem	māluissem

IMPERATIVE

Pres.	nōlī	nōlīte
Fut.	nōlītō	nōlītōte
	nōlītō	nōluntō

INFINITIVE

Pres. velle	nōlle	mālle
Perf. voluisse	nōluisse	māluisse

PARTICIPLE

Pres. volēns	nōlēns

83. **Fīō**, *be made, be done, become, happen,* is the irregular passive of **faciō**, *make.* Note the I before all vowels, except before e in the combination -er.

Principal parts: **fīō, fierī, factus sum**

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Pres.	fīō, fīs, fit fīmus, fītis, fīunt	fīam
Imp.	fīēbam	fierem
Fut.	fīam	
Perf.	factus sum	factus sim
Plup.	factus eram	factus essem
Fut. Perf.	factus erō	

IMPERATIVE	INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE
Pres. fī, fīte	*Pres.* fierī	*Perf.* factus
	Perf. factus esse	*Fut.* faciendus
	Fut. factum īrī	

84. **eō, īre, iī, itum,** *go*

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Pres.	eō, īs, it, īmus, ītis, eunt	eam
Imp.	ībam	īrem
Fut.	ībō	
Perf.	iī *for* īvī	ierim
Plup.	ieram	iissem *or* issem
Fut. Per.	ierō	

IMPERATIVE	INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE
Pres. ī, īte	*Pres.* īre	*Pres.* iēns (*Gen.* euntis)
Fut. ītō, ītōte	*Perf.* iisse *or* isse	*Fut.* itūrus
ītō, euntō	*Fut.* itūrus (esse)	

GERUND	SUPINE
eundī, etc.	itum, -tū

a. In the tenses based on the perfect stem, **ii** usually contracts to **ī** before **s**.

85. **Dō, dare, dedī, datum,** *give,* is conjugated like a verb of the first conjugation, except that the stem-vowel is regularly short **a**. **ā** appears only in the following active forms,—**dās, dā, dāns.**

86. DEFECTIVE VERBS

The most important of these are the perfects **meminī,** *I remember*; **ōdī,** *I hate*; and **coepī,** *I have begun.* Notice that **meminī** and **ōdī** have the meanings of presents. Their pluperfects and future perfects have the meanings of imperfects and futures.

INDICATIVE

Perf.	meminī	ōdī	coepī
Plup.	memineram	ōderam	coeperam
Fut. Perf.	meminerō	ōderō	coeperō

SUBJUNCTIVE

Perf.	meminerim	ōderim	coeperim
Plup.	meminissem	ōdissem	coepissem

IMPERATIVE

Sing.	mementō
Plur.	mementōte

INFINITIVE

Perf.	meminisse	ōdisse	coepisse
Fut.		ōsūrus (esse)	coeptūrus (esse)

PARTICIPLE

Perf	ōsus	coeptus
Fut.	ōsūrus	coeptūrus

a. Instead of **coepī** the passive form **coeptus sum** is regularly used when a passive infinitive depends on it. Example: **laudārī coeptus est**, *he began to be praised.*

87. IMPERSONAL VERBS

Impersonal verbs correspond to English impersonals with *it*. They have no personal subject, but most of them take as subject a substantive clause or sometimes a neuter pronoun. They appear only in the third person singular of the indicative and subjunctive tenses, the present and perfect infinitives, and occasionally in the participles and gerund. They are:—

a. Most verbs expressing actions of nature; as **pluit**, *it rains.*

b. The following, which are exclusively impersonal: **decet**, *it becomes*; **libet**, *it pleases*; **licet**, *it is permitted*; **miseret**, *it causes pity*; **oportet**, *it is right*; **paenitet**, *it repents*; **piget**, *it displeases*; **pudet**, *it shames*; **rēfert**, *it concerns*; **taedet**, *it wearies.* All of these except **rēfert** belong to the second conjugation.

c. Personal verbs used impersonally with a special meaning; as **accēdit**, *it is added,* from **accēdō**, *I approach.*

d. The passives of most intransitive verbs; as **pugnātur**, *it is fought.*

SYNTAX

SENTENCES

88. A sentence is a group of words so related as to express a complete thought. It consists of at least two parts — the *subject* (that of which something is said), and the *predicate* (that which is said about the subject). These two essential parts may be modified in various ways. A sentence may consist of a single verb, because the subject is implied in its ending.

Sentences are declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory as in English.

89. **A Simple Sentence** has one subject and one predicate. Example: **Caesar vēnit,** *Caesar came.*

90. **A Compound Sentence** consists of two or more simple sentences of equal value. These sentences are called *coordinate clauses*, and are connected by *coordinating conjunctions*; i. e., by conjunctions with such meanings as *and, but, for, or.* Example: **Caesar vēnit et Gallī fūgērunt,** *Caesar came and the Gauls fled.*

91. **A Complex Sentence** consists of a simple sentence (called a *principal clause*), modified by one or more dependent sentences (called *subordinate* or *dependent clauses*). The clauses are connected by relative pronouns or by *subordinating conjunctions*; i. e., by conjunctions with such meanings as *in order that, so that, if, because, although, when, after, before.* Example: **ubi Caesar vēnit, Gallī fūgērunt,** *when Caesar came, the Gauls fled.*

THE FUNCTION OF CASES

92. The cases help to show in what relation to the rest of a sentence any given substantive stands. This is shown in English almost entirely by the order of words or by the use of prepositions; yet the so-called possessive case illustrates the use of the Latin cases, for the ending *'s* in the *soldier's arms* indicates that *soldier* modifies *arms* and that the soldier is the possessor of the arms. But in the English sentences *the soldier* (subject) *fights, he kills the soldier* (direct object), *he gives the soldier* (indirect object) *a sword*, only the order of words shows the relation of the word to the rest of the sentence; while in Latin **mīles** would be used in the first sentence, **mīlitem** in the second, and **mīlitī** in the third.

93. But each of the cases, except the nominative and the vocative, expresses more than one thing. Consequently one must know just what uses each case can have, and must then determine which one of these uses it has in the sentence in which it occurs. This can be determined sometimes by the meaning of the word itself, sometimes by the obvious meaning of the sentence, sometimes by the fact that another word needs a certain case to satisfy its meaning and that case appears but once in the sentence. Examples: the accusative may express duration of time, but **mīlitem**, *a soldier*, could not be used in this sense, while **multōs annōs**, *many years*, is quite probably so used. **Dīcit pīlum mīlitem vulnerāvisse** might mean either *he says that a javelin wounded the soldier*, or *a soldier wounded the javelin*, but the latter makes no sense. **Persuāsit**, *he persuaded*, needs a dative to express the person persuaded, and if there is but one dative in the sentence its use is evident.

94. For further clearness many relations are expressed in Latin by prepositions, though not so many as in English. Examples: **ā mīlite interfectus est**, *he was killed by a soldier*; **cum mīlite vēnit**, *he came in company with a soldier*.

95. AGREEMENT OF SUBSTANTIVES

RULE: *A noun which explains another noun and means the same person or thing is put in the same case.*

Compare **97**. Such a noun may be either a predicate noun or an appositive.

a. RULE: *A predicate noun is connected with the subject by* **sum** *or a verb of similar meaning.*

Such verbs are those meaning *appear, become, seem, be called, be chosen, be regarded*, and the like. Examples: **Pīsō fuit cōnsul**, *Piso was consul*; **Pīsō factus est cōnsul**, *Piso became consul*; **Pīsō appellātus est cōnsul**, *Piso was called consul*. For the predicate accusative with verbs of *calling*, etc., see **126**.

b. RULE: *An appositive is set beside the noun which it explains, without a connecting verb.*

EXAMPLES: **Pīsō, cōnsul, mīlitī Pīsōnī gladium dedit.** *Piso, the consul, gave a sword to Piso, the soldier.*

96. NOMINATIVE

RULE: ***The nominative is used as the subject of a finite verb (i. e. the indicative, subjunctive, and imperative modes).***

EXAMPLE: **Gallia est dīvīsa** (I, 1, 1), *Gaul is divided.*

GENITIVE

A. GENITIVE WITH NOUNS

97. ***GENERAL RULE:*** ***A noun which explains or limits another noun and does not mean the same person or thing (compare 95) is put in the genitive.***

The relation between the two nouns is usually expressed in English by *of*, but often by *for* or by other prepositions. These combinations of nouns are divided, according to their meanings into the groups given in 98–105.

A genitive may be either (*a*) *attributive*, depending directly upon another noun; as **domus Caesaris**, *Caesar's house*; or (*b*) *predicative*, connected by sum or a verb of similar meaning; as **domus est Caesaris**, ***the house is Caesar's.***

a. **Appositional Genitive.** But the genitive is sometimes used instead of an appositive; i. e., it sometimes means the same person or thing as the noun on which it depends. Example: **tuōrum comitum sentīna** (Cic. Cat. I, 12), *that refuse, your comrades.*

ATTRIBUTIVE

98. Subjective and Objective Genitives. These depend on nouns which have corresponding verbal ideas, as **amor**, *love*, **amō**, *I love.* The thought expressed by the noun and limiting genitive can be expanded into a sentence. If the genitive then becomes the subject it is a subjective genitive; if it becomes the object it is an objective genitive. Examples: **amor patris**, *the love of the father*, may imply that *the father loves*, (subjective), or that some one *loves his father* (objective); **occāsum sōlis** (I, 1, 22), *the setting of the sun* (subjective); **rēgnī cupiditāte** (I, 2, 2), *by desire for power* (objective).

99. Possessive Genitive.

RULE: ***The genitive may express the possessor.***

The possessive pronouns are regularly used instead of the possessive genitive of personal pronouns. Examples: **fīnibus Belgārum** (I, 1, 16), *by the territory of the Belgae*; **fīnibus vestrīs**, *by your territory.*

a. A genitive or possessive pronoun must precede **causā** or **grātiā**, *for the sake of*. Examples: **huius potentiae causā** (I, 18, 14), *for the sake of this power*; **meā causā**, *for my sake*.

100. Descriptive Genitive.

RULE: ***The genitive modified by an adjective may describe a person or thing by naming some quality.***

Compare the descriptive ablative (141). This genitive is regularly used to express measure. Examples: **huiusce modī senātūs cōnsultum** (Cic. Cat. I, 4), *a decree of this kind*; **trium mēnsium molita cibāria** (I, 5, 7), *provisions for three months*.

101. Partitive Genitive (Genitive of the Whole).

RULE: ***The genitive may express the whole of which a part is mentioned.***

This genitive may depend on any substantive, adjective, pronoun, or adverb which implies a part of a whole. Examples: **eōrum ūna pars** (I, 1, 15), *one part of them*; **hōrum omnium fortissimī** (I, 1, 6), *the bravest of all these*; **ubinam gentium sumus** (Cic. Cat. I, 9), *where in* (not *of*) *the world are we?*

a. Note especially the genitive of a noun, or of the neuter singular of a second declension adjective used substantively, depending on a neuter singular adjective or pronoun or on **satis** used substantively. Examples: **quantum bonī** (I, 40, 17), *how much* (*of*) *good*; **satis causae** (I, 19, 6), *sufficient* (*of*) *reason*.

b. In place of this genitive the ablative with **dē** or **ex** is often used, especially with cardinal numerals and with **quīdam**. Example: **ūnus ē fīliīs captus est** (I, 26, 12), *one of his sons was captured*.

c. English often uses *of* in apparently similar phrases when there is really no partitive idea. Latin does not then use the genitive. Example: **hī omnēs** (I, 1, 3), *all of these*.

102. Genitive of Material.

RULE: ***The genitive may express the material of which a thing is composed.***

Example: **aciem legiōnum quattuor** (I, 24, 3), *a battle line* (*consisting*) *of four legions*.

PREDICATIVE

103. Possessive Genitive. The possessive genitive (99) is often used predicatively. Note especially such phrases as **est hominis,** *it is the part (duty, characteristic) of a man.* Example: **est hoc Gallicae cōnsuētūdinis** (IV, 5, 4), *this is a characteristic of the Gallic customs.*

104. Descriptive Genitive. The descriptive genitive (100) is often used predicatively. Example: **senātūs cōnsultum est huiusce modī,** *the decree is of this kind.*

105. The Genitive of Value. With sum and verbs of similar meaning, and with verbs of *valuing,* indefinite value is expressed by the genitive. Compare the ablative of price (147). The words commonly so used are **magnī, parvī, tantī, quantī, plūris, minōris.** Example: **tantī eius grātiam esse ostendit** (I, 20, 14), *he assured him that his friendship was of such value.*

B. GENITIVE WITH ADJECTIVES

106. ***RULE:*** ***Many adjectives take a genitive to complete their meaning.*** They are:

a. Regularly, adjectives with such meanings as *conscious (of), desirous (of), mindful (of), sharing (in), skilled (in),* and their opposites, and **plēnus,** *full (of).* Examples: **bellandī cupidī** (I, 2, 13), *desirous of fighting;* **reī mīlitāris perītissimus** (I, 21, 9), *most skilled in military science.*

b. Sometimes with the genitive, sometimes with the dative (122), **similis,** *like;* **dissimilis,** *unlike.* The genitive is more common of living objects, and regular of personal pronouns. Example: **tuī similis** (Cic. Cat. I, 5), *like you;* **vērī simile** (III, 13, 11), *probable (like the truth).*

c. Occasionally other adjectives. Example: **locum medium utrīusque** (I, 34, 2), *a place midway between them.*

C. GENITIVE WITH VERBS

107. Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting.

RULE: **Meminī,** ***bear in mind,*** **reminīscor,** ***remember, and*** **oblīvīscor,** ***forget, govern either the genitive or the accusative.***

The genitive is regular of persons, the accusative of neuter pronouns. Examples: **reminīscerētur veteris incommodī** (I, 13, 11), *he should remember the former disaster;* **veteris contumēliae oblīvīscī** (I, 14, 7), *to forget the former insult.*

108. Verbs of Judicial Action.

RULE: ***Verbs of accusing, acquitting, convicting, and condemning take a genitive of the charge.***

The penalty is expressed by the ablative. Example: **mē inertiae condemnō** (Cic. Cat. I, 4), *I pronounce myself guilty of inactivity.*

109. Verbs of Emotion.

RULE: ***The impersonal verbs*** **miseret,** ***pity,*** **paenitet,** ***repent,*** **piget,** ***dislike,*** **pudet,** ***be ashamed,*** **taedet,** ***be disgusted, take the genitive of the person or thing which causes the feeling, and the accusative of the person who has the feeling.***

The personal verb **misereor,** *pity,* also takes the genitive. Examples: **mē meōrum factōrum numquam paenitēbit** (Cic. Cat. IV, 20), *I shall never repent of my deeds*; **mē eius miseret** or **eius misereor,** *I pity him.*

110. Interest and Rēfert.

RULE: ***The impersonal verbs*** **interest** ***and*** **rēfert,** ***it concerns, it is to the interest of, take the genitive of the person concerned.***

But if the person is expressed in English by a personal pronoun, **interest** is used with the ablative singular feminine of a possessive pronoun. Examples: **reī pūblicae intersit** (II, 5, 5), *it is to the interest of the state*; **meā interest,** *it is to my interest.*

111. ***RULE:*** **Potior** ***occasionally governs the genitive.***

For **potior** with the ablative see 145. Example: **Galliae potīrī** (I, 3, 22), *to become masters of Gaul.*

THE DATIVE

112. The dative expresses that *to* or *for* which anything is or is done. It may depend on a verb or an adjective or, very rarely, a noun; or it may modify a whole sentence without depending on any one word.

113. Indirect Object.

GENERAL RULE: ***The dative denotes the person or thing indirectly affected by the action of a verb.***

The indirect object depends closely on the verb, while the dative of reference (120) modifies the whole clause.

114. Indirect Object with Transitive Verbs.

RULE: ***Many verbs govern an indirect object in addition to a direct object.***

These are especially verbs of *giving* and *saying*. The dative is usually translated by *to*, less often by *for*. For the indirect object with transitive verbs compounded with a preposition see 116. Example: **eī fīliam dat** (I, 3, 15), *he gives (to) him his daughter.*

a. **Dōnō**, *give, present*, and a few other verbs take either the dative of the person and the accusative of the thing, or the accusative of the person and the ablative of the thing. Examples: **eī librum dōnō**, *I give (to) him a book*; **eum librō dōnō**, *I present him with a book.*

b. Some verbs, instead of admitting both the accusative and the dative, admit either, but with a different meaning. Especially **cōnsulō**, *consult* or *consult for*, and **metuō**, *fear* or *fear for*. Examples: **sī mē cōnsulis** (Cic. Cat I, 13), *if you consult me (ask my advice)*; **cōnsulite vōbīs** (Cic. Cat. IV, 3), *consult for yourselves (for your own interests)*.

c. This dative is retained with the passive voice. Example: **eī fīlia datur**, *his daughter is given to him.*

115. Indirect Object with Intransitive Verbs. The dative is used with all intransitive verbs whose meaning permits. Many of these verbs seem to be transitive in English, so that the indirect object must be translated by the English direct object.

RULE: ***The dative (usually of the person) is used with many verbs meaning benefit or injure, command or obey, please or displease, serve or resist, trust or distrust, believe, envy, favor, pardon, persuade, spare, threaten, and the like.***

EXAMPLES: **cīvitātī persuāsit** (I, 2, 3), *he persuaded the state*; **novīs rēbus studēbat** (I, 9, 8), *he was anxious for a revolution*; **Allobrogibus imperāvit** (I, 28, 7), *he commanded the Allobroges.*

a. The dative is used with some phrases of similar meanings, as **audiēns sum**, *obey*, and **fidem habēre**, *trust*. Example: **cui fidem habēbat** (I, 19, 15), *whom he trusted.*

b. Many of these verbs which are ordinarily intransitive occasionally take an accusative of the thing, usually a neuter pronoun. Examples: **prōvinciae mīlitum numerum imperat** (I, 7, 4), *he levies a number of soldiers on the province*; **id iīs persuāsit** (I, 2, 6), *he persuaded them to this* (literally, *he persuaded this to them*).

c. Not all verbs with the meanings given above are intransitive. The most important exceptions are the verbs **dēlectō**, *delight*, **iubeō**

command, **iuvō,** *please,* **vetō,** *forbid,* which are transitive and therefore take the accusative (124). Example: **Labiēnum iubet** (I, 21, 5), *he commands Labienus.*

d. Since only the direct object of the active voice becomes the subject of the passive (124, *b*), no intransitive verb can have a personal subject in the passive. The verbs of 115 can be used in the passive only impersonally, and the dative is retained, though it is usually translated as a subject. Examples: **Caesarī persuādeō,** *I persuade Caesar,* becomes **Caesarī ā mē persuādētur,** *Caesar is persuaded by me* (literally, *it is persuaded to Caesar*).

116. The Indirect Object with Compound Verbs. I. Certain prepositions usually give to verbs with which they are compounded a meaning which, in Latin idiom, requires the dative. If the simple verb is transitive the compound governs a direct object in addition to the indirect. The dative is variously translated with these verbs: when it is translated by *from,* it is sometimes called the *dative of separation.*

RULE: *The dative is required with many compounds of* **ad, ante, con, dē, in, inter, ob, post, prae, prō, sub, super;** *and with some compounds of* **ab, circum,** *and* **ex.**

EXAMPLES: **cum omnibus praestārent** (I, 2, 5), *since they excelled all*; **finitimīs bellum īnferre** (I, 2, 12), *to make war upon their neighbors*; **mūnītiōnī Labiēnum praeficit** (I, 10, 7), *he puts Labienus in command of the works*; **scūtō mīlitis dētractō** (II, 25, 13), *having snatched a shield from a soldier.*

II. RULE: *The dative is used with compounds of* **satis** *and* **bene.**

EXAMPLE: **sī Haeduīs satisfaciant** (I, 14, 19), *if they should make restitution to the Haedui.*

a. The meaning of the compound does not always permit the dative. Among the most important exceptions are the transitive verbs, **aggredior,** *attack*; **incendō,** *burn*; **interficiō,** *kill*; **oppugnō,** *assault*; but there are many others. Example: **eōs aggressus** (I, 12, 9), *having attacked* (or *attacking*) *them.*

b. Very often with these compounds the preposition is repeated, or some other preposition is used, governing its proper case, instead of the dative. So especially if place is designated, or if motion is expressed. Example: **illum in equum intulit** (VI, 30, 15), *he put him on a horse.*

c. The dative is retained with the passive. Example: **mūnītiōnī Labiēnus praeficitur,** *Labienus is put in command of the works.*

117. Dative of Possessor.

RULE: ***The dative is used in the predicate with*** **sum** ***to denote the possessor.***

It may be translated as a nominative with the verb *have*. Examples: **mihi est liber,** *I have a book* (literally *a book is to me*); **dēmonstrant sibi nihil esse** (I, 11, 12), *they declared that they had nothing* (lit. *there was nothing to them*).

118. Dative of the Agent.

RULE: ***The dative is used with the passive periphrastic conjugation (76) to express the agent.***

Compare the ablative of the agent (137), which is used with the other forms of the passive. Example: **nōn exspectandum sibi statuit** (Caes. I, 11, 13), *he decided that he must not wait* (lit. *that it must not be waited by him*).

a. The ablative of the agent (137) is often used with the passive periphrastic, especially if the dative would be ambiguous. Example: **cīvitātī ā tē persuādendum est,** *the state must be persuaded by you.*

119. Dative of Purpose.

RULE: ***The dative may express purpose or tendency.***

This dative is especially common with **sum**. It is often found in connection with another dative (indirect object, dative of reference, dative of the possessor). Examples: **quem auxiliō Caesarī mīserant** (I, 18, 27), *whom they had sent to aid Caesar*, lit. *whom they had sent for an aid to Caesar*; **quī novissimīs praesidiō erant** (I, 25, 14), *who were guarding the rear*, lit. *who were for a guard to the rear.*

120. Dative of Reference.

RULE: ***The dative may name the person with reference to whom the statement is made.***

This dative does not depend on any one word (compare 113) but loosely modifies the whole predicate. It often takes the place of a genitive modifying a noun. Examples: **cibāria sibi quemque efferre iubent** (I, 5, 8), *they order each one to carry food for himself*; **sēsē Caesarī ad pedēs prōiēcērunt** (I, 31, 4), *they cast themselves at Caesar's feet.*

121. Ethical Dative. The ethical dative is a dative of reference with so weak a meaning as to be unnecessary to the sense. It designates the person to whom the thought is of interest, and usually shows some emotion. Its use is confined to the personal pronouns. Example: **Tongilium mihi ēdūxit** (Cic. Cat. II, 4,), *he took me out Tongilius, he took out my Tongilius,* or simply *he took out Tongilius.*

122. Dative with Adjectives.

RULE: ***Adjectives meaning friendly or unfriendly, like or unlike, useful or useless, equal, fit, near, suitable, govern the dative.***

Examples: **plēbī acceptus** (I, 3, 14), *acceptable (pleasing) to the people*; **proximī sunt Germānīs** (I, 1, 9), *they are nearest to the Germans*; **castrīs idōneum locum** (VI, 10, 5), *a place suitable for a camp.*

a. With some of these adjectives a preposition with its proper case is often used instead of a dative. Example: **ad amīcitiam idōneus,** *suitable for friendship.*

b. The adjectives **propior** and **proximus** and the adverbs **propius** and **proximē** sometimes govern the accusative, like the preposition **prope.** Example: **proximī Rhēnum** (I, 54, 3), *nearest the Rhine.*

c. For **similis** and **dissimilis** see **106,** *b.*

ACCUSATIVE

123. Subject of Infinitive.

RULE: ***The accusative is used as the subject of the infinitive.***

Example: **certior factus est Helvētiōs trādūxisse** (I, 12, 5), *he was informed that the Helvetii had led across.*

124. Direct Object.

RULE: ***The accusative is used with transitive verbs to express the direct object.***

The direct object may be either (*a*) the person or thing directly affected by the action of the verb, as **puerum laudat,** *he praises the boy*; or (*b*) the thing produced by the action of the verb, as **coniūrātiōnem fēcit,** *he made a conspiracy.*

a. The direct object may be a substantive clause (**228, 229, 262, 277**).

b. The direct object of the active voice becomes the subject of the passive. Examples: **puer laudātur,** *the boy is praised*; **coniūrātiō facta est,** *a conspiracy was made.*

c. Many compounds of intransitive verbs with prepositions, especially **ad, circum, in, per, praeter, sub, trāns,** have transitive meanings. Example: **īre,** *to go,* intransitive; but **flūmen trānsīre,** *to cross (go across) the river.*

d. Many verbs which are transitive in English are intransitive in Latin; see especially **115.**

THREE CLASSES OF VERBS GOVERNING TWO ACCUSATIVES (125–127).

125. Two Objects. A few verbs take two objects, one of the person, one of the thing.

a. ***RULE:*** ***Verbs of asking, demanding, and teaching, (also*** **cēlō,** ***I conceal) have a direct object of the thing, and may have another of the person.***

But with verbs of asking and demanding the person is usually expressed by the ablative with **ab.** Examples: **Haeduōs frūmentum flāgitāre** (I, 16, 1), *he kept asking the Haedui for the grain*; **eadem ab aliīs quaerit** (I, 18, 5), *he asked the same question of others.*

b. ***RULE:*** **Moneō,** ***I warn, advise, and a few other verbs may take an accusative of the person and the neuter accusative of a pronoun or adjective of the thing.***

The pronoun is an *inner accusative* (128, *a*). Examples: **eōs hoc moneō** (Cic. Cat. II, 20), *I give them this advice*; **sī quid ille sē velit** (I, 34, 6), *if he wanted anything of him.*

c. With the passive of these verbs the accusative of the person becomes the subject, and the accusative of the thing is retained. Example: **Haeduī frūmentum flāgitābantur,** *the Haedui were asked for the grain*; **(iī) hoc monentur,** *they are given this advice.*

126. Object and Predicate Accusative.

RULE: ***Verbs of making, choosing, calling, regarding, showing, and the like, take a direct object and a predicate accusative, both referring to the same person or thing.***

The predicate accusative may be either a noun or an adjective. Examples: **quem rēgem cōnstituerat** (IV, 21, 14), *whom he had appointed king*; **Caesarem certiōrem fēcit,** *he informed Caesar (made Caesar more certain).*

a. With the passive of these verbs the direct object becomes the subject, and the predicate accusative becomes the predicate nominative (95, *a*). Examples: **quī rēx cōnstitūtus erat**, *who had been appointed king*; **Caesar certior factus est** (I, 12, 5), *Caesar was informed* (*made more certain*).

127. Two Objects with Compounds.

RULE: ***Transitive verbs compounded with*** **trāns** ***may take one object depending on the verb, another depending on the preposition.***

Example: **trēs partēs flūmen trādūxērunt** (cf. I, 12, 6), *they led three parts across the river.*

a. With the passive of these verbs the object of the verb becomes the subject, the object of the preposition is retained. Example: **trēs partēs flūmen trāductae sunt**, *three parts were led across the river.*

128. Cognate Accusative.

RULE: ***An intransitive verb may take an accusative of a noun of kindred meaning, usually modified by an adjective or genitive.***

Examples: **eam vītam vīvere**, *to live that life*; **trīduī viam prōcēdere** (I, 38), *to advance a three days' march.*

a. A neuter accusative of a pronoun or adjective is often used in a similar way. This is sometimes called an *inner accusative*. Examples: **id iīs persuāsit** (I, 2, 3), *he persuaded them of this* (lit. *he persuaded this to them*); **multum posse**, *to have much power.*

b. **Adverbial Accusative.** A few accusatives are used adverbially. In some cases it is impossible to decide whether an accusative should be classed here or under *a*. The most common adverbial accusatives are **multum**, *much*, **plūs**, *more*, **plūrimum**, *most*, **plērumque**, *for the most part*, and **nihil**, *not at all*. Here belong also **id temporis** (Cic. Cat. I, 10), *at that time*, and **maximam partem** (IV, 1, 14), *for the most part*. Example: **multum sunt in vēnātiōne** (IV, 1, 15), *they engage much in hunting.*

129. Accusative in Exclamations.

RULE: ***An accusative is sometimes used as an exclamation.***

Example: **O fortūnātam rem pūblicam** (Cic. Cat. II, 7), *Oh, fortunate state!* The nominative and vocative are less often used in the same way.

130. Accusative of Time and Space.

RULE: *The accusative is used to express duration of time and extent of space.*

The noun must be one meaning time or distance, as, **diēs**, *day*; **pēs**, *foot*. Compare 152 and 148. Examples: **rēgnum multōs annōs** obtinuerat (I, 3, 10), *he had held the royal power many years*; **mīlia passuum ducenta quadrāgintā patēbant** (I, 2, 16), *extended two hundred and forty miles.*

131. Place to Which.

RULE: *Place to which is regularly expressed by the accusative with* **ad** *or* **in**, *but names of towns and* **domus** *and* **rūs** *omit the preposition.*

Compare 134, *a*, and 151. Examples: **ad iūdicium** coēgit (I, 4, 14), *he brought to the trial;* **in agrum Nōricum trānsierant** (I, 5, 11), *they had crossed over into the Noreian territory;* **sē Massiliam cōnferet** (Cic. Cat. II, 14), *he will go to Marseilles;* **domum reditiōnis** (I, 5, 6), of a return home.

a. **Ad** is, however, sometimes used in the sense of *towards* (not *to*), or *in the neighborhood of*. Example: **ad Genavam pervenit** (I, 7, 4), *he reached the neighborhood of Geneva.*

132. VOCATIVE

The name of the person addressed is put in the vocative. Example: **dēsilīte, commīlitōnēs** (IV, 25, 11), *jump down, comrades.*

133. ABLATIVE

The language from which Latin developed had two more cases than Latin has,—the instrumental and the locative. The *original ablative* meant separation (*from*), the *instrumental* meant association or instrument (*with* or *by*), and the *locative* meant place where (*in*). The forms of these three cases united in the Latin ablative; so that this one case has meanings which belonged to three separate cases. This fact accounts for the many and widely differing uses which the case has.

134. Ablative of Separation.

RULE: *Separation is usually expressed by the ablative, with or without* **ab**, **dē**, *or* **ex**.

With some verbs both constructions are used; the individual usage of others must be noted. For the so-called dative of separation see 116, I. Examples: **suīs fīnibus eōs prohibent** (I, 1, 13), *they repel them from their own territory*; **quae hostem ā pugnā prohibērent** (IV, 34, 9), *which kept the enemy from battle*; **ā Bibracte aberat** (I, 23, 2), *he was distant from Bibracte.*

a. Place from which: with verbs expressing motion:—

RULE: ***Place from which is expressed by the ablative with*** **ab, dē, or ex,** ***but names of towns and*** **domus** ***and*** **rūs** ***omit the preposition.***

Compare 131 and 151. Examples: **ut dē fīnibus suīs exīrent** (I, 2, 4), *to go out from their territory*; **quī ex prōvinciā convēnerant** (I, 8, 2), *who had gathered from the province;* **Rōmā profūgērunt** (Cic. Cat. I, 7), *they fled from Rome*; **domō exīre** (I, 6, 1), *to go out from home.*

Ab is, however, used with names of towns to express *from the neighborhood of.*

b. ***RULE:*** ***With verbs and adjectives of depriving, freeing, being without, and the like, the ablative without a preposition is generally used.***

Examples: **magnō mē metū līberābis** (Cic. Cat. I, 10), *you will free me of great fear*; **proeliō abstinēbat** (I, 22, 11), *refused battle* (literally *refrained from battle*).

135. Ablative of Source.

RULE: ***The ablative, usually without a preposition, is used with the participles*** **nātus** ***and*** **ortus,** ***to express parentage or rank.***

Examples: **amplissimō genere nātus** (IV, 12, 13), *born of the highest rank*; **sorōrem ex mātre** (**nātam**) (I, 18, 16), *his sister on his mother's side.*

136. Ablative of Material.

RULE: ***The material of which anything is made is expressed by the ablative with*** **ex,** ***less often*** **dē.**

Example: **nāvēs factae ex rōbore** (III, 13, 5), *the ships were made of oak.*

137. Ablative of Agent.

RULE: ***The agent of the passive voice is expressed by the ablative with*** **ab.**

The agent is the *person* who performs the act. Compare the ablative of means (143), and the dative of agent (118). Example: **exercitum ab Helvētiīs pulsum** (I, 7, 13), *that his army had been routed by the Helvetii.*

138. Ablative of Cause.

RULE: *Cause is expressed by the ablative, generally without a preposition.*

Examples: **grātiā et largītiōne** (I, 9, 5), *because of his popularity and lavish giving*; **quod suā victōriā glōriārentur** (I, 14, 11), *that they boasted (because) of their victory.*

a. Cause is more frequently expressed by **causā** and the genitive (99, *a*); by the accusative with **ob, per,** or **propter**; and by **dē** or **ex** with the ablative. Examples: **propter angustiās** (I, 9, 2), *because of its narrowness*; **quā dē causā**, (I, 1, 11), *and for this reason.*

139. Ablative of Comparison.

RULE: *With comparatives, "than" may be expressed by the ablative.*

Examples: **lūce sunt clāriōra tua cōnsilia** (Cic. Cat. I, 6), *your plans are clearer than day*; **nōn amplius quīnīs aut sēnīs mīlibus passuum** (I, 15, 14), *not more than five or six miles* (compare *b*).

This is not to be confused with the ablative of measure of difference (148).

a. When **quam** is used for *than*, the two nouns compared are in the same case. The ablative is generally used only when the first noun is nominative or accusative, and when the sentence is negatived.

b. **Plūs, minus, amplius,** and **longius** are often used instead of **plūs quam,** etc. Example: **quae amplius octingentae ūnō erant vīsae tempore** (V, 8, 19), *of which more than* 800 *had been in sight at one time.*

140. Ablative of Accompaniment.

RULE: *Accompaniment is expressed by the ablative with* **cum.**

Example: **ut cum omnibus cōpiīs exīrent** (I, 2, 4), *to go out with all their troops.*

In military phrases **cum** is sometimes omitted.

Example: **Caesar subsequēbātur omnibus cōpiīs** (II, 19, 1), *Caesar followed with all his troops.*

141. Descriptive Ablative.

RULE: *The ablative modified by an adjective may describe a person or thing by naming some quality.*

It may be used either attributively or predicatively. Compare the descriptive genitive (100). Examples: **hominēs inimīcō animō** (I, 7, 15), *men of unfriendly disposition*; **nōndum bonō animō vidērentur** (I, 6, 11), *they did not yet seem (to be) well disposed (of a good spirit)*.

142. Ablative of Manner.

RULE: *Manner is expressed by the ablative, usually with either* **cum** *or a modifying adjective, rarely with both.*

Examples: **pars cum cruciātū necābātur** (V, 45, 5), *some were killed with torture*; **magnīs itineribus** (I, 10, 8), *by forced marches*.

a. Ablative of Accordance.

RULE: *In some common phrases the ablative means in accordance with.*

These are especially the following nouns, modified by either an adjective or a genitive,—**cōnsuētūdine, iūre, iussū (iniussū), lēge, mōribus, sententiā, sponte, voluntāte.** Examples: **iniussū suō** (I, 19, 4), *without his orders*; **mōribus suīs** (I, 4, 1), *in accordance with their customs*; **suā voluntāte** (I, 20, 11), *in accordance with his wish*.

b. Ablative of Attendant Circumstance.

RULE: *Sometimes the ablative expresses situation or an attendant circumstance.*

Usually it is impossible to distinguish clearly such an ablative from the ordinary ablative of manner. Examples: **imperiō populī Rōmānī** (I, 18, 22), *under the sovereignty of the Roman people*; **intervāllō pedum duōrum iungēbat** (IV, 17, 9), *he joined at a distance apart of two feet*.

143. Ablative of Means.

RULE: *The means or instrument by which a thing is done is expressed by the ablative without a preposition.*

Compare the ablative of the agent (137). Example: **rēgnī cupiditāte inductus** (I, 2, 2), *influenced by the desire for royal power*.

a. Notice the ablative with the following words,—verbs and adjectives of *filling* (except **plēnus**, 106); **fīdō, cōnfīdō**, *trust in*; **nītor**, *rely upon*; **lacessō (proeliō)**, *provoke (to battle)*; **assuēfactus, assuētus**, *accustomed to*; **frētus**, *relying upon*. Examples: **nātūrā locī cōnfīdēbant** (III, 9, 12), *they trusted in the nature of the country*; **nūllō officiō assuēfactī** (IV, 1, 17), *accustomed to no obedience*.

144. Ablative of the Way.

RULE: *The road or way by which a person or thing goes is expressed by the ablative of means.*

Examples: **frūmentō quod flūmine Ararī nāvibus subvexerat** (I, 16, 5), *the grain which he had brought up (by way of) the Saone*; **eōdem itinere contendit** (I, 21, 8), *he advanced by the same road*.

145. Ablative with Special Deponent Verbs. The ablative is used with **ūtor**, *use*, **fruor**, *enjoy*, **fungor**, *perform, fulfill*, **potior**, *get possession of*, **vēscor**, *eat*, and their compounds.

This is an ablative of means, but is to be translated by a direct object. Examples: **eōdem ūsī cōnsiliō** (I, 5, 9), *adopting (having used) the same plan*; **imperiō potīrī** (I, 2, 6), *to get possession of the government*.

146. Ablative with opus est.

RULE: *The ablative of means is used with* **opus est** *and* **ūsus est**, *meaning there is need of*.

Example: **Caesarī multīs auxiliīs opus est**, *Caesar needs many auxiliaries*.

a. But if the thing needed is expressed by a neuter pronoun or adjective it may be used as the subject, with **opus** as predicate noun. Example: **sī quid opus esset** (I, 34, 5), *if he needed anything*.

b. Sometimes the ablative neuter of the perfect passive participle is used with opus est. Example: **sī opus factō esset** (I, 42, 19), *if there should be need of action*.

147. Ablative of Price.

RULE: *With verbs of buying, selling, and the like, price is expressed by the ablative*.

Compare the genitive of value, 105. Example: **parvō pretiō redēmpta** (I, 18, 9), *bought up at a low price*.

148. Ablative of Degree of Difference.

RULE: *The ablative is used with comparatives and words of similar meaning to express the degree of difference.*

Compare 139. Examples: **nihilō minus** (I, 5, 1), lit. *less by nothing, = nevertheless*; **paucīs ante diēbus,** (I, 18, 25), *a few days before* (lit. *before by a few days*).

a. **Eō . . . quō,** in this construction, may be translated *the . . the.* Example: **eō gravius ferre quō minus meritō accidissent** (I, 14, 3), lit. *he endured them with more anger by that amount by which they had happened less deservedly, = he was the more angry the less deservedly they had happened.*

149. Ablative of Specification.

RULE: *The ablative is used to express that in respect to which a statement is true.*

Examples: **linguā inter sē differunt** (I, 1, 3), *they differ in language*; **maior nātū,** *older (greater in birth)*.

a. The ablative is used with **dignus,** *worthy,* and **indignus,** *unworthy.* Example: **ipsīs indignum** (V, 35, 11), *unworthy of themselves.*

150. Ablative Absolute.

RULE: *A noun and a participle in the ablative may modify a sentence as a subordinate clause would.*

RULE: *Two nouns, or a noun and an adjective, may stand in the ablative absolute when the English would connect them by the word "being."*

The construction is called *absolute* because it does not depend syntactically on anything in the sentence. It is used much more frequently than the nominative absolute in English; hence it should be translated in some other way. It is always possible to translate by a subordinate clause, but sometimes other translations are more convenient. Notice the translations of the following examples: (translated by active past participle) **remōtis equīs proelium commīsit** (I, 25, 2), *having sent the horses away, he began the battle*; (translated by prepositional phrase) **M Messālā M. Pīsōne cōnsulibus** (I, 2, 2), *in the consulship of*, etc.; **eō dēprecātōre** (I, 9, 4), *by his mediation*; (translated by subordinate clause) **omnibus rēbus comparātīs diem dīcunt** (I, 6, 13),

when everything was ready they set a day; **Sēquanīs invītīs īre nōn poterant** (I, 9, 1), *if the Sequani should refuse they could not go*; **monte occupātō nostrōs exspectābat** (I, 22, 11), *though he had occupied the mountain he waited for our men*; (translated by coordinate clause) **locīs superiōribus occupātīs . . . . conantur** (I, 10, 12), *they occupied advantageous positions and tried*, etc.

151. Place in Which.

RULE: ***Place in which is regularly expressed by the ablative with*** **in.**

Compare 131 and 134, *c*. Example: **in eōrum fīnibus bellum gerunt** (I, 1, 13), *they fight in their territory.*

a. RULE: ***Names of towns and small islands stand in the locative (15, b; 16, b) if they are singular nouns of the first and second declensions; otherwise in the ablative without a preposition.***

The locatives **domī**, *at home*, and **rūrī**, *in the country*, are also in regular use. Examples: **Samarobrīvae** (V, 24, 1), *at Samarobriva*; **domī largiter posse** (I, 18, 13), *he had great influence at home.*

b. RULE: ***No preposition is regularly used with*** **locō, locīs, parte, partibus** ***when accompanied by an adjective or an equivalent genitive; or with any noun modified by*** **tōtus.**

Examples: **nōn nūllīs locīs trānsītur** (I, 6, 8), *is crossed in several places*; **vulgō tōtīs castrīs** (I, 39, 17), *everywhere throughout the entire camp.*

c. Latin often uses some other construction where the English would lead one to expect the construction of place in which. So **ab** and **ex** are used to express position; and the ablative of means is often used instead of the ablative with **in** if the construction is at all appropriate. Examples: **ūnā ex parte** (I, 2, 7), *on one side*; **cotidiānīs proeliīs contendunt** (I, 1, 12), *they contend in (by means of) daily battles*; **memoriā tenēbat** (I, 7, 12), *he held in (by means of) memory.*

152. Ablative of Time.

RULE: ***Time at or within which is expressed by the ablative without a preposition.***

Compare the accusative of time (130). Examples: **eō tempore** (I, 3, 14), *at that time*; **id quod ipsī diēbus vīgintī aegerrimē cōnfēcerant** (I, 13, 4), *a thing which they had barely accomplished in(within) twenty days.*

a. The ablative rarely denotes duration of time. Example: **eā tōtā nocte iērunt** (I, 26, 13), *they marched during that whole night.*

CASES WITH PREPOSITIONS

153. Ablative. The following prepositions govern the ablative: **ab, absque, cōram, cum, dē, ex, prae, prō, sine, tenus.**

a. The forms **ab** and **ex** must be used before words beginning with a vowel or **h**. It is always safe to use **ā** and **ē** before words beginning with a consonant, though **ab** and **ex** are often found.

b. **Cum** is enclitic with the personal and reflexive pronouns, and usually with the relative and interrogative.

154. Accusative or Ablative. **In** and **sub** with the accusative imply motion from outside *into* and *under*, respectively. **Subter** and **super** sometimes govern the ablative.

155. Accusative. All other prepositions govern the accusative.

156. PREDICATE AND ATTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES

A *predicate* adjective is connected with its noun by some part of the verb **sum** or a verb of similar meaning (see 95, *a*); as, **flūmen est lātum**, *the river is wide.* An *attributive* adjective modifies its noun without such a connecting verb; as, **flūmen lātum**, *the wide river.*

157. AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES

***RULE:** Adjectives (including participles and adjective pronouns) agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case.*

Examples: **homō bonus**, *a good man*; **mulierī bonae**, *to a good woman*; **bellōrum magnōrum**, *of great wars.*

a. An adjective which belongs in sense to two or more nouns,—

1. If attributive, regularly agrees with the nearest noun. Examples: **vir bonus et mulier**, *a good man and woman*; **bella et victōriae magnae**, *great wars and victories.*

2. If predicative, regularly agrees with all the nouns, and must, therefore, be plural. If the nouns are of the same gender the adjective usually takes that gender; otherwise it is neuter unless one or more of the nouns denote things with life, when the adjective is usually masculine rather than feminine, feminine rather than neuter. But the adjective may be neuter under almost any circumstances. Examples: **hominēs et mōrēs sunt bonī**, *the men and their characters are good*; **hominēs et arma sunt magnī**, *the men and their arms are large*; **montēs et flūmina sunt magna**, *the mountains and rivers are large.*

158. ADJECTIVES USED SUBSTANTIVELY

Adjectives are rarely used as substantives in the singular, more commonly in the plural. The masculine is used in all cases in the sense of *man* or *men*, and the feminine in the sense of *woman* or *women*. The neuter is used in the sense of *thing* or *things*, and commonly only in the nominative and accusative because they are the only cases in which masculine and neuter forms can be distinguished. But the genitive singular neuter is common as the partitive genitive (101, *a*). Examples: **multī**, *many men*; **multōrum**, *of many men*; **multae**, *many women*; **multārum**, *of many women*; **multa**, *many things*; **multārum rērum**, *of many things*.

159. ADJECTIVES FOR ADVERBS

Some adjectives are commonly used where the English idiom suggests the use of adverbs, chiefly when they modify the subject or object. Examples: **invītus vēnit**, lit. *he came unwilling*, = *he came unwillingly* or *he was unwilling to come*; **prīmus vēnit**, lit. *he the first came*, = *he came first*, or *he was the first to come*.

160. ADJECTIVES WITH PARTITIVE MEANING

Some adjectives mean only a part of an object. The most common of these are, **īmus**, **īnfimus**, *the bottom of*; **medius**, *the middle of*; **summus**, *the top of*; **prīmus**, *the first part of*; **extrēmus**, *the last part of*; **reliquus**, *the rest of*. Examples: **in colle mediō** (I, 24, 3), *on the middle of* (*half way up*) *the slope*; **summus mōns** (I, 22, 1), *the top of the mountain*; **prīmā nocte** (I, 27, 12), *in the first part of the night*; **multō diē**, *late in the day*.

161. COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

Comparatives and superlatives of both adjectives and adverbs are usually to be translated by the corresponding English forms; but the comparative is sometimes to be translated by *quite*, *rather*, *somewhat*, or *too*, the superlative by *very*. Examples: **diūturniōrem impūnitātem** (I, 14, 15), *quite long immunity*; **cupidius īnsecūtī** (I, 15, 5), *following too eagerly*; **monte Iūrā altissimō** (I, 2, 9), *by the very high mountain Jura*.

a. The superlative is often strengthened by **quam**, with or without a form of **possum**. Examples: **quam maximum numerum** (I, 3, 3), **quam maximum potest numerum** (I, 7, 4), *as great a number as possible*, or *the greatest possible number*.

162. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

A personal pronoun (51) is rarely used as the subject of a finite verb except for emphasis or contrast. Example: **ego maneō, tū abīs,** *I remain, you go.*

a. The plural of the first person is more often used for the singular than in English. The plural of the second person is not used for the singular, as is done in English. Example: **utī suprā dēmōnstrāvimus** (II, 1, 1), *as I* (lit. *we*) *have said before.*

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

163. ***GENERAL RULE:*** ***Reflexive pronouns refer to the subject of the clause or sentence in which they stand.***

They correspond to *myself, himself,* etc., in such sentences as *I praise myself, he praises himself.* This use of *myself,* etc., must not be confused with the use in such sentences as *I myself praise him,* where *myself* emphasizes *I* and is in apposition with it. The latter use corresponds to the Latin intensive pronoun (172). The reflexive of the third person has two uses.

164. The Direct Reflexive.

RULE: **Suī** ***and*** **suus** ***are used in every kind of sentence or clause to refer to the subject of the clause in which they stand.***

Example: **eum videō quī sē laudat,** *I see the man who praises himself.*

165. The Indirect Reflexive.

RULE: ***In a subordinate clause which expresses the thought of the principal subject*** **suī** ***and*** **suus** ***are also used to refer to the principal subject instead of the subject of the clause in which they stand.***

This is especially important in indirect discourse (271) where the whole indirect discourse expresses the thought of the speaker, and consequently every pronoun referring to the speaker is regularly some form of **suī** or **suus.** Example: **Caesar dīcit mē sē laudāvisse,** *Caesar says that I praised him* (Caesar).

166. The Reciprocal Expression. The reflexive pronouns are used with **inter** to express the reciprocal idea, *one another, each other.* Examples: **inter nōs laudāmus,** *we praise one another* or *each other*; **obsidēs utī inter sēsē dent** (I, 9, 10), *that they give hostages to each other.*

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

167. The possessive pronouns (or adjectives) are rarely expressed except for clearness or contrast. Example: **Caesar exercitum dūxit,** *Caesar led (his) army.*

a. Suus is the adjective of the reflexive pronoun **suī,** and is used in the same way. See **164** and **165.**

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

168. Hīc refers to something near the speaker, and is sometimes called the demonstrative of the first person. Example: **hīc liber,** *this book* (near me).

169. Iste refers to something near the person spoken to, and is sometimes called the demonstrative of the second person. Example: **iste liber,** *that book* (near you). When used of an opponent it often implies contempt.

170. Ille refers to something more remote from the speaker or person spoken to, and is often called the demonstrative of the third person. Example: **ille liber,** *that book* (yonder).

a. Ille and hīc are often used in the sense of *the former, the latter.* Hīc is usually *the latter,* as referring to the nearer of two things mentioned; but it may be *the former* if the former object is more important and therefore nearer in thought.

171. Is is the weakest of the demonstratives and the one most used as the personal pronoun of the third person, or to refer without emphasis to something just mentioned, or as the antecedent of a relative.

a. When is is used substantively it is translated by a personal pronoun; when used as an adjective, by *this* or *that*; when used as the antecedent of a relative it is translated in various ways,—*the man, a man, such a man, that,* etc.

THE INTENSIVE PRONOUN

172. Ipse emphasizes the noun with which it agrees. It is usually translated by *self,* and is not to be confused with the reflexive pronouns. Examples: **ipse Caesar eum laudat,** *Caesar himself praises him;* **ipse Caesar sē laudat,** *Caesar himself praises himself.*

a. **Ipse** is often used to strengthen a possessive pronoun. It then stands in the genitive to agree with the genitive implied in the possessive. Examples: **meus ipsīus liber**, *my own book* (*the book of me myself*); **vester ipsōrum liber**, *your own book* (*the book of you yourselves*).

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

173. ***RULE:*** ***A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends on its construction in its own clause.***

If it is used as subject the verb agrees in person with the antecedent. If the relative has two or more antecedents it follows the same rules of agreement as predicate adjectives (157, *a*, 2). The relative is never omitted. Examples: **Caesar, quem laudō**, *Caesar, whom I praise*; **ego, quī eum laudō**, *I, who praise him*; **Caesar et Cicerō, quī mē laudant**, *Caesar and Cicero, who praise me.*

a. **Coordinate Relative.** It is often necessary to translate a relative by a coordinating conjunction (*and, but,* etc.) and a personal or demonstrative pronoun. Example: **relinquēbātur ūna via, quā īre nōn poterant** (I, 9, 1), *there was left only one way, and by it they could not go.* Latin is fond of letting a relative stand at the beginning of an entirely new sentence, with its antecedent in the preceding sentence. It is then usually best translated by a personal or demonstrative pronoun. Example: **quī** (I, 15, 5), *they.*

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

174. ***RULE:*** **Quis,** ***anyone, is the indefinite commonly used after*** **sī, nisi, nē,** ***and*** **num.**

Example: **sī quis laudat**, *if anyone praises.*

175. ***RULE:*** **Aliquis** (**aliquī**) ***is the indefinite commonly used in affirmative sentences to mean some one, some, etc.***

Example: **aliquis dīcat**, *some one may say.*

176. **Quispiam** has almost exactly the same meaning as **aliquis**, but is rare. Example: **quispiam dīcat**, *some one may say.*

177. ***RULE:*** **Quisquam** ***and*** **ūllus** ***are the indefinites commonly used in negative sentences (except with*** **nē**), ***and in questions implying a negative, to mean any, anyone, etc.***

Examples: **neque quemquam laudō**, *nor do I praise anyone;* **cur quisquam iūdicāret** (I, 40, 6), *why should anyone suppose?*

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

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a. **Ille** and **hīc** are often used in the sense of *the former, the latter.* **Hīc** is usually *the latter,* as referring to the nearer of two things mentioned; but it may be *the former* if the former object is more important and therefore nearer in thought.

171. **Is** is the weakest of the demonstratives and the one most used as the personal pronoun of the third person, or to refer without emphasis to something just mentioned, or as the antecedent of a relative.

a. When **is** is used substantively it is translated by a personal pronoun; when used as an adjective, by *this* or *that*; when used as the antecedent of a relative it is translated in various ways,—*the man, a man, such a man, that,* etc.

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172. **Ipse** emphasizes the noun with which it agrees. It is usually translated by *self,* and is not to be confused with the reflexive pronouns. Examples: **ipse Caesar eum laudat,** *Caesar himself praises him;* **ipse Caesar sē laudat,** *Caesar himself praises himself.*

a. **Ipse** is often used to strengthen a possessive pronoun. It then stands in the genitive to agree with the genitive implied in the possessive. Examples: **meus ipsīus liber**, *my own book* (*the book of me myself*); **vester ipsōrum liber**, *your own book* (*the book of you yourselves*).

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Examples: **neque quemquam laudō**, *nor do I praise anyone;* **cur quisquam iūdicāret** (I, 40, 6), *why should anyone suppose?*

178. **Nesciō quis (nesciō quī)**, originally meaning *I know not who*, is often used in a sense very much like that of **aliquis**, but with even more indefiniteness. Example: **nesciō quis laudat**, *some one or other praises*.

AGREEMENT OF VERB AND SUBJECT

179. ***RULE:*** ***A finite verb agrees with its subject in person and number.***

In the compound tenses the participle agrees with the subject in gender. Examples: **Caesar laudātus est**, *Caesar was praised*; **mulierēs laudātae sunt**, *the women were praised*.

a. But the verb sometimes agrees with the meaning of the subject rather than its grammatical form. Thus a singular collective noun sometimes has a plural verb, and a neuter noun a masculine participle in agreement. Examples: **multitūdō vēnērunt**, *a great number came*; **duo mīlia occīsī sunt**, *two thousand were killed*.

180. If there are two or more subjects, the verb is usually plural. In the compound tenses of the passive the participle follows the rule given for predicate adjectives (157, *a*, 2). If the subjects differ in person the first person is preferred to the second and the second to the third. Examples: **homō et mulier occīsī sunt**, *the man and the woman were killed*; **ego et tū vēnimus**, *you and I came*.

a. The verb may agree with the nearest subject, especially if the verb stands first or after the first subject. It regularly does so if the subjects are connected by conjunctions meaning *or* or *nor*. Example: **Caesar vēnit et Labiēnus**, *Caesar and Labienus came*; **neque Caesar neque Labiēnus vēnit**, *neither Caesar nor Labienus came*; **fīlia atque ūnus ē fīliīs captus est** (I, 26, 11), *his daughter and one of his sons were taken*.

b. If the two or more subjects are thought of as forming a single whole, the verb is singular. Example: **Matrona et Sēquana dīvidit** (I, 1, 5), *the Marne and Seine separate* (they make one boundary line).

THE VOICES

181. The voices have the same meanings and uses as in English. An intransitive verb can not be used in the passive except impersonally. Examples: **laudat**, *he praises*; **laudātur**, *he is praised*; **eī crēditur** (115, *d*) lit. *it is believed to him* = *he is believed*.

THE MODES

182. The Latin verb has three modes,—the indicative, the subjunctive and the imperative. The name *mode* is applied to them because they indicate the manner in which the action of the verb is spoken of; for example, as a fact, as wished, as willed.

183. The Indicative speaks of the action as a fact, either stating a fact or asking a question about a fact. Examples: **laudat,** *he praises*; **nōn laudat,** *he does not praise*; **laudatne?** *does he praise?*

184. The Subjunctive has three classes of meanings, some of which may be further subdivided.

a. The Subjunctive of Desire. Both in independent sentences and in dependent clauses the subjunctive may express will (then called *volitive*) or wish (then called *optative*). Examples: **laudet,** *let him praise* or *may he praise*; **imperō ut laudet,** *I command that he praise*, i. e., *I give the command "let him praise."*

b. The Subjunctive of Contingent Futurity. Both in independent sentences and in dependent clauses the subjunctive may express what would take place under some condition, either expressed or implied, or, very seldom, it may express what may possibly take place. The latter use is the *potential.* Examples: **laudet,** *he would praise* (if there should be reason); **is est quī laudet,** *he is a man who would praise.*

c. The Subjunctive of Fact. Only in dependent clauses the subjunctive may express certainty and be translated like the indicative.

Example: **laudātur cum laudet,** *he is praised because he praises.* Compare **laudātur quod laudat,** *he is praised because he praises.*

185. The Imperative is used only in independent sentences. It expresses a command. Example: **laudā,** *praise (thou)*; **dēsilīte (IV, 25, 11),** *jump down.*

OTHER VERBAL FORMS

186. The Infinitive is not, strictly speaking, a mode, but a verbal noun. It is, however, used as a mode in certain kinds of dependent clauses. Example: **dīcit Caesarem laudārī,** *he says that Caesar is praised.*

187. Verbal Nouns and Adjectives. The gerund and the supine are verbal nouns; the gerundive and the participles are verbal adjectives. None of these can form clauses in Latin, though they are often best translated into English by clauses.

THE NEGATIVES

188. There are two kinds of negatives in Latin.

a. ***RULE:*** **Nōn,** ***not, and*** **neque,** ***and not, nor, are used to negative statements and questions.***

That is, they are used with the indicative, the subjunctive of contingent futurity (184, *b*), the subjunctive of fact (184, *c*), and the infinitive. Examples: **nōn laudat,** *he does not praise*; **nōn laudet,** *he would not praise*; **nōnne laudat?** *does he not praise?*

b. ***RULE:*** **Nē,** ***not, and*** **nēve,** ***and not, nor, are used to negative the subjunctive of desire (184, a).***

But **nē . . . quidem,** *not even,* is used in statements. Examples: **nē laudet,** *let him not praise,* or *may he not praise:* **nē laudat quidem,** *he does not even praise.*

THE TENSES

189. The tense of a verb tells either one or both of two things: (1) the time of the action, whether past, present, or future; and (2) the stage of progress of the action at that time, whether already completed, still going on, or about to take place. For example, the following forms are all past, and yet express different things: **laudāvit,** *he praised,* simply puts the action in the past; **laudāverat,** *he had praised,* means that the action was already completed in the past time; **laudābat,** *he was praising,* means that the action was going on in the past time; and **laudātūrus erat,** *he was going to praise,* means that in the past time the action was on the point of taking place. Latin is much more accurate in its use of tenses than English is.

THE TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE

190. The Present regularly puts the action in the present time and corresponds to all the forms of the English present. Example: **laudat,** *he praises* (simple), *he is praising* (progressive), *he does praise* (emphatic).

a. The historical present speaks of a past fact as if it were present, in order to put it vividly before the mind. It is much more common in Latin than in English, and therefore should usually be translated by a past. Example: **oppida sua omnia incendunt** (I, 5, 3), *they burned (burn) all their towns.*

b: With such expressions as **iam diū, iam prīdem,** *for a long time,* **multōs annōs,** *for many years,* the Latin present is to be translated by the English present perfect. Example: **multōs annōs tē moneō,** *I have been warning you for many years.* There are really two ideas, "I have been in the past" and "I still am." English expresses one of them; Latin, like French and German, expresses the other.

c. For the present with **dum,** etc., see **234,** *a.*

191. The Imperfect puts the action in the past and represents it as going on at that time. See **189.** Example; **laudābat,** *he was praising.*

a. The imperfect is often used of repeated past action; as **laudābat,** *he used to praise,* or *he kept praising.* It is less often used of attempted past action; as **laudābat,** *he tried to praise.*

b. With the expressions mentioned in **190,** *b,* the imperfect is to be translated by the English past perfect. Example: **multōs annōs tē monēbam,** *I had been warning you for many years.*

192. The Future puts the action in the future time and corresponds to the English future. See **199.** Example: **laudābō,** *I shall* or *will praise,* or *be praising.*

193. The Perfect has two uses.

I. The present (or definite) perfect corresponds to the English present perfect with *have.* It represents the action as completed at the present time. Example: **laudāvī,** *I have praised.*

a. This perfect is often nearly equivalent to a present. For example, **vēnī,** *I have come,* is nearly equivalent to *I am here.* A few perfects are regularly translated by presents; especially **nōvī, cognōvī,** *I know* (literally *I have found out*), and **cōnsuēvī,** *I am accustomed* (literally *I have become accustomed*). Cf. the English, *"I've got it,"* for *"I have it."*

II. The historical (or indefinite) perfect simply puts the action in the past, without telling anything about the stage of progress (189) at that time. It corresponds to the English past tense. Example: **laudāvī**, *I praised.*

194. The Pluperfect describes the action as already completed in the past, or puts it at a time before another past point of time. See 189. Example: **laudāveram**, *I had praised.*

a. The pluperfect of the verbs mentioned in 193, I, *a*, are nearly equivalent to imperfects. Examples: **vēneram**, *I had come*, i. e., *I was there*; **nōveram**, *I knew*; **cōnsuēveram**, *I was accustomed.*

195. The Future Perfect represents the action as completed in future time, or as to take place before some future point of time. See 199. Example: **laudāverō**, *I shall* or *will have praised.*

a. The future perfects of the verbs mentioned in 193, I, *a*, are nearly equivalent to futures. Examples: **vēnerō**, *I shall have come*, i.e., *I shall be there*; **nōverō**, *I shall know*; **cōnsuēverō**, *I shall be accustomed.*

196. The Active Periphrastic (75) Tenses represent the action as about to take place in a time future to the time of the tense of **sum**. Examples: **laudātūrus est**, *he is about to praise*; **laudātūrus erat**, *he was about to praise*; **laudātūrus erit**, *he will be about to praise.*

INDICATIVE TENSES IN NARRATION

197. In telling of past events the indicative tenses used are the historical perfect (or the equivalent historical present), the imperfect, the pluperfect, and occasionally the imperfect periphrastic. The perfect is the narrating tense in which the successive main events of the story are told. The other tenses are the descriptive tenses in which the details which surround the main events are told. See 189.

For example, suppose one wished to begin a story with the following points. "The Helvetii lived in a small country; they planned to leave; Caesar went to Gaul." Told in that way all the verbs would be perfects; but the story is badly told. One would certainly pick out some chief event or events and group the others about them; and whatever events he so picked out would be expressed by the perfect, while the rest would be imperfect and pluperfect. He might begin in this way, "The Helvetii, who lived....., planned..... But Caesar went....." Then *planned* and *went* are perfects, each being

thought of as a separate step in the story; but *lived* is thought of as subordinate detail, telling something that was going on at the time of the main event, *planned*, and must be imperfect in Latin, though English uses the simple past tense. Or he might prefer to begin in this way, "The Helvetii, who lived....., had planned..... But Caesar went." Then *went* is thought of as the first main event, and is the only perfect; *lived* is still imperfect; but *had planned* is thought of as a subordinate detail, giving something which had happened before the *went* and which led up to it, and is, therefore, a pluperfect.

198. The chief events, thus expressed by perfects, are usually made the principal, or independent clauses; and the subordinate details, thus expressed in imperfects and pluperfects, are usually made the subordinate, or dependent clauses. Therefore the following principle is a good one to follow unless there appears a clear reason for violating it:

RULE: ***In a narrative of past events the independent clauses generally use the perfect, the dependent clauses generally use the imperfect and pluperfect.***

a. But there are dependent indicative clauses in which this principle does not hold. The following are the most important.

1. After **postquam, ubi,** etc. (see **237**), the perfect or historical present is regularly used. See also **235**, *a*, and **236**, *a*.

2. After **dum,** *while* (see **234**, *a*) the present is regularly used.

THE FUTURE AND FUTURE PERFECT

199. Latin is very accurate in the use of the future and future perfect, while English is very inaccurate. In many subordinate clauses English uses the present for the future or the future perfect, while Latin uses the tenses required by the meanings. For an example see **256**.

THE TENSES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE

200. The tenses of the subjunctive have two sets of meanings.

a. When the subjunctive has the same meaning as the indicative (**184**, *c*), the tenses of the subjunctive mean the same as the corresponding indicative tenses.

II. The historical (or indefinite) perfect simply puts the action in the past, without telling anything about the stage of progress (189) at that time. It corresponds to the English past tense. Example: **laudāvī**, *I praised.*

194. The Pluperfect describes the action as already completed in the past, or puts it at a time before another past point of time. See 189. Example: **laudāveram**, *I had praised.*

a. The pluperfect of the verbs mentioned in 193, I, *a*, are nearly equivalent to imperfects. Examples: **vēneram**, *I had come*, i. e., *I was there*; **nōveram**, *I knew*; **cōnsuēveram**, *I was accustomed.*

195. The Future Perfect represents the action as completed in future time, or as to take place before some future point of time. See 199. Example: **laudāverō**, *I shall* or *will have praised.*

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thought of as a separate step in the story; but *lived* is thought of as subordinate detail, telling something that was going on at the time of the main event, *planned*, and must be imperfect in Latin, though English uses the simple past tense. Or he might prefer to begin in this way, "The Helvetii, who lived....., had planned..... But Caesar went." Then *went* is thought of as the first main event, and is the only perfect; *lived* is still imperfect; but *had planned* is thought of as a subordinate detail, giving something which had happened before the *went* and which led up to it, and is, therefore, a pluperfect.

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THE TENSES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE

200. The tenses of the subjunctive have two sets of meanings.

a. When the subjunctive has the same meaning as the indicative (**184**, *c*), the tenses of the subjunctive mean the same as the corresponding indicative tenses.

b. When the subjunctive has one of its other meanings (184, *a*, *b*), the time denoted by the tenses is future to that denoted by the corresponding indicative tenses. Examples: **laudet**, *let him praise*, is a command to praise in the future; **imperāvit ut laudāret**, *he commanded that he praise*, is a past command, to be carried into effect after the time of commanding.

201. The following table shows the meanings of the subjunctive tenses.

Present	= present *or* future
Imperfect	= imperfect *or* future to a past
Perfect	= perfect *or* future perfect
Pluperfect	= pluperfect *or* future perfect to a past

a. Some tenses have developed special meanings in certain constructions. See 221, 226, 254.

b. Any tense of the subjunctive may thus refer to the future. But where the meaning would be doubtful and it is necessary to express the future clearly, the periphrastic tenses are used. So **rogō quid faciās** regularly means *I ask what you are doing*, and would not be understood to mean *I ask what you will do*. Therefore the latter meaning must be expressed by **rogō quid factūrus sīs.**

THE SUBJUNCTIVE TENSES IN DEPENDENCE

202. When a subjunctive clause depends on some other clause, a little knowledge of the real meaning of the English will enable one to use the right tense, just as in the indicative. When the tenses mean the same as those of the indicative they will be used in the same way (197, 198). When they have the future set of meanings, it will be found that a present or perfect is usually required after a tense of present or future meaning, and the imperfect and pluperfect after one of past meaning. For example: *I come*, or *I shall come, that I may praise*, **laudem**; *I came that I might praise*, **laudārem.** In the subjunctive the usage is more regular than in the indicative, so that the convenient but not very accurate rule, called the *rule of sequence of tenses*, can be followed.

RULE: ***In dependent subjunctive clauses principal tenses follow principal, and historical follow historical.***

203. Principal tenses are those which have to do with the present and future, historical are those which have to do with the past. The following table of examples shows which are the principal and which the historical tenses of both indicative and subjunctive.

Principal Tenses

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
Present	**rogō,** *I ask*	Present	**quid faciat,** *what he is doing*
Future	**rogābō,** *I shall ask*	Perfect	**quid fēcerit,** *what he has done* (or *did*)
Present perfect	**rogāvī,** *I have asked*		
Future perfect	**rogāverō,** *I shall have asked*		

Historical Tenses

Imperfect	**rogābam,** *I was asking*	Imperfect	**quid faceret,** *what he was doing*
Historical perf.	**rogāvī,** *I asked*	Pluperfect	**quid fēcisset,** *what he had done*
Pluperfect	**rogāveram,** *I had asked*		

a. Notice that the perfect subjunctive, even when it means past time, is called a principal tense.

204. Exceptions to Rule of Sequence. Two special points must be mentioned, not hard to understand if one remembers that this rule tells only how the natural meanings of the tenses make them depend on each other.

a. An exception may occur whenever the meaning of the sentence makes it natural. Still, Latin is not fond of these exceptions, and if exceptional tenses must be used it is better to use an indicative construction instead of a subjunctive, when there is a choice. For example, if the sentence, *he marched around because the mountains are high,* is to be put into Latin, **cum sint** would be an exception to sequence and it is better to use the indicative construction **quod sunt.**

The most common exceptions are in result clauses, where a perfect subjunctive sometimes follows a perfect indicative. Example: **temporis tanta fuit exiguitas, ut tempus dēfuerit** (II, 21, 9), *so short was the time that there was no opportunity.*

b. A subjunctive following an historical present may be either principal or historical, for it may either keep up the liveliness of the present or behave as if the perfect had been used. Examples: **diem dīcunt quā diē conveniant** (I, 6, 14), *they appoint a day on which they are to assemble*; **omne frūmentum combūrunt ut parātiōrēs ad perīcula subeunda essent** (I, 5, 5), *they burned all the grain that they might be more ready to undergo danger.*

TENSES OF INFINITIVES AND PARTICIPLES

205. ***RULE: The time denoted by infinitives and participles is relative to the tenses of the verbs on which they depend.***

That is, a present infinitive or participle expresses action as going on at the time of the main verb, whether that is present, future, or past; a future expresses action as future to the time of the main verb; and a perfect expresses action as completed at the time of the main verb. The following table gives examples of the infinitive. The tense meanings of the participles are the same.

dīcō eum	**laudāre**	**laudātūrum esse**	**laudāvisse**
lit. *him*	*to be praising*	*to be about to praise*	*to have praised*
I say that he	*is praising*	*will praise*	*has praised*, or *praised*
dīcam eum,			
I shall say that he	*is praising*	*will praise*	*has praised*, or *praised*
dīxī eum,			
I said that he	*was praising*	*would praise*	*had praised*

a. With such perfects as **dēbuī, licuit, oportuit, potuī,** Latin correctly uses the present infinitive, though English illogically says *ought to have*, etc. Example: **laudāre potuī** lit. *I was able to praise,* = *I could have praised.*

b. Some verbs lack the supine stem and therefore have no future active infinitive. The future passive infinitive which is given in the paradigms is rarely used. In both cases the place of the future infinitive is taken by **fore** (**futūrum esse**) **ut**, *it will* (*would*) *be that*, with the present or imperfect subjunctive. Examples: **dīcit fore ut timeat,** lit. *he says that it will be that he fears,* = *he says that he will fear*; **dīxit fore ut laudārētur,** lit. *he said that it would be that he was praised,* = *he said that he would be praised.*

STATEMENTS

206. The Indicative is used to state facts. Examples: **Caesar vēnit,** *Caesar came;* **Caesar nōn veniet,** *Caesar will not come.*

207. The Subjunctive of Contingent Futurity (184, *b*) is used to state what *would* take place under some condition. The condition is usually, but not always, expressed. This kind of statement is the conclusion of the conditional sentences in **254** and **257**. For the peculiar use of tenses see those paragraphs. In many grammars this use of the subjunctive is called *potential*. Examples: **Caesar veniat,** *Caesar would come;* **Caesar nōn vēnissēt,** *Caesar would not have come;* **velim,** *I should like.*

208. The Potential Subjunctive (184, *b*) is sometimes used to state what *may* or *can* happen. It is very rarely used except where a negative is expressed or implied and in the phrase **aliquis dīcat,** *some one may say.* In an independent sentence the student should always express *may, might, can, could,* by such words as **possum** and **licet**. Example: **nēmō dubitet,** but usually **nēmō dubitāre potest,** *no one can doubt.*

QUESTIONS

USE OF MODES

209. The indicative, the subjunctive of contingent futurity, and, rarely, the potential subjunctive, are used in questions with precisely the same meanings as in statements (206-208). Examples: **quis veniet?** *who will come?* **quis veniat?** *who would come?* **quis dubitet?** *who can doubt* (implying that no one can)*?*

210. A Deliberative Question is one that asks for an expression of some one's will. The answer, if any, is a command. This kind of question is asked by the subjunctive. Example: **quid faciam?** *what shall I do? what am I to do?*

a. Under deliberative questions are usually classed those subjunctive questions which ask why one should do something or what one should do. Example: **cūr dubitem?** *why should I doubt?*

211. *A rhetorical question* is one which is used for rhetorical effect and which expects no answer. Any of the above questions may be either rhetorical or real. The rhetorical character of the question has no effect on the mode.

INTRODUCTORY WORDS

212. Questions which can not be answered by *yes* or *no* are introduced in Latin, as in English, by an interrogative pronoun, adjective, or adverb. Examples: **quis vēnit?** *who came?* **quālis est?** *what sort of man is he?* **ubi est?** *where is he?*

213. ***RULE:*** ***Questions which can be answered by yes or no are usually, but not always, introduced by an interrogative particle.***

In written English the interrogation point and usually the order of words show that a sentence is a question. The Romans had no interrogation point, and the order of words was free, so that an introductory particle was usually necessary.

a. ***RULE:*** ***When the question asks for information, without suggesting the answer, the enclitic*** **-ne** ***is added to the first word.***

The first word is regularly the verb, unless some other word is put first for emphasis. Examples: **scrībitne epistulam?** *is he writing a letter?* **epistulamne scrībit?** *is it a letter that he is writing?*

b. ***RULE:*** ***When the form of the question suggests the answer yes, the interrogative particle is*** **nōnne.**

Example: **nōnne epistulam scrībit?** *is he not writing a letter?*

c. ***RULE:*** ***When the form of the question suggests the answer no, the interrogative particle is*** **num.**

Example: **num epistulam scrībit?** *he is not writing a letter, is he?*

DOUBLE QUESTIONS

214. Double questions ask which of two or more possibilities is true. **Utrum** may stand at the beginning not to be translated, but as a mere warning that a double question is to follow; or **-ne** may be added to the first word; or no introductory word may be used, as always in English. The *or* is expressed by **an**; *or not* is **annōn.** Examples: **ūtrum pugnāvit an fūgit?** **pugnāvitne an fūgit?** **pugnāvit an fūgit?** *did he fight or run away?* **pugnāvit annōn?** *did he fight or not?*

ANSWERS

215. Latin has no words answering exactly to *yes* and *no*. It often replies by repeating the verb as a statement; or it may use **ita, sānē,** etc., for *yes,* **nōn, minimē,** etc., for *no.* Example: **epistulamne scrībit? scrībit,** *yes*; **nōn scrībit,** *no.*

COMMANDS AND PROHIBITIONS

216. These are expressions of will, for which the appropriate modes are the subjunctive of desire (184, *a*) and the imperative (185). The negative with the subjunctive is **nē** (188, *b*).

217. ***RULE:*** ***An Exhortation is a command or prohibition in the first person plural of the present subjunctive.***

Examples: **laudēmus,** *let us praise*; **nē eāmus,** *let us not go.*

218. ***RULE:*** ***A Command in the second person is expressed by the imperative.***

The future imperative is seldom used unless the verb used has no present. Examples: **venīte,** *come (ye)*; **mementō,** *remember.*

219. ***RULE:*** ***A Prohibition (Negative Command) in the second person is usually expressed by*** **nōlī, nōlīte,** ***be unwilling, and the present infinitive.***

A prohibition is less often expressed by **cavē** (with or without **nē**), *take care,* and the present subjunctive; or by **nē** and the perfect subjunctive. Examples: **nōlī dubitāre,** *do not doubt*; less often **cavē (nē) dubitēs,** or **nē dubitāverīs.**

220. ***RULE:*** ***A Command or Prohibition in the third person is regularly expressed by the third person of the present subjunctive.***

Examples: **eat,** *let him go*; **nē veniant,** *let them not come.*

WISHES

221. Wishes are regularly expressed by the subjunctive of desire (184, *a*) and are usually introduced by **utinam** (not to be translated).

a. ***RULE:*** ***A wish for something in the future is expressed by the present subjunctive, with or without*** utinam.

Example: (**utinam**) **adsit,** *may he be here!*

b. ***RULE:*** ***A wish for something at the present time is expressed by the imperfect subjunctive with*** utinam.

c. ***RULE:*** ***A wish for something in the past is expressed by the pluperfect subjunctive with*** utinam.

Both of these express a wish, or rather a regret, for something unattainable. Examples: **utinam adesset,** *would that he were here!* **utinam affuisset,** *would that he had been here!*

COORDINATE CLAUSES

222. A coordinate clause is connected with another clause by means of a *coordinating conjunction*. The coordinating conjunctions are such as mean *and, but, or, for*, and the like. They are used exactly as in English.

DEPENDENT CLAUSES

223. Dependent clauses are those which are attached to other clauses by a relative or interrogative pronoun or adverb, or by a subordinating conjunction. Subordinating conjunctions are such as mean *if, because, although, when, after, before, in order that, so that*, and the like.

Neither the relatives nor any of the conjunctions have in themselves any effect on the mode of the verb in the dependent clause; but that clause may contain the indicative or the subjunctive with any of its meanings (184, *a-c*).

Dependent clauses are classified according to their meaning and use in the following groups: purpose clauses (225), result clauses (226), substantive clauses of desire (substantive purpose) (228), substantive clauses of result or fact (229), relative clauses of characteristic (230), determining relative clauses (231), parenthetical relative clauses (232), temporal clauses (233-242), causal clauses (243-245), adversative (concessive) clauses (246, 247), substantive quod clauses (248), conditional clauses (249-259), clauses of proviso (260), clauses of comparison (261), indirect questions (262-264), indirect discourse (265-273), attracted clauses (274), infinitive clauses (277-280).

PURPOSE AND RESULT CLAUSES

224. The subjunctive of desire (184, *a*) is used in purpose clauses, the subjunctive of fact (184, *c*) in result clauses. This explains the difference in negatives (188), and on the other hand the presence of a negative determines the kind of clause. In the ut clauses, or when an English clause is to be translated into Latin, the only test is the meaning: if any feeling of will or intention is implied, the clause is one of purpose; otherwise, of result.

PURPOSE CLAUSES

225. ***RULE:*** ***Purpose may be expressed by the subjunctive with ut, nē, quō, or a relative.***

The infinitive, common in English, is never to be used. For the so-called substantive clause of purpose, see 228. The connecting words are used as follows:

a. In affirmative clauses:

1. If the principal clause contains a noun which can conveniently be used as an antecedent, a relative pronoun or adverb is commonly used. Example: **hominēs mīsit quī viderent,** *he sent men to see,* lit. *who were to see.*

2. If the purpose clause contains an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, **quō** is used. Example: **vēnit quō facilius videret,** *he came that he might see more easily,* lit. *by which the more easily he might see.*

3. Otherwise, and most commonly, the conjunction **ut** is used. Example: **vēnit ut videret,** *he came to see, that he might see,* or *in order to see*; **venit ut videat,** *he comes to see.*

b. In negative clauses the conjunction **nē** is always used. Example: **hoc fēcit nē quis** (not **ut nēmō**) **videret,** *he did this that no one might see,* or *to keep anyone from seeing.*

RESULT CLAUSES

226. ***RULE:*** ***Result is expressed by the subjunctive with*** **ut** ***or*** **ut nōn.**

For the so-called relative clause of result see 230, *a*. For the substantive clause of result see 229. Examples: **mōns impendēbat, ut perpaucī prohibēre possent** (I, 6, 4), *a mountain overhung, so that a very few could easily check*; **incrēdibilī lēnitāte, ita ut iūdicārī nōn possit** (I, 12, 2), *of extraordinary sluggishness, so that it can not be determined*; **tam fortis est ut pugnet,** *he is so brave that he would fight,* or *as to fight,* or *that he fights.*

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES OF DESIRE (PURPOSE) AND OF RESULT

227. These clauses differ from clauses of purpose and result in that they are used like nouns, either as the object of a transitive verb, or as the subject of the passive, or in apposition with a noun or neuter pronoun.

They are also called *complementary clauses,* because they serve to complement (complete) the meaning of such expressions as *I command, I hinder, the result is.*

COORDINATE CLAUSES

222. A coordinate clause is connected with another clause by means of a *coordinating conjunction*. The coordinating conjunctions are such as mean *and, but, or, for,* and the like. They are used exactly as in English.

DEPENDENT CLAUSES

223. Dependent clauses are those which are attached to other clauses by a relative or interrogative pronoun or adverb, or by a subordinating conjunction. Subordinating conjunctions are such as mean *if, because, although, when, after, before, in order that, so that,* and the like.

Neither the relatives nor any of the conjunctions have in themselves any effect on the mode of the verb in the dependent clause; but that clause may contain the indicative or the subjunctive with any of its meanings (184, *a-c*).

Dependent clauses are classified according to their meaning and use in the following groups: purpose clauses (225), result clauses (226), substantive clauses of desire (substantive purpose) (228), substantive clauses of result or fact (229), relative clauses of characteristic (230), determining relative clauses (231), parenthetical relative clauses (232), temporal clauses (233-242), causal clauses (243-245), adversative (concessive) clauses (246, 247), substantive quod clauses (248), conditional clauses (249-259), clauses of proviso (260), clauses of comparison (261), indirect questions (262-264), indirect discourse (265-273), attracted clauses (274), infinitive clauses (277-280).

PURPOSE AND RESULT CLAUSES

224. The subjunctive of desire (184, *a*) is used in purpose clauses, the subjunctive of fact (184, *c*) in result clauses. This explains the difference in negatives (188), and on the other hand the presence of a negative determines the kind of clause. In the ut clauses, or when an English clause is to be translated into Latin, the only test is the meaning: if any feeling of will or intention is implied, the clause is one of purpose; otherwise, of result.

PURPOSE CLAUSES

225. *RULE:* ***Purpose may be expressed by the subjunctive with ut, nē, quō, or a relative.***

The infinitive, common in English, is never to be used. For the so-called substantive clause of purpose, see 228. The connecting words are used as follows:

a. In affirmative clauses:

1. If the principal clause contains a noun which can conveniently be used as an antecedent, a relative pronoun or adverb is commonly used. Example: **hominēs mīsit quī vidērent,** *he sent men to see,* lit. *who were to see.*

2. If the purpose clause contains an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, **quō** is used. Example: **vēnit quō facilius vidēret,** *he came that he might see more easily,* lit. *by which the more easily he might see.*

3. Otherwise, and most commonly, the conjunction **ut** is used. Example: **vēnit ut vidēret,** *he came to see, that he might see,* or *in order to see*; **venit ut videat,** *he comes to see.*

b. In negative clauses the conjunction **nē** is always used. Example: **hoc fēcit nē quis** (not **ut nēmō**) **vidēret,** *he did this that no one might see,* or *to keep anyone from seeing.*

RESULT CLAUSES

226. ***RULE:*** ***Result is expressed by the subjunctive with*** **ut** ***or*** **ut nōn.**

For the so-called relative clause of result see 230, *a*. For the substantive clause of result see 229. Examples: **mōns impendēbat, ut perpaucī prohibēre possent** (I, 6, 4), *a mountain overhung, so that a very few could easily check*; **incrēdibilī lēnitāte, ita ut iūdicārī nōn possit** (I, 12, 2), *of extraordinary sluggishness, so that it can not be determined*; **tam fortis est ut pugnet,** *he is so brave that he would fight,* or *as to fight,* or *that he fights.*

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES OF DESIRE (PURPOSE) AND OF RESULT

227. These clauses differ from clauses of purpose and result in that they are used like nouns, either as the object of a transitive verb, or as the subject of the passive, or in apposition with a noun or neuter pronoun.

They are also called *complementary clauses,* because they serve to complement (complete) the meaning of such expressions as *I command, I hinder, the result is.*

There is the same difference between substantive clauses of desire (purpose) and substantive clauses of result as between purpose clauses and result clauses, and they are to be distinguished in the same way (224).

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES OF DESIRE (PURPOSE)

228. These clauses all consist of the subjunctive of desire (184, *a*) introduced by a conjunction. As the subjunctive of desire is divided into the *volitive* (expressing will) and the *optative* (expressing wish), some grammars divide these clauses into *substantive volitive clauses* and *substantive optative clauses*. The older name, *substantive purpose clauses*, is not good, because they do not really express purpose. For example: imperō ut eās, *I command you to go*, does not mean *I command in order that you may go*, but rather *I give the command "go"*.

a. ***RULE:*** ***Most verbs expressing any form of desire, or of attempt to carry out a desire, may take the subjunctive with*** ut *or* nē.

Such are verbs meaning *accomplish* (when the subject is a conscious agent), *command, permit, persuade, request, resolve, strive, urge, wish*, and the like.

But after most of these verbs the infinitive may be used instead, and it always is used after iubeō, *command*, cōnor, *attempt*, patior, sinō, *permit*. See 280, *a*. Ut is often omitted after verbs of *asking, commanding*, and *wishing*, especially after volō. The subjunctive, usually without ut, is often used with oportet, *it is right*, and licet, *it is permitted*; but see 276. Examples: cīvitātī persuāsit ut exīrent (I, 2, 3), *he persuaded the citizens to leave*; cīvitātī persuāsit nē exīrent, *he persuaded the citizens not to leave*; oportet eat, *he ought to go*; eī licet eat, *he may go*; obsidēs utī dent perficit (I, 9, 11), *he causes them to give hostages*.

b. ***RULE:*** ***Verbs expressing fear take the subjunctive with*** nē ***meaning that, or*** ut ***meaning that not.***

But nē nōn, *that not*, is often used instead of ut. Examples: timeō nē veniat, *I fear that he will come* (originally timeō: nē veniat, *I am afraid: let him*, or *may he, not come*); timeō ut (or nē nōn) veniat, *I fear that he will not come* (originally timeō: veniat, *I am afraid: let him* or *may he, come*; ut or nē nōn was then used as the opposite of nē).

c. ***RULE:*** ***Verbs meaning avoid, hinder, prevent, and refuse may take the subjunctive with*** nē, quīn, *or* quōminus.

But the infinitive may be used instead. **Nē** is used after an *affirmative principal clause*, **quīn** after a *negative*, **quōminus** after *either* positive or negative. Examples: **eum impediō nē**, or **quōminus, veniat**, *I hinder him from coming*; **eum nōn impediō quīn**, or **quōminus, veniat**, *I do not hinder him from coming*; **neque recūsātūrōs quōminus esset** (I, 31, 24), *and that they would not refuse to be.*

SUBSTANTIVE *UT* CLAUSES OF RESULT OR FACT

229. These clauses are all usually called substantive result clauses, but most of them are better called ut clauses of fact, since they do not express result. They usually contain the subjunctive of fact (184, *c*) and are to be translated by the indicative.

a. ***RULE:*** ***Verbs meaning accomplish take the subjunctive with*** **ut** ***or*** **ut nōn** ***when the subject is not a conscious agent.***

Compare 228, *a*. Example: **montēs efficiunt ut nōn exīre possint**, *the mountains make (that they can not) it impossible for them to leave.*

b. ***RULE:*** ***Impersonal verbs meaning the result is, it happens, it remains, there is added, and the like, may take the subjunctive with*** **ut** ***or*** **ut nōn.**

The clause is the subject of the verb. But with some of these verbs an indicative **quod** clause of fact may be used with the same meaning. See 248. Example: **hīs rēbus fīēbat ut vagārentur** (I, 2, 1), *the result was that they wandered.*

c. ***RULE:*** ***Such phrases as*** **mōs est, cōnsuētūdō est** ***(it is the custom), may take the subjunctive with*** **ut** ***or*** **ut nōn.**

The clause is a predicate nominative. But a substantive clause of desire (with **ut** or **nē**) may be used with such phrases, especially with **iūs est, lēx est.** Example: **mōs est ut ex equīs pugnent**, *it is their custom to fight on horseback.*

d. ***RULE:*** ***Negatived verbs and phrases meaning doubt take the subjunctive with*** **quīn.**

After an affirmative expression of doubting an indirect question with **num, an**, or **sī** is used, as *whether* is in English. **Dubitō** with the infinitive means *hesitate.* Example: **nōn est dubium quīn hoc fēcerit**, *there is no doubt that he did this.*

RELATIVE CLAUSES OF CHARACTERISTIC

230. ***GENERAL RULE: The subjunctive is used in certain kinds of relative clauses which describe an indefinite antecedent.***

The subjunctive is not used in *all* relative clauses which describe an antecedent. If the antecedent is definite, the clause is parenthetical (232). If the clause is used chiefly to tell who or what the antecedent is, it is a determining clause (231). If the clause can be turned into a condition without changing the meaning of the sentence, it is a conditional clause (250). Clauses of characteristic are of the following kinds.

a. RULE: The subjunctive is used in relative clauses which are equivalent in meaning to* ut *clauses of result.

These clauses complete the meaning of an expressed or implied antecedent like **is** = (*such*) *a man* (171, *a*), **eius modī**, *such*, or an adjective modified by **tam**. Certain grammars call some of these clauses *relative result clauses*. Usually the subjunctive is to be translated as if it were indicative.

Examples: **is est quī pugnet**, *he is a man who fights*; **secūtae sunt tempestātēs quae nostrōs in castrīs continērent** (IV, 34, 8), *storms followed which kept our men in camp* (= *such storms . . . . . that they kept*); **tam improbus quī nōn fateātur** (Cic. Cat. I, 5), *so villainous as not to admit.*

b. RULE: The subjunctive is used in relative clauses which complete statements and questions of existence and non-existence.

So after **est quī**, *there is a man who*; **nōn** or **nēmō** or **nūllus est quī**, *there is no one who;* **quis est quī?** *who is there who?* **sōlus** or **ūnus est quī** *he is the only man who*; etc. Usually the subjunctive is to be translated as if it were indicative.

Examples: **nūllī sunt quī putent**, *there are none who think*; **erant omnīnō itinera duo quibus exīre possent** (I, 6, 1), *there were only two ways by which they could leave.*

c. In some relative clauses of characteristic the subjunctive is to be translated by *can, could,* or by *should, ought.* Examples: **ūnum** (iter) **vix quā singulī carrī dūcerentur** (I, 6, 4), *one road by which wagons could be moved*; **neque commissum intellegeret quārē timēret** (I, 14, 6), *he did not know that anything had been done on account of which he should be afraid.*

DETERMINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

231. ***RULE:*** ***Relative clauses which are used for the purpose of telling what person or thing is meant by an indefinite antecedent, employ the indicative.***

Example: **ad eam partem Ōceanī quae est ad Hispāniam** (I, 1, 21), *to that part of the ocean which is near Spain.*

PARENTHETICAL RELATIVE CLAUSES

232. ***RULE:*** ***A relative clause for which a parenthetical statement may be substituted usually employs the indicative.***

The antecedent of a parenthetical clause must always be definite, so that the relative clause may be entirely removed without destroying the meaning of the rest of the sentence. When the antecedent is indefinite the clause is either characterizing (230), determining (231), or conditional (250). Example: **Dumnorīgī, quī prīncipātum obtinēbat, persuādet** (I, 3, 14), *he persuaded Dumnorix, who held the chief power*; the same meaning could be expressed by **Dumnorīgī (is prīncipātum obtinēbat) persuādet.**

TEMPORAL CLAUSES

233. There are many conjunctions denoting time relations. The most common is **cum** which must be treated by itself, but the others may be classified according to their meanings.

While, as long as

234. Conjunctions with these meanings show that one act was going on at the same time as another. **Cum** with the imperfect subjunctive does the same.

a. ***RULE:*** **Dum** ***meaning while (i. e., at some time during the time that) is used with the present indicative, even in speaking of past time.***

See **198**, *a*, 2. Example: **dum haec geruntur, Caesarī nūntiātum est** (I, 46, 1), *while these things were going on, it was reported to Caesar.*

b. ***RULE:*** **Dum, dōnec, quoad,** *and* **quam diū,** ***as long as, while (i. e., during the entire time that) are used with the indicative, which is usually in the same tense as the main verb.***

Example: **quoad potuit, restitit** (IV, 12, 16), *he resisted as long as he could.*

Until

235. Conjunctions meaning *until* show that the action of the principal clause lasted up to that of the subordinate clause. Sometimes the actor in the principal clause foresees the second act and intends to bring it about, or prepares for it, and sometimes he does not. This is the basis for the distinction in the use of modes.

a. ***RULE:*** **Dum, dōnec,** *and* **quoad** ***meaning until are used with the indicative when the subordinate act is not represented as foreseen.***

The perfect is regularly used for past time. Example: **Gallī fuērunt līberī dum Caesar vēnit,** *the Gauls were free until Caesar came.*

b. ***RULE:*** **Dum, dōnec,** *and* **quoad** ***meaning until are used with the subjunctive when the subordinate act is represented as foreseen.***

Examples: **Gallī exspectāvērunt dum Caesar venīret,** *the Gauls waited until Caesar should come,* or *for Caesar to come,* or *until Caesar came.*

Before

236. Conjunctions meaning *before* also represent the action of the subordinate clause as subsequent to that of the principal clause, and the principle on which the choice of modes is based is the same as that given in 235.

a. ***RULE:*** **Priusquam** *and* **antequam** ***are used with the indicative when the subordinate act is not represented as foreseen.***

The perfect is regularly used for past time. Example: **Gallī inter sē pugnāvērunt priusquam Caesar vēnit,** *the Gauls fought with one another before Caesar came.*

b. ***RULE:*** **Priusquam** *and* **antequam** ***are used with the subjunctive when the subordinate act is represented as foreseen.***

Example: **Gallī magnās cōpiās comparāre cōnātī sunt priusquam Caesar venīret,** *the Gauls tried to prepare large forces before Caesar should arrive,* or *arrived,* or *in view of Caesar's arrival.*

c. These conjunctions are often written as two words, the **prius** or **ante** standing in the principal clause, and the **quam** at the beginning of the subordinate clause. Translate as if the complete word stood where **quam** does. Example: **Gallī prius inter sē pugnāvērunt quam Caesar vēnit,** translated as in *a.*

After

237. ***RULE:*** **Postquam,** ***after,*** **ut, ubi,** ***when*** **(*after*, not *while*), simul ac, cum prīmum,** ***as soon as*** **(*immediately after*),** ***are used with the indicative, generally the perfect or the historical present.***

Example: **ubi certiōrēs factī sunt, lēgātōs mittunt** (I, 7, 6), *when they were informed of it they sent envoys.*

Cum

238. Cum has three chief uses:—

temporal, *when, after*;
causal, *since, because*;
adversative (concessive), *although.*

It is in reality an undeclined relative, whose antecedent is something like *at the time* or *at a time*, sometimes expressed, more often only implied. The use of modes with **cum** is much the same as with the declined relative (230-232, 245, 247, 250).

239. Causal and Adversative Cum.

RULE: **Cum** ***meaning since or although is used with all tenses of the subjunctive.***

Compare the causal relative (245) and the adversative relative (247). Examples: **quae cum ita sint, perge** (Cic. Cat. I, 10), *since this is so, go on*; **hīs cum persuādēre nōn possent, lēgātōs mittunt** (I, 9, 2), *since they could not persuade them, they sent envoys*; **cum ad vesperum pugnātum sit** (I, 26, 4), *although they fought till evening.*

240. Temporal cum. Inaccurate but convenient rules are:—

RULE: **Cum** ***meaning when is always used with the indicative when the principal verb is present or future.***

RULE: **Cum** ***meaning when is generally followed by the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive when the principal verb is past.***

See examples under 241 and 242, which give more accurate rules for the same clauses.

241. Temporal Cum with the Indicative.

a. **Clauses of Date.**

RULE: **Cum** ***meaning when is followed by the indicative when the clause merely dates the action of the principal clause.***

These clauses are in reality determining clauses (231), and are especially common when an antecedent like **tum** or **eō tempore** is expressed in the principal clause. But a subjunctive is often found where an indicative might be expected. Examples: **tum cum ex urbe Catilīnam ēiciēbam** (Cic. Cat. III, 3), *at the time when I was trying to drive Catiline from the city*; **cum Caesar in Galliam vēnit, prīncipēs erant Haeduī** (VI, 12, 1), *at the time when Caesar came to Gaul the Haedui were the leaders.*

b. **Clauses of Repeated Action.**

RULE: **Cum** ***meaning whenever is usually followed by the indicative.***

These clauses correspond exactly to conditional relative clauses (150). It is necessary only that *whenever* be a possible translation of **cum**; *when* is usually a better translation. For the occasional subjunctive in such clauses see 242, *b*.

Example: **haec cum dēfīxerat, contrāria duo statuēbat** (IV, 17, 10), *when he had set them firmly* (in each of several cases) *he put two others opposite.*

c. **Inverted Cum Clauses.**

RULE: **Cum** ***meaning when is followed by the indicative when the principal action is stated in the*** **cum** ***clause.***

In the most common type of **cum** clauses (242, *a*) the principal action is stated in the principal clause, and the **cum** clause describes the situation under which it happened. In the inverted clause this relation is reversed.

Example: **vix agmen prōcesserat, cum Gallī cohortātī** (sunt) **inter sē** (VI, 8, 1), *hardly had the line advanced, when the Gauls encouraged one another* (for **cum**.....**prōcessisset**,.....**cohortātī sunt**, *when the line had advanced the Gauls encouraged*, etc.).

242. Temporal Cum with the Subjunctive.

a. **Situation and Narrative Clauses.**

RULE: **Cum** ***meaning when is followed by the subjunctive when the clause describes the situation under which the principal action took place.***

RULE: **Cum** ***meaning when is followed by the subjunctive when the clause states a new point in the story. (Unless the clause is inverted, 241, c.)***

These rules are given together because most subjunctive clauses are both situation and narrative clauses. Sometimes, however, one rule seems to apply better than the other. The situation clause corresponds to the relative clause of characteristic (230). Examples: **cum esset Caesar in citeriōre Galliā, crēbrī ad eum rūmōrēs afferēbantur** (II, 1, 1), *when Caesar was in Cisalpine Gaul, frequent rumors came to him* (mainly situation, for the fact that Caesar was in Cisalpine Gaul has been stated before, so that it is no new point in the story); **cum cīvitās iūs suum exsequī cōnārētur, Orgetorīx mortuus est** (I, 4, 2), *while the state was trying to enforce its laws, Orgetorix died* (both situation and narrative, for the fact that the state tried to enforce its laws is told only in this cum clause).

b. **Clauses of Repeated Action.**

RULE: **Cum** ***meaning whenever is sometimes followed by the subjunctive.***

Compare **241**, *b*. Example: **cum ferrum sē īnflexisset, neque ēvellere poterant** (I, 25, 7), *when the iron had bent* (in each of many cases), *they could neither draw it out*, etc.

CAUSAL CLAUSES

243. Dependent causal clauses are introduced by the conjunctions **cum, quod, quia, quoniam,** and **quandō**, or by the relative. The conjunctions **nam, enim, etenim**, *for*, introduce coordinate clauses.

244. ***RULE:*** **Quod, quia, quoniam,** *and* **quandō,** ***because, since, are used with the indicative unless the reason is quoted.***

When the writer wishes to imply because (*as he said*), (*as he thought*), (*as I said*), (*as I thought*), the subjunctive is used. See **273**. Examples: (with the indicative) **reliquōs Gallōs praecēdunt, quod contendunt** (I, 1, 11), *they surpass the other Gauls because they fight*; (with the subjunctive) **quod sit dēstitūtus queritur** (I, 16, 18), *he complained because* (as he said) *he had been deserted.*

245. ***RULE:*** **Cum,** ***since, because, and often*** **quī,** ***since he, etc., are used with the subjunctive.***

But the indicative is often used with **quī**, where the causal idea is perfectly clear. If **praesertim**, *especially*, stands in a subjunctive **quī** or **cum** clause, the clause is probably causal. Examples: (with the subjunctive) **illī autem, quī omnia praeclāra sentīrent, negōtium suscēpērunt** (Cic. Cat. III, 5), *and they, since they had none but patriotic thoughts, undertook the matter*; (with the indicative) **fuit mīlitum virtūs laudanda, quī adaequārunt** (V, 8, 12), *the energy of the soldiers deserved praise, who* (= since they) *kept up with*, etc. For example with **cum**, see 239.

ADVERSATIVE (CONCESSIVE) CLAUSES

246. ***RULE:*** **Quamquam**, ***although, and*** **etsī, tametsī**, ***even if, although, are used with the indicative.***

Example: **etsī nōndum eōrum cōnsilia cognōverant, tamen suspicābātur** (IV, 31, 1), *although he did not yet know their plans, nevertheless he suspected.* But **quamquam** sometimes introduces an independent sentence, and is then best translated by *and yet.*

247. ***RULE:*** **Cum**, ***although, and less commonly*** **quamvīs** ***(in Cicero), however much, however, although,*** **quī**, ***although he, etc.,*** **ut**, ***although, are used with the subjunctive.***

Examples: (for **cum** see 239) **quamvīs senex sit, fortis est**, *however old he may be, he is brave*; **ut omnia contrā opīniōnem acciderent** (Caes. III, 9, 17), *though everything should turn out contrary to their expectations.* But the indicative is sometimes used with **quī** when the adversative idea is clear.

SUBSTANTIVE *QUOD* CLAUSES

248. ***RULE:*** ***Substantive clauses with*** **quod**, ***that, employ the indicative.***

This clause is most commonly used as the appositive of a neuter pronoun. Example: **illa praeteream, quod Maelium occīdit** (Cic. Cat. I, 3), *I pass over this, that he slew Maelius.*

a. Sometimes the **quod** clause, standing at the beginning of its sentence, is used in the sense of *as to the fact that, whereas.* Example: **quod ūnum pāgum adortus es, nōlī ob eam rem dēspicere** (compare I, 13, 12), *as to your having attacked one canton, do not despise us on that account.*

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

249. A conditional sentence has two essential clauses, a condition and a conclusion. The condition is the dependent clause, and is so called because it states the condition on which the truth of the principal clause depends; the conclusion is the principal clause. Example: *if he comes* (condition) *I shall see him* (conclusion).

CONNECTIVES IN CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

250. The connectives are the conjunctions **sī**, *if*, **sī nōn**, *if not*, **nisi**, *if not* or *unless*, **sīn**, *but if*, and relative pronouns and adverbs used in a conditional sense.

Whenever a relative has for its antecedent, either expressed or implied, a word like *anyone, everyone, always, everywhere* (any word that includes all of a class of objects), it is a conditional relative, and the clause is a condition. For example, *anyone who thinks will see*, means *if anyone thinks he will see*; *whenever I saw him he used to say*, means *if at any time I saw him he used to say*. Compare this use of the relative with those given in 230-232.

CLASSES OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

251. There are four classes of conditional sentences, two for those dealing with present or past time, two for those dealing with future time:

a. **Undetermined Present or Past (253). sī pugnat, vincit,** *if he fights he conquers*; **sī pugnāvit, vīcit,** *if he fought he conquered.*

b. **Present or Past Contrary to Fact (254). sī pugnāret, vinceret,** *if he were fighting he would be conquering*; **sī pugnāvisset, vīcisset,** *if he had fought he would have conquered.*

c. **More Vivid (Confident) Future (256). sī pugnābit, vincet,** *if he fights (shall fight) he will conquer.*

d. **Less Vivid (Confident) Future (257). sī pugnet, vincat,** *if he should fight he would conquer.*

A. Present or Past

252. In present or past time a conditional sentence may either express no opinion as the truth or falsity of a statement, simply saying

that one thing is true if another is; or it may imply that a condition is not fulfilled, and that in consequence the conclusion is not fulfilled. There is no form of condition which affirms the truth of a statement. The speaker or hearer may know it to be true, but the sentence does not say so.

253. ***Undetermined Present or Past. RULE: A present or past conditional sentence whose form affirms nothing as to its fulfillment employs the present or past tenses of the indicative.***

Examples: **sī fortis est eum laudō,** *if he is brave I praise him*; **quī fortis est prō patriā pugnat,** *whoever is brave fights for his country*; **nisi prō patriā pugnāvit nōn fortis fuit,** *unless he fought for his country he was not brave.*

254. ***Present or Past Contrary to Fact. RULE: A present or past conditional sentence whose form implies that the condition is not or was not fulfilled employs the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive.***

The imperfect subjunctive is used to express present time, the pluperfect to express past time Examples: **sī fortis esset eum laudārem,** *if he were brave I should praise,* or *be praising, him* (implying *but he is not, and I do not*); **nisi prō patriā pugnāvisset eum nōn laudāvissem,** *unless he had* (*if he had not*) *fought for his country I should not have praised him* (implying *but he did, and I do*; the contrary of the negative supposition); **sī pugnāvisset eum laudārem,** *if he had fought I should praise,* or *be praising, him* (implying *but he did not, and I do not*; notice the change of tense).

a. When the conclusion of such conditions contains a verb meaning *could* or *ought,* or such expressions as *it would be hard,* or *just,* the verb of the conclusion is usually in the indicative, the imperfect for present time, the perfect or pluperfect for past time. The condition requires the subjunctive, like any other condition contrary to fact.

This is because the conclusion is not usually really contrary to fact, though the English idiom makes it seem so. When the conclusion is really contrary to fact, the subjunctive is used. Examples: **sī fortis esset pugnāre poterat,** *if he were brave he could fight* (he has the power in any case; hence the indicative); **sī fortis fuisset pugnāre dēbuit** or **dēbuerat,** *if he had been brave he ought to have fought* (the duty rested upon him in any case; hence the indicative).

B. Future

255. There are two forms of future conditions, one expressing less confidence in the fulfillment of the condition than the other. There is no form to express nonfulfillment, since one can not be sure of the nonfulfillment of a future condition.

256. ***More Vivid (Confident) Future. RULE: A future conditional sentence whose translation contains shall or will employs the future or future perfect indicative.***

The English commonly uses the present with a future meaning in the condition. *If I see him I shall tell him,* means *if I shall see him I shall tell him,* and the Latin is precise in using the future. Moreover, if the condition must be fulfilled before the conclusion can take place, the Latin uses the future perfect, while the English commonly uses the present. *If he arrives first he will tell him,* means *if he shall have arrived first,* and the Latin is precise in using the future perfect. Examples: **sī pugnābit eum laudābō,** *if he fights* or *is fighting* (*shall fight* or *shall be fighting*) *I shall praise him*; **quī pugnāverit laudābitur,** *whoever fights or has fought* (*shall have fought*) *will be praised.*

257. ***Less Vivid (Confident) Future. RULE: A future conditional sentence whose translation contains should or would employs the present or perfect subjunctive***

The difference between the present and perfect is the same as that between the future and future perfect indicative in 256. Examples: **sī pugnet vincat,** *if he should fight,* or *were to fight, he would conquer*; **quī pugnet laudētur,** *whoever should fight,* or *should be fighting, would be praised*; **sī nōn pugnāverit eum nōn laudem,** *if he should not fight,* or *should not have fought, I should not praise him.*

MIXED CONDITIONS

258. In Latin, as in English, the condition and the conclusion are usually of the same form. But sometimes, in both languages, one may wish to use a condition of one form, a conclusion of another. Example: **sī veniat hīc adsumus,** *if he should come we are here.*

CONDITION OMITTED OR IMPLIED

259. Instead of being expressed by a clause as in the examples given above, the condition may be implied in a phrase or even in a single

word. Sometimes it is omitted altogether, but is supplied in thought. Examples: **damnātum poenam sequī oportēbat** (I, 4, 3), (*if*) *condemned, it was necessary that punishment be inflicted on him*; **dīcat**, *he would say* (if he should be asked); **velim**, *I should like.* The last two are simply the independent subjunctive of contingent futurity (207).

CLAUSES OF PROVISO

260. ***RULE:*** **Dum, modo,** *and* **dummodo** *in the sense of if only, provided that, are used with the subjunctive.*

Notice that although these seem like conditions the construction is not the same, for the subjunctive is always used, and the negative is often **nē**. This is because the construction originally meant *only let* (*him come*: *I will*, etc), and the mode is the subjunctive of desire (184, *a*). Examples: **magnō mē metū līberābis dummodo mūrus intersit** (Cic. Cat. I, 10), *you will rid me of much fear if only there be* (*only let there be*) *a wall between us*; **modo nē** (or **nōn**) **discēdat eum vidēbō**, *if only he do not leave I shall see him.*

CLAUSES OF COMPARISON

261. ***RULE:*** *The subjunctive is used with* **ac sī, quam sī, quasi, ut sī, tamquam, tamquam sī, velut, velut sī,** *as if, just as if.*

The tenses follow the rule of sequence although the English translation might lead one to expect always the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive. Examples: **currit quasi timeat**, *he runs as if he were afraid;* **cucurrit quasi timēret**, *he ran as if he were afraid.*

INDIRECT QUOTATION

A. INDIRECT QUESTIONS

262. ***GENERAL RULE:*** *The subjunctive is employed in all indirect questions.*

An indirect question is a substantive clause introduced by an interrogative word. A direct question may be quoted in the exact words in which it was asked, as *he asked "where are you going?"*; or it may be quoted indirectly; that is, with such changes as make it a dependent clause, as *he asked where I* (or *he*) *was going.* In the latter form it is an indirect question.

263. ***RULE:*** *Subjunctive questions (209, 210) retain the subjunctive in the indirect form.*

The modal meaning is unchanged. Examples: (direct) **quis veniat?** *who would come?* (indirect) **rogō quis veniat,** *I ask who would come*; (direct) **quid faciam?** *what am I to do?* (indirect) **rogāvī quid facerem,** *I asked what I was to do.*

264. ***RULE: All indicative questions change to the subjunctive in the indirect form.***

a. When the direct question is introduced by an interrogative pronoun, adjective, or adverb (212), the same word serves to introduce the indirect form. Examples: (direct) **quis vēnit?** *who came?* (indirect) **rogō quis vēnerit,** *I ask who came*; (direct) **ubi est?** *where is he?* (indirect) **mihi dīxit ubi esset,** *he told me where he was.*

b. When the direct question can be answered by *yes* or *no* (213) the indirect form is introduced by **num** or **-ne,** *whether* (no difference in meaning). **SĪ** is also used in the sense of *to see whether* or *whether,* Examples: (direct) **venitne?** *is he coming?* (indirect) **rogō num veniat,** or **rogō veniatne,** *I ask whether he is coming*; **exspectāvit sī venīrent,** *he waited to see whether they would come.*

c. Indirect double questions are introduced by the same particles as direct double questions (214), but *or not* is expressed by **necne,** instead of **annōn.** Examples: **rogāvī utrum pugnāvisset, an fūgisset,** *I asked whether he had fought or run away*; **rogāvī utrum pugnāvisset necne,** *I asked whether he had fought or not.*

B. INDIRECT DISCOURSE

265. *Direct discourse* repeats the exact words of a remark or a thought. Example: *he said, "the soldiers are brave." Indirect discourse* repeats a remark or thought with such changes in the words as to make of it a dependent construction. Example: *he said that the soldiers were brave.*

Indirect discourse may quote a long speech consisting of separate sentences, and periods may be used between these sentences; but, none the less, each sentence is to be thought of as depending on a verb of *saying* or *thinking,* which may be either expressed or implied at the beginning. When one speaks of a principal clause in indirect discourse one means a clause that was principal in the direct form.

Principal Clauses

266. ***Declarative Sentences. RULE: Every principal clause containing a statement requires the infinitive with subject accusative in indirect discourse (279).***

But the subject is not always expressed. Example: **mīles est fortis,** *the soldier is brave,* becomes **dīxit mīlitem esse fortem,** *he said that the soldier was brave.*

a. For the meanings of the infinitive tenses see **205.** It follows from the statements there made that the present infinitive must be used for an original present indicative, the future for the future indicative, and the perfect for the imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect indicative.

267. ***Imperative Sentences. RULE: Every sentence, containing a command or prohibition requires the subjunctive in indirect discourse.***

This is a use of the subjunctive of desire; the negative is **nē.** Examples: **ad Īd. Apr. revertiminī,** *return about the thirteenth of April,* becomes **respondit:....ad Īd. Apr. reverterentur** (I, 7, 19), *he replied....: (that) they should return,* etc.; **is ita ēgit:....nē....dēspiceret** (I, 13, 14), *he should not despise* (from an original **nōlī dēspicere** (219), *do not despise*).

268. ***Interrogative Sentences. I. RULE: An indicative question (209), if real (211), changes to the subjunctive in indirect discourse.***

Example: **respondit:....quid sibi vellet** (I, 44, 24), *what did he want* (for an original **quid tibi vīs,** *what do you want?*)?

II. RULE. An indicative question (209), if rhetorical (211), changes to the infinitive in indirect discourse.

This is because a rhetorical question is equivalent to a declarative sentence, which would require the infinitive (266) Example: **respondit:....num memoriam dēpōnere posse** (I, 14, 8), *could he forget* (for an original *I can not forget* [*can I?*])?

III. RULE. A subjunctive question (209, 210), whether real or rhetorical, retains the subjunctive in indirect discourse.

Example: **incūsāvit:....cūr quisquam iūdicāret** (I, 40, 6), *why should anyone suppose* (for an original **iūdicet.** See **210,** *a*)?

269. ***Subordinate Clauses. RULE: Every subordinate indicative or subjunctive clause of the direct form requires the subjunctive in indirect discourse.***

Infinitives remain unchanged. Example: **incūsāvit:....ex quō iūdicārī posse quantum habēret in sē bonī cōnstantia, propterea quod ....superāssent** (I, 40, 17), *from which it could be seen what an advantage courage had, since they had conquered* (for original **iūdicārī, potest, habeat, superāvistis**).

a. But a coordinate relative clause (**173**, *a*), being equivalent to a clause connected by **et**, or some other coordinating conjunction, sometimes has the infinitive in indirect discourse. See example under **269**: since **quō** connects with the preceding sentence **posse** might have been a subjunctive.

Tenses of the Subjunctive

270. The tenses of the subjunctive regularly follow the rule of sequence, taking their time from the verb of *saying* or *thinking*.

a. **Repraesentātiō.** But after a past verb of *saying* or *thinking* the person who quotes very often drops the secondary sequence and uses the tenses of the original speaker, for the sake of vividness. It is best to use past tenses in translating. Example: **respondit:....cum ea ita sint ....sēsē pācem esse factūrum** (I, 14, 16), *he replied....that although these things were so he would make peace.*

b. After a perfect infinitive the secondary sequence must be used even if the infinitive depends on a primary verb of saying or thinking; for the perfect infinitive is past, even though it depends on a present. Example: **dīcit Caesarem laudātum esse quod fortis esset,** *he says that Caesar was praised because he was brave.*

c. In changing from the direct form to a subjunctive of the indirect the following rule is helpful: *keep the stem of the original and follow the sequence.* So for example a present or future indicative becomes present subjunctive after **dīcit**, imperfect after **dīxit**, in either case retaining the present stem; a perfect or future perfect indicative becomes perfect subjunctive after **dīcit**, pluperfect after **dīxit**, in either case retaining the perfect stem.

Other Changes

271. If a pronoun of the first person changes to one of the third person it must be to some form of **suī** or **suus** (rarely of **ipse**). See **165**.

All other changes of person or pronouns are the same as in English. Example: **hunc mīlitem laudō**, *I praise this soldier*, may become **dīcō mē hunc mīlitem laudāre**, *I say that I praise this soldier*, or **dīcit sē illum mīlitem laudāre**, *he says that he praises that soldier*. Adverbs will be changed in the same way, *now* to *then*, *here* to *there*, etc. Vocatives will become nominatives or disappear.

Conditions in Indirect Discourse

272. I. The condition, since it is the dependent clause, must have its verb in the subjunctive. The tense follows the rule of sequence except that the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive of conditions contrary to fact never change, even after a primary tense.

II. The conclusion, since it is the principal clause, must have its verb in the infinitive. Indicative tenses change to infinitive tenses according to **266**, *a*. The present and perfect subjunctive of less vivid (confident) future conclusions become the future infinitive, in **-ūrus esse**. The imperfect and pluperfect of conclusions contrary to fact become an infinitive not elsewhere used, in **-ūrus fuisse**.

Examples are needed for only the conditions contrary to fact, since all others follow the regular rules of sequence and indirect discourse. **Sī pugnāret eum laudārem**, *if he were fighting I should praise him*, becomes, after either **dīcit** or **dīxit**, **sī pugnāret sē eum laudātūrum fuisse**; **sī pugnāvisset eum laudāvissem**, *if he had fought I should have praised him*, becomes, after either **dīcit** or **dīxit**, **sī pugnāvisset sē eum laudātūrum fuisse**.

C. IMPLIED INDIRECT DISCOURSE

273. ***RULE:*** ***The subjunctive may be used in any subordinate clause to imply that it is a quotation.***

This is the reason for the subjunctive in causal clauses with **quod**, etc. (**244**) It is also especially common in clauses depending on purpose clauses and substantive clauses of desire (purpose). Examples: **Caesar frūmentum quod essent pollicitī flāgitāre** (I, 16, 1), *Caesar kept demanding the grain which (as he said) they had promised*; **erat ei praeceptum nē proelium committeret nisi ipsīus cōpiae vīsae essent** (I, 23, 8), *he had been commanded not to give battle unless Caesar's forces should be seen* (Caesar had said **nisi meae copiae visae erunt**, *unless my forces shall be seen*).

SUBJUNCTIVE BY ATTRACTION

274. ***RULE:*** ***Sometimes a verb that would otherwise stand in the indicative is put in the subjunctive only because it depends on another subjunctive or on an infinitive.***

Example: **cum certissimae rēs accēderent, quod Helvētiōs trādūxisset** (I, 19, 1), *since the most clearly proven facts were added* (namely) *that he had led the Helvetii.*

THE INFINITIVE

For the tenses of the infinitive see **205**.

A. WITHOUT SUBJECT ACCUSATIVE

COMPLEMENTARY INFINITIVE

275. ***RULE:*** ***Many verbs which imply another action of the same subject take a present infinitive to complete their meaning.***

Such are verbs meaning *be able, be accustomed, attempt, begin, cease, dare, determine, ought, wish,* and the like. But with some of these verbs a substantive clause of desire (purpose) is often used. See **228**, *a*. Examples: **īre potest,** *he can go*; **īre potuit,** *he could have gone*, literally *he was able to go*; **īre dēbet,** *he ought to go*; **cōnstituērunt comparāre** (I, 3, 2), *they determined to prepare.*

a. As these verbs have no subject accusative, either expressed or understood, a predicate noun or adjective must agree with the nominative subject of the principal verb. Example: **fortis esse cōnātur,** *he tries to be brave.*

INFINITIVE AS SUBJECT

276. The present infinitive (rarely the perfect) without an expressed subject accusative may be used as the subject of the verbs mentioned in **278**. With **licet,** *it is permitted,* the dative is commonly used instead of a subject accusative. Examples: **īre oportet,** *one must go*, literally *to go is right*; **īre oportuit,** *one ought to have gone* (**205**, *a*), literally *to go was right;* **eī īre licuit,** *he might have gone*, literally *to go was permitted to him*; **īre necesse est,** *one must go.*

a. Since a subject accusative is easily supplied in thought with these infinitives, a predicate noun or adjective is regularly in the accu-

sative. But with **licet** a predicate is commonly dative. Examples: **fortem esse oportet**, *one ought to be brave*; **virō licet esse fortī (fortem)**, *a man may be brave*, lit. *it is permitted to a man to be brave.*

B. WITH SUBJECT ACCUSATIVE

277. The infinitive with a subject accusative (123) forms an infinitive clause (186).

INFINITIVE CLAUSE AS SUBJECT

278. ***RULE:*** ***The present infinitive (rarely the perfect) with subject accusative may be used as the subject of such impersonal verbs as*** **decet, libet, oportet, placet, praestat, vīsum est,** ***and of*** **est** ***with a predicate noun or adjective.***

But with some of these verbs the subjunctive is also used. See **228**, *a*, and **229**, *c*. As stated in **276**, the subject accusative is not always expressed with these verbs, and with **licet** the dative is much more common. Examples: **mē īre oportet**, *I ought to go*; **Caesarem īre oportuit**, *Caesar ought to have gone* (**205**, *a*); **mē īre necesse est**, *I must go.*

INFINITIVE CLAUSE AS OBJECT

279. ***RULE:*** ***The infinitive in all its tenses, with subject accusative is used as the object of verbs of knowing, learning, and telling.***

This is indirect discourse. For examples see **205** and **266**.

a. When these verbs are made passive either the personal construction or the impersonal is possible; but the personal is the more common in the uncompounded tenses. Examples: (personal) **Caesar vēnisse fertur**, *Caesar is said to have come*; (impersonal) **Caesarem vēnisse dictum est**, *it has been said that Caesar came.*

280. Note the use of the accusative and infinitive with the following verbs.

a. Regularly with **iubeō**, *order*, **vetō**, *forbid*, **patior**, **sinō**, *permit*, which might be expected to take the substantive clause of desire (**228**, *a*). Example: **mīlitēs pugnāre iussit**, *he ordered the soldiers to fight.*

b. With **volō, nōlō, mālō, cupiō**, regularly when the subject of the infinitive is not the same as that of the principal verb, sometimes when it is the same (compare **275**). Examples: **volō eum īre**, *I wish him to go*; **cupiō mē esse clēmentem** (Cic. Cat. I, 4), *I desire to be merciful.*

c. Regularly the accusative and future infinitive with verbs of *hoping* and *promising*. But **posse** may be used instead of a future infinitive, after verbs of *hoping*, because **possum** implies futurity. Examples: **id sēsē effectūrōs spērābant** (VII, 26, 4), lit. *they hoped that they could accomplish this*, = *they hoped to accomplish this*; **sēsē potīrī posse spērant** (I, 3, 22), *they hoped that they could get possession.*

C. WITH SUBJECT NOMINATIVE

281. ***Historical Infinitive.*** ***RULE:*** *The infinitive is sometimes used with a nominative subject, as an equivalent for an independent past indicative.*

Example: **cotīdiē Caesar frūmentum flāgitāre** (I, 16, 1), *Caesar daily demanded the grain.*

PARTICIPLES

282. Participles are verbal adjectives and are used either attributively or predicatively (157). Like other adjectives they may be used substantively (158). They may govern cases just as the finite verb does. For the meanings of their tenses see 205.

283. Participles are often used in Latin where English uses a coordinate or a subordinate clause. Only the meaning of the sentence shows what conjunction to use in translating. Examples: **victus fūgit** may mean *he was conquered and fled, when he had been conquered he fled*, or *because he had been conquered he fled*; **victus fugiet** may be translated by similar clauses, or by *if he is conquered he will flee.* See also the examples under 150.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE

284. The present active participle corresponds in meaning to the English present participle, but is much less frequently used. There is no present passive participle.

a. Therefore such forms as *seeing*, usually, and such forms as *being seen*, always, must be translated into Latin otherwise than by a present participle.

1. Present participles are often used in English where the action is really completed before the action of the verb: Latin then uses the perfect participle. For example, *seeing this he fled*, means *having seen*, etc., and may be translated **hōc vīsō** (150) **fūgit**, lit. *this having been seen.*

2. Present participles are very often used in English where Latin uses **dum** with the present indicative (**234**, *a*,) or **cum** with the imperfect (or pluperfect) subjunctive (**242**, *a*). Examples: *he was killed (while) fighting*, sometimes **pugnāns occīsus est**, usually either **dum pugnat occīsus est**, or **cum pugnāret, occīsus est**; *seeing this he fled*, **cum hoc vīdisset fūgit.**

b. Remember that *he is running* is always **currit**, never **est currēns.**

285. FUTURE PARTICIPLES

I. **The future active participle** is used by Caesar and Cicero only with some form of **sum**, making either the active periphrastic conjugation (**75** and **196**) or the future active infinitive. Example: **praeter quod sēcum portātūrī erant** (I, 5, 5), lit. *except what they were about to take with them*, = *except what they intended*, etc.

II. **The future passive participle** has the same form as the gerundive (**288**), but in usage is quite distinct. It has two uses.

a. The future passive participle is used with the verb **sum** to form the passive periphrastic conjugation (**76**). This denotes duty or necessity; as **laudandus est**, *he is to be praised, he must (ought, deserves to) be praised*. The English form is usually active: remember that the Latin is passive. The agent is regularly dative (**118**). Intransitive verbs must be used impersonally. Examples: **Caesar est mihi laudandus**, lit. *Caesar must be praised by me*, = *I must praise Caesar*; **mihi pugnandum fuit** (impersonal), lit. *it had to be fought by me*, = *I had to fight.*

b. The future passive participle is sometimes used, to denote purpose, in agreement with the objects of verbs meaning *to have* (a thing done) or *to undertake* (to do a thing); especially **cūrō**, *cause, have* (literally *take care*), **dō**, *give over*, **suscipiō**, *undertake*. Examples: **pontem faciendum cūrat** (I, 13, 2), *he had a bridge made*; **cōnsulibus senātus rem pūblicam dēfendendam dedit**, *the senate entrusted the defense of the state to the consuls.*

PERFECT PARTICIPLE

286. Latin has a perfect passive participle, corresponding to such English forms as *seen* or *having been seen*, but no perfect active participle (but see *a*), corresponding to such English forms as *having seen*. The English perfect active participle with a direct object can usually

be translated into Latin by putting the English object in the ablative and using the passive participle in agreement with it (ablative absolute, 150). Examples: **vīsus fūgit,** *having been seen he fled*; **Caesare vīsō fūgit,** *having seen Caesar he fled*; literally, *Caesar having been seen he fled.* See also 150.

a. But the perfect passive form of deponent verbs usually (not always) has an active meaning, so that with these verbs the change described in 286 is not to be made. Example: **Caesarem cōnspicātus fūgit,** *having seen Caesar he fled.*

b. The perfect passive participle is sometimes used in agreement with the object of **habeō.** The meaning is nearly the same as that of the past active tenses of the simple verb; but the resulting fact is emphasized, rather than the past act. Example: **magnās cōpiās coāctās habet,** *he has great forces (which he has) collected,* or *he has collected great forces* (and still has them); while **magnās cōpiās coēgit,** *he (has) collected great forces,* leaves it uncertain whether he still has them.

c. Note the translation of such phrases as **post urbem conditam,** *after the founding of the city*; literally, *after the city founded.*

GERUND

287. The gerund is an active verbal noun and corresponds to the English verbal nouns in *-ing.* It governs the case that is governed by the finite forms of the verb; but see 289, II. Examples: **fugiendī causā** (99, *a*), *for the sake of fleeing*; **ad persuādendum eī** (115), *for persuading him;* **urbem videndī causā,** *for the sake of seeing the city.*

GERUNDIVE

288. The gerundive is a passive verbal adjective, and must agree with its noun in gender, number, and case. For the same form used as a future passive participle, see 285, II.

The gerundive construction is commonly used in place of the gerund with a direct object. In this construction the English direct object takes the Latin case which the gerund would have, and the gerundive agrees with it. There is no exact English equivalent; the translation is the same as for a gerund with a direct object. For example, in the gerund construction **urbem videndī causā, videndī** is the genitive modifying **causā,** and **urbem** is the direct object of **videndī.** In the gerundive construction **urbis videndae causā, urbis** is the genitive mod-

ifying **causā** and **videndae** agrees with **urbis**, literally *for the sake of the city to be seen*. Both alike must be translated *for the sake of seeing the city*.

CHOICE OF CONSTRUCTION

289. *I. RULE: If the verb is intransitive the gerund must be used.*

The gerundive is passive, and intransitive verbs can be used in the passive only impersonally. Example: **eī crēdendī causā**, *for the sake of believing him* (115).

a. But the gerundive of **ūtor, fruor, fungor, potior,** and **vēscor** (145) is used. Example: **spēs potiundī oppidī** (II, 7, 5), *hope of taking the town*.

II. RULE: If the verb is used transitively the gerundive construction is more common, and must always be used after a preposition.

A direct object is sometimes used with a gerund in the genitive or the ablative without a preposition. Examples: (always) **ad effēminandōs animōs** (I, 1, 8), *to weakening the courage*; (usually) **urbis videndae causā**, *for the sake of seeing the city*; sometimes **urbem videndī causā**, *for the sake of seeing the city*.

USE OF CASES

290. Neither the gerund nor the gerundive is used as the subject or direct object of verbs.

291. The Genitive is used with nouns and adjectives. With **causā** and **grātiā** it forms a common expression of purpose. Examples: **bellandī cupiditās**, *a desire of fighting*; **Caesaris** (or **Caesarem**) **videndī cupidus**, *desirous of seeing Caesar*; **bellandī causā vēnit**, *he came to fight (for the sake of fighting)*.

a. If the substantive is a personal or reflexive pronoun, an irregular construction is used,—**meī, tuī, suī, nostrī,** or **vestrī** with a genitive in **-ī** (sometimes called gerund, sometimes gerundive), regardless of gender and number. Example: **suī cōnservandī causā**, *for the sake of saving themselves* The usual gerund would be **sē cōnservandī**; the gerundive **suī cōnservandōrum**.

292. The Dative is very rare.

293. The Accusative is used with a few prepositions, especially **ad** expressing purpose. Examples: **parātus ad proficīscendum**, *ready to set*

out; **ad Caesarem videndum** (gerundive, see 289, II), **venit**, *he came to see Caesar.*

294. The Ablative is used, with the prepositions **ab, dē, ex, in**, and as the ablative of means or cause. Examples: **in quaerendō reperiēbat**, *in questioning (them) he learned*; **lapidibus subministrandīs** (III, 25, 4), *by furnishing stones.*

THE SUPINE

295. ***RULE: The Accusative of the supine is used after verbs of motion to express purpose.***

It may govern a direct object. Examples: **grātulātum vēnērunt** (I, 30, 2), *they came to offer congratulations*; **lēgātōs mittunt rogātum auxilium** (I, 11, 4), *they sent envoys to ask aid.*

296. ***RULE: The Ablative of the supine is used as an ablative of specification (149).***

It does not take a direct object. The supine of the verbs **audiō, cognōscō, dīcō, faciō, videō**, is most commonly found; and with the adjectives **facilis, difficilis, crēdibilis, incrēdibilis, iūcundus, iniūcundus, optimus, mīrābilis**, and the expressions **fās est, nefās est, opus est.** Example: **perfacile factū** (I, 3, 16) lit. *very easy as to the doing, = very easy to do.*

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

297. The Months. The Latin names of months are adjectives, not nouns as are ours. In the times of Caesar and Cicero the names of the months were **Iānuārius (-a, -um), Februārius, Mārtius, Aprīlis (-e), Maius, Iūnius, Quīntīlis, Sextīlis, September (-bris, -bre), Octōber, November**, and **December.** Later **Quīntīlis** was changed to **Iūlius**, in honor of Julius Caesar, and **Sextīlis** to **Augustus**, in honor of the emperor Augustus.

Before 46 B. C., that is till near the death of Caesar and Cicero, March, May, July, and October had 31 days, February had 28, and each of the others had 29. In 46 B. C. Caesar reformed the calendar and gave the months their present number of days.

298. Calends, Nones, and Ides. The Romans counted the days backwards from three points in each month, the Calends, the Nones, and the Ides, instead of forward from the first as we do; that is, they called

the days "the third before the Ides", "the fourth before the Calends," etc.

The *Calends* (Kalendae,— ārum, *f. pl.*) were always the first of the month. The *Nones* (Nōnae, -ārum, *f. pl.*) were the seventh, the *Ides* (Īdūs, -uum, *f. pl.*) the fifteenth of March, May, July, and October. In all other months they were the fifth and thirteenth.

299. Method of Reckoning. In reckoning dates they counted both the first day and the last day; for example, while we should speak of Monday as the second day before Wednesday, a Roman would have counted Wednesday as one, Tuesday as two, and Monday as three, and would thus have called Monday the third day before Wednesday.

In counting back from the Calends, remember that the Calends do not belong to the month in which the required day is. Add one to the number of days in the preceding month, then reckon backwards, counting both ends as usual.

300. Method of Expressing Dates. An idiomatic formula is commonly used, which can neither be parsed nor translated literally; for example a. d. IV. Īd. Iān. = ante diem quārtum Īdūs Iānuāriās. The logical, but less usual form is diē quārtō ante Īdūs Iānuāriās, *on the fourth day before the Ides of January.* For examples take the dates:

(LATIN-ENGLISH)	(ENGLISH-LATIN)
	Jan. 1 = Kal. Iān.
(13 + 1 − 4 = 10) Jan. 10 = a. d. iv. Īd. Iān.	(13 + 1 − 10 = 4).
(28 + 2 − 8 = 22) Feb. 22 = a. d. viii. Kal. Mār.	(28 + 2 − 22 = 8).
(7 + 1 − 4 = 4) July 4 = a. d. iv. Nōn. Iūl.	(7 + 1 − 4 = 4).

VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY

In this vocabulary the figures 1, 2, and 4, following verbs, mean that the principal parts are formed like those of **laudō**, **moneō**, and **audiō**, respectively; or, if the verb is deponent, like those of **hortor**, **vereor**, and **partior** (App. 73).

To all words occurring in the first four books of the text, numbers are affixed, showing the book and chapter of first occurrence. If the word occurs first in chapters 30-54 of Book I, the place of its second occurrence is also given. Words unaccompanied by reference numbers do not occur in the first four books.

Words in Italics are purely explanatory, and are never intended as definitions for translation purposes.

After geographical names letters are given, enclosed in parentheses. They correspond to letters on the margin of the general map, and thus serve as an index to the position of the names on the map.

Pronunciation of Proper Names. It is generally agreed that the English pronunciation of proper names should be used in translation; but as no modern grammar gives the rules for the English pronunciation, the greatest confusion exists in practice. Therefore the pronunciation of all proper names is indicated in parentheses. To indicate the sounds of vowels, diacritical marks are used with the following values:

ă = a in m*a*t.	ĕ = e in m*e*.	ŏ = o in n*o*te.
ā = a in m*a*te.	ē = e in f*e*rn.	ō = o in *o*r.
ä = a in *a*rm.	ĭ = i in *i*s.	ŭ = u in *u*p.
ą = a in Cub*a*.	ī = i in *i*ce.	ū = u in *u*se.
ę = e in m*e*t.	ŏ = o in n*o*t.	ų = u in r*u*de.

y has the sounds of i, and is used in indicating pronunciation only as the consonant (= y in youth), or to indicate an i sound so rapidly uttered that it is barely distinguishable from the consonant y, as in Lūcius = lū′shyŭs.

It must be understood, however, that unaccented syllables are so hastily pronounced that their vowel sounds are usually somewhat indistinct.

The main accent is indicated by a single mark (′), the lighter, secondary accent by a double mark (″).

In giving tribe names it is best to use always the Latin forms of the names (Nervii, Helvetii, etc.), rather than the anglicized forms (Nervians, Helvetians, etc.). Most of these anglicized forms have no warrant in good English usage, none has much warrant. The few that are possible are given in the vocabulary, but are not recommended for use. Modern geographical names may well be used, so far as they are familiar.

VOCABULARY

A., *abbr. for* **Aulus** (aw'lŭs), *a Roman praenomen.* I, 6.

a., *abbr. for* **ante.** I, 6.

ā (*before consonants*), **ab** (*before vowels and some consonants*), **abs** (*before tē, and in some compounds*), *prep. with abl., originally denoting separation;* (1) *of place, persons, time, etc.*, from, away from, from the vicinity of: (2) *denoting position, in some phrases*, at, in, on, on the side of; **ā tergō**, in the rear: (3) *with expressions of measure*, away, off; **ab mīlibus passuum duōbus**, two miles away: (4) *with the pass. voice often denoting the agent, as the person from whom the action comes*, by: (5) *variously translated in other relations*, from, by, in respect to, after. I, 1.

abdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [dō, put], put away, remove, withdraw, hide, conceal. I, 12.

abdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [dūcō, lead], lead away, draw *or* carry off, withdraw. I, 11.

abeō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *intr.* [eō, go. App. 84], go away, depart.

abiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [iaciō, throw. App. 7], throw away *or* down; hurl. IV, 15.

abiēs, -ietis, *f.*, fir tree.

abiungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum, *tr.* [iungō, join], disjoin, detach.

abs, *see* **ā.**

abscīdō, -cīdere, -cīdī, -cīsum, *tr.* [caedō, cut], cut *or* lop off, tear off *or* away. III, 14.

absēns, -entis, *adj.* [*pres. part. of* **absum**, be absent], absent, at a distance. I, 32; III, 17.

absimilis, -e, *adj.* [**similis**, like], unlike. III, 14.

absistō, -sistere, -stitī, ——, *intr.* [**sistō**, stand], keep away from.

abstineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum, *intr.* [**teneō**, hold], keep aloof from, refrain; spare. I, 22.

abstrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum, *tr.* [**trahō**, draw], to drag away, carry away by force. III, 2.

absum, abesse, āfuī, *intr.* [**sum**, be. App. 78], be away from, be absent *or* distant, be wanting *or* free from. I, 1.

abundō, 1, *intr.* [**unda**, wave], overflow; abound.

ac, *see* **atque.**

accēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *intr.* [**ad**+**cēdō**, go], approach, draw near to, arrive at, come to; to be added; **accēdēbat**, it was added. I, 19.

accelerō, 1, *intr.* [**ad**+**celerō**, hasten], hasten.

acceptus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **accipiō**, accept], acceptable, beloved *by* (*with dative*). I, 3.

accidō, -cidere, -cidī, ——, *intr.* [**ad**+**cadō**, fall], fall to *or* upon; befall, happen, fall to the lot of, occur; **accidit**, it happens. I, 14.

accīdō, -cīdere, -cīdī, -cīsum, *tr.* [**ad**+**caedō**, cut], cut into.

accipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *tr.* [**ad**+**capiō**, take], take *or* receive to one's self, accept; experience, suffer; learn, hear, take. I, 14.

acclīvis, -e, *adj.* [**ad**+**clīvus**, a slope], sloping upward, rising, ascending. II, 29.

acclīvitās, -tātis, *f.* [**acclīvis**, ascending], ascent, slope. II, 18.

Accō, -ōnis, *m.*, Acco (ăk'ō), *a chief of the Senones.*

accommodātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **accommodō**, adapt], fit, adapted, appropriate. III, 13.

accommodō, 1, *tr.*, adjust *or* adapt to one's self, fit *or* put on. II, 21.

accūrātē, *adv.*, carefully.

accurrō, -currere, -currī *or* **-cucurrī, -cursum,** *intr.* [ad+currō, run], run *or* hasten to. I, 22.

accūsō, 1, *tr.* [ad+causa, cause, case], *bring a case or charge against;* blame, censure, accuse. I, 16.

acerbē, *adv.* [acerbus, harsh], harshly, with pain.

acerbitās, -tātis, *f.* [acerbus, harsh], harshness, rigor.

acerbus, -a, -um, *adj.*, harsh, biting, severe.

ācerrimē, *see* **ācriter.**

acervus, -i, *m.*, a heap, mass. II, 32.

aciēs, -ēī (*old gen.*, **aciī**), *f.*, sharp point *or* edge *of a weapon;* sharp *or* keen sight, glance; a line (*as forming an edge*), battle line; **prīma,** the van; **media,** the centre; **novissima,** the rear. I, 22.

acquīrō, -quīrere, -quīsīvī, -quīsītum, *tr.* [ad+quaerō, seek], seek *or* gain in addition, win, acquire.

ācriter, *adv.* [ācer, sharp], sharply, keenly, fiercely, vigorously. *Comp.* **ācrius;** *sup.* **ācerrimē** (App.40). I, 26.

actuārius, -a, -um, *adj.* [agō, move, drive], fitted with oars.

actus, *see* **agō.**

acūtus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* acuō, sharpen], sharpened, pointed.

ad, *prep. with acc., originally denoting motion toward:* (1) *denoting motion,* to, toward, against, to the vicinity of; (2) *denoting position,* at, by, near; (3) *denoting purpose, with gerund and gerundive,* to, for; (4) *with numerals,* up to, about; (5) *of time,* up to, until; at, on; (6) *variously translated in other relations,* at, after, for, to, according to, in the eyes of, among. I, 1.

adāctus, *see* **adigō.**

adaequō, 1, *tr.* [aequō, make equal], make level with *or* equal to, equal; keep up with. I, 48; II, 32.

adamō, 1, *tr.* [amō, love], love strongly, covet. I, 31.

addō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [dō, put], place on; add.

addūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [dūcō, lead], lead *or* draw to, bring to; induce, influence. I, 3.

adēmptus, *see* **adimō.**

adeō, *adv.* [eō, thither], to such an extent, so much, so very, so; in fact.

adeō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *tr. and intr.* [eō, go. App. 84], go to, approach, visit; assail, attack. II, 7.

adeptus, *see* **adipīscor.**

adequitō, 1, *intr.* [equitō, ride; equus, horse], ride up. I, 46.

adhaereō, -haerēre, -haesī, -haesum, *intr.* [haereō, stick], cling *or* stick to.

adhibeō, 2, *tr.* [habeō, have], bring to, bring in, summon; employ, use. I, 20.

adhortor, 1, *tr.* [hortor, encourage], encourage, incite.

adhūc, *adv.* [hūc, hither], hitherto, as yet. III, 22.

adiaceō, -iacēre, -iacuī, ——, *intr.* [iaceō, lie], lie near *or* close to, adjoin.

Adiatunnus, -i, *m.*, Adiatunnus (ā″dĭ-ạ-tŭn′ŭs), *the leader of the Sotiates.* III, 22.

adiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [iaciō, throw. App. 7], throw to, throw up, hurl; add. III, 1.

adigō, -igere, -ēgī, -āctum, *tr.* [agō, move], drive *or* bring by force, move; thrust, plunge, hurl (*of weapons*); bind (*by an oath*). II, 21.

adimō, -imere, -ēmī, -ēmptum, *tr.* [emō, take], take away, remove.

adipīscor, -ipīscī, -eptus sum, *tr.*, attain to, gain.

aditus, -ūs, *m.* [adeō, go to], approach, means of approach, right of approach, access. I, 43; II, 15.

adiūdicō, 1, *tr.* [iūdicō, judge], adjudge, assign.

adiungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum, *tr.* [iungō, join], join to, attach, unite; add. III, 2.

adiūtor, -ōris, *m.* [adiuvō, aid], helper, abettor, assistant.

adiuvō, -iuvāre, -iūvī, -iūtum, *tr.* [iuvō, aid], aid, help, assist; contribute to, support. II, 17.

administer, -trī, *m.* [minister, servant], attendant; priest.

administrō, 1, *tr.* [minister, servant],

serve, attend, wait upon; manage, guide. II, 20.

admīror, 1, *tr.* [mīror, wonder at], wonder at, be surprised at, admire. I, 14.

admittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [mittō, send], admit; commit; incur; let go; give reins to (*a horse*). I, 22.

admodum, *adv.* [modus, measure], *up to the measure;* very much, very; *with num.*, fully; *with neg.*, at all. III, 13.

admoneō, 2, *tr.* [moneō, warn], warn.

adolēscō, -olēscere, -olēvī, -ultum, *intr.*, grow up.

adorior, -orīrī, -ortus sum, *tr.* [orior, arise], rise against, assail, attack. I, 13.

adsum, adesse, affuī, *intr.* [sum, be. App. 77], be near *or* present, be at hand, appear. I, 16.

adulēscēns, -entis, *m.* [*pres. part. of* adolēscō, grow up], youth, young man. I, 47; III, 7.

adulēscentia, -ae, *f.* [adulēscēns, youth], youthfulness, youth. I, 20.

adulēscentulus, -ī, *m.* [*dim. of* adulēscēns, youth], a very young man. III, 21.

adventus, -ūs, *m.* [veniō, come], coming, arrival, approach. I, 7.

adversārius, -rī, *m.* [adversus, turned against], antagonist, foe.

adversus, -a, um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* advertō, turn to], turned to *or* against; opposite, fronting; adverse, unfavorable; unsuccessful; **adversō flūmine**, up the river; **in adversum ōs**, full in the face. I, 18.

adversus, *prep. w. acc.* [adversus, turned against], opposite to, against. IV, 14.

advocō, 1, *tr.* [vocō, call], call to, summon.

advolō, 1, *intr.* [volō, fly], fly to *or* against, rush on *or* at.

aedificium, -cī, *n.* [aedificō, build], building, house. I, 5.

aedificō, 1, *tr.* [aedēs, house + faciō, make], build, construct. III, 9.

aeger, -gra, -grum, *adj.*, ill, sick.

aegrē, *adv.* [aeger, ill], hardly, with difficulty, scarcely. *Comp.*, **aegrius**; *sup.*, **aegerrimē** (App. 40). I, 13.

Aemilius, -lī, *m.*, Aemilius (ē-mĭl'ĭ-ŭs), I, 23.

aequāliter, *adv.* [aequālis, equal; aequus, equal], equally, evenly. II, 18.

aequinoctium, -tī, *n.* [aequus, equal + nox, night], the equinox. IV, 36.

aequitās, -tātis, *f.* [aequus, equal], equality; fairness, equity; **animī aequitās**, contentment. I, 40.

aequō, 1, *tr.* [aequus, equal], make even *or* equal, equalize. I, 25.

aequus, -a, -um, *adj.*, even, level, equal; equitable, impartial, just; **aequus animus**, equanimity, composure. I, 43; III, 17.

aerāria, -ae, *f.* [aes, copper], copper mine. III, 21.

aes, aeris, *n.* copper; *anything made of copper*, coin, money; **aes alienum**, *another's money*, debt. IV, 31.

aestās, -tātis, *f.*, summer. I, 54; II, 2.

aestimātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [aestimō, value], valuation.

aestimō, 1, value, reckon, estimate, regard, consider. III, 20.

aestīvus, -a, -um, *adj.* [aestus, heat; aestās, summer], of summer, summer.

aestuārium, -rī, *n.* [aestus, tide], low marsh-land, tidal inlet, estuary, marsh. II, 28.

aestus, -ūs, *m.*, heat; boiling, surging; tide; **minuente aestū**, at ebb tide. III, 12.

aetās, aetātis, *f.*, period of life, age. II, 16.

aeternus, -a, -um, *adj.*, everlasting.

afferō, afferre, attulī, allātum, *tr.* [ad + ferō, carry. App. 81], bring, take *or* carry to, present; occasion, cause; bring forward, allege; report. I, 43; II, 1.

afficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *tr.* [ad + faciō, do], do to, treat, affect; **magnō dolōre afficere**, to annoy greatly. I, 2.

affīgō, -figere, -fīxī, -fixum, *tr.* [ad + fīgō, fix], fasten to. III, 14.

affingō, -fingere, -finxī, -fictum, *tr.* [ad+fingō, invent], invent in addition.

affīnitās, -tātis, *f.*, alliance by marriage, relationship. I, 18.

affirmātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [affirmō, affirm; ad+firmus, strong], declaration, assertion.

affixus, *see* **affigō.**

afflictō, 1, *tr.* [*freq. of* affligō, strike against, damage], damage greatly, shatter, injure; harass, distress. III, 12.

affligō, -fligere, -flixī, -flictum, *tr.*, strike against; overthrow; damage, injure. IV, 31.

affore, *fut. inf. of* **adsum.**

Āfricus, -ī, *m.*, Africus (ăf'rĭ-kŭs), the southwest wind.

āfuī, *see* **absum.**

Agedincum, -ī, *n.* (Be), Agedincum (ăj''ē-dĭng'kŭm), *now* Sens.

ager, agrī, *m.*, field, land; district, territory. I, 2.

agger, aggeris, *m.*, material for earthworks, earth; embankment, mound; rampart. II, 12.

aggredior, -gredī, -gressus sum, *tr.* [ad+gradior, step], advance to *or* against; attack. I, 12.

aggregō, 1, *tr.* [ad+grex, flock], *unite in a flock;* assemble; join, attach. IV, 26.

agitō, 1, *tr.* [*freq. of* agō, move; discuss], discuss.

agmen, -inis, *n.* [agō, move], *a moving body;* a marching column; army; **in agmine,** on the march; **prīmum agmen,** the van; **novissimum** *or* **extrēmum agmen,** the rear. I, 15.

agō, agere, ēgī, āctum, *tr.*, set in motion; drive (*of animals*); move forward, advance (*of military works*); do, transact, carry on (*of business*); discuss, speak; hold (**conventum**); give, render (**grātiās**); plead (**causam** *or* **rem**); **quod agitur,** the matter in hand; **rēs agitur,** something is at stake. I, 13.

agricultūra, -ae, *f.* [ager, land+colō, cultivate], cultivation of the land, agriculture. III, 17.

alacer, -cris, -cre, *adj.*, lively, eager, active, ready, joyous. III, 19.

alacritās, -tātis, *f.* [alacer, lively], liveliness, ardor. I, 41; IV, 24.

ālārius, -a, -um, *adj.* [āla, wing], on the wing; *pl. as noun,* auxiliaries. I, 51.

albus, -a, -um, *adj.*, white.

alcēs, -is, *f.*, elk.

Alesia, -ae, *f.* (Cf), Alesia (ą-lē'zhyą), *now* Alise Ste. Reine.

aliās, *adv.* [alius, another], at another place, elsewhere; at another time; **aliās . . . aliās,** at one time . . . at another. II, 29.

aliēnō, 1, *tr.* [aliēnus, of another], make another's *or* foreign; estrange, alienate; **aliēnātā mente,** maddened.

aliēnus, -a, -um, *adj.* [alius, other], of *or* belonging to another, another's; strange, alien, unfamiliar; unfavorable; foreign to the purpose; **aes aliēnum,** debt; **aliēnissimī,** entire strangers. I, 15.

aliō, *adv.* [alius, other], to another place, person *or* thing, elsewhere.

aliquamdiū, *adv.* [aliquis, some+diū, long], for some time. I, 40.

aliquandō, *adv.* [aliquis, some], at some time, at length, finally.

aliquantō, *adv.* [aliquantus, some], somewhat, a little. III, 13.

aliquantus, -a, -um, *adj.*, some, considerable; *neut. as noun with partitive gen.*, a good deal, not a little.

aliquis, -quid, *and* **aliqui, -qua, -quod,** *indef. pron.* [quis, who. App. 62, *a*], some one, something; anyone, anything, any. I, 14.

aliquot, *indecl. num. adj.* [quot, how many], some, a few, several. III, 1.

aliter, *adv.* [alius, other], otherwise; **aliter . . . ac,** otherwise . . . than. II, 19.

alius, -a, -ud, *gen.* **alius** (App. 32), another, other; **alius . . . alius,** one . . . another; *in pl.*, some . . . others. I, 1.

allātus, *see* **afferō.**

alliciō, -licere, -lexī, -lectum, *tr.*, attract, allure, entice.

Allobrogēs, -um, *m.* (Dfg), the Allo-

ɔs (ă-lŏb′rŏ-jēz), *a powerful Gallic e in the Province.* I, 6.
lere, alui, altum, *tr.*, nourish, support; promote, foster, encour- I, 18.
-ium, *f. pl.* (Cghi), the Alpes ēz), *better*, the Alps. I, 10.
-era, -erum, *gen.* **alterius** (App. he other (*of two*); second; the
alter . . . alter, the one . . . ther; **alterī . . . alterī,** the one . . . the other. I, 2.
us, -a, -um, *adj.* [**alter,** the oth- ne after another, in turn.
lō, -inis, *f.* [**altus,** high, deep], t; depth; thickness (*of timber*).

-a, -um, *adj.*, high, lofty; deep; *as noun,* the deep, the sea. I, 2.
-ae, *f.*, soft leather. III, 13.
tus, -ī, *m.*, vassal.
rī, -ōrum, *m.* (Cf), the Ambarri ɔăr′ī), *clients of the Haedui.* I, 11.
nī, -ōrum, *m.* (ABde), the Ambi- ăm′bī-ā′nī). II, 4.
arii, -ōrum, *m.* (Bbc), the Am- ii (ăm′bī-bā′rĭ-ī).
iati, -ōrum, *m.*, the Ambiliati bĭ-lĭ′ą-tī), III, 9.
rix, -igis, *m.*, Ambiorix (ăm-bī′- ɔ), *king of the Eburones.*
aretī, -ōrum, *m.* (Ce), the Am- eti (ăm′bĭ-văr′ē-tī), *clients of the ui.*
aritī, -ōrum, *m.* (Af), the Ambi- . (ăm′bĭ-văr′ĭ-tī). IV, 9.
-ae, -ō, both.
la, -ae, *f.* [**mēns,** mind], bewild- ıt of mind, folly, insanity. I, 40.
ım, -ī, *n.*, strap *or* thong, *fast- o the shaft of a javelin to aid its lsion.*
la, -ae, *f.* [**amīcus,** friend], ıship. I, 3.
ı, -a, -um, *adj.* [**amō,** love], ily, well disposed; devoted; *as m.*, a friend, an ally. I, 3.
, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, ittō, send], send away, dismiss; ; lose. I, 28.
ōris, *m.* [**amō,** love], love. I, 20.
adv. [**amplus,** large], largely; *comp.*, **amplius,** more, farther. I, 35; II, 16.
amplificō, 1, *tr.* [**amplus,** large+**faciō,** make], extend, enlarge, increase, expand. II, 14.
amplitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**amplus,** large], wide extent, size; importance, consequence, dignity. IV, 3.
amplius, *see* **amplē** *and* **amplus.**
amplus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of large extent, spacious, large; illustrious, splendid, noble; generous, magnificent; **amplius,** *comp. as noun,* more, a greater number, a greater distance. I, 15.
an, *conj.*, *used to introduce the second member of alternative questions*, or, or rather. I, 40; IV, 14.
Anartēs, -ium, *m.*, the Anartes (ą-när′-tēz), *a German tribe near the Hercynian forest.*
Ancalitēs, -um, *m.* (Ac), the Ancalites (ăn-kăl′ĭ-tēz).
anceps, ancipitis, *adj.* [**ambō,** both+**caput,** head], two headed, with two sides *or* fronts, double. I, 26.
ancora, -ae, *f.*, anchor; **in ancorīs,** at anchor. III, 13.
Andebrogius, -gī, *m.*, Andebrogius (ăn′dē-brō′jyŭs). II, 3.
Andēs, -ium, *or* **Andī, -ōrum,** *m.* (Cc), the Andes (ăn′dēz) *or* Andi (ăn′dī). II, 35.
ānfrāctus, -ūs, *m.*, circuitous route.
angulus, -ī, *m.*, corner.
angustē, *adv.* [**angustus,** narrow], narrowly; in close quarters. IV, 23.
angustiae, -ārum, *f. pl.* [**angustus,** narrow], narrowness; a narrow place *or* pass, strait, defile; straits, difficulties, perplexity. I, 9.
angustus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**angō,** squeeze], compressed, confined, straitened, narrow; **in angustō,** in a critical condition. I, 2.
anima, -ae, *f.*, breath, life, soul.
animadvertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum, *tr. and intr.* [**animus,** mind+**ad** +**vertō,** turn], turn the mind to; notice; **animadvertere in,** punish. I, 19.
animal, -ālis, *n.* [**anima,** breath of life], a living creature, animal.

animus, **-ī**, *m.*, soul, spirit; mind, intellect; feelings; character; resolution, courage; **animī causā**, for amusement; **in animō habēre**, intend. I, 1.

annōtinus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [**annus**, year], of last year.

annus, **-ī**, *m.*, year. I, 3.

annuus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [**annus**, year], yearly. I, 16.

ānser, **-eris**, *m.*, goose.

ante (1) *adv.*, before, above, previously; (2) *prep. w. acc.*, before, in advance of. I, 3.

anteā, *adv.* [**ante**, before+**eā**, this], formerly, before, previously, once; *always with a verb*. I, 17.

antecēdō, **-cēdere**, **-cessī**, **-cessum**, *tr. and intr.* [**cēdō**, go], go before, precede, excel, surpass. III, 8.

antecursor, **-ōris**, *m.* [**currō**, run], forerunner; *pl.*, vanguard.

anteferō, **-ferre**, **-tulī**, **-lātum**, *tr.* [**ferō**, bear. App. 81], bear *or* carry before; prefer.

antemna, **-ae**, *f.*, sail-yard. III, 14.

antepōnō, **-pōnere**, **-posuī**, **-positum**, *tr.* [**pōnō**, place], place before; prefer. IV, 22.

antevertō, **-vertere**, **-vertī**, **-versum**, *tr.* [**vertō**, turn], put before, prefer.

antīquitus, *adv.* [**antīquus**, ancient], from early *or* ancient times; long ago, anciently. II, 4.

antīquus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [**ante**, before], former, old, ancient. I, 18.

Antistius, **-tī**, *m.*, Gaius Antistius Reginus (gā′yŭs ăn-tĭs′tĭ-ŭs rē-jī′nŭs), *one of Caesar's lieutenants*.

Antōnius, **-nī**, *m.*, Marcus Antonius (mär′kŭs ăn-tō′nĭ-ŭs), *one of Caesar's lieutenants, afterward triumvir*.

Ap., *abbr. for* **Appius** (ăp′ĭ-ŭs), *a Roman praenomen*.

aperiō, **-perīre**, **-peruī**, **-pertum**, *tr.*, open, expose.

apertē, *adv.* [**apertus**, open], openly, manifestly.

apertus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **aperiō**], open, exposed; **ab latere apertō**, on the unprotected flank. I, 25.

Apollō, **-inis**, *m.*, Apollo (ą-pŏl′ō),

apparō, 1, *tr.* [**ad**+**parō**, prepare], prepare, make ready.

appellō, 1, *tr.*, accost, address, call by name, name, call. I, 1.

appellō, **-pellere**, **-pulī**, **-pulsum**, *tr.* [**ad**+**pellō**, drive], bring to land; bring together. III, 12.

appetō, **-petere**, **-petīvī** (**-petiī**), **-itum**, *tr. and intr.* [**ad**+**petō**, seek], seek for, aim at; encroach upon; approach, be near. I, 40.

applicō, 1, *tr.* [**ad**+**plicō**, fold], apply; **sē applicāre**, lean.

apportō, 1, *tr.* [**ad**+**portō**, carry], bring.

approbō, 1, *tr.* [**ad**+**probō**, approve], favor, approve.

appropinquō, 1, *intr.* [**ad**+**propinquus**, near], come near *or* close, approach. II, 10.

appulsus, *see* **appellō**.

Aprīl., *abbr. for* **Aprīlis**, **-e**, *adj.*, of April, April. I, 6.

aptus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, fitted, suited, adapted. III, 13.

apud, *prep. with acc.*, at, among, near, with; (*with persons*) at the house of, in the presence of. I, 2.

aqua, **-ae**, *f.*, water. IV, 17.

aquātiō, **-ōnis**, *f.* [**aqua**, water], getting water. IV, 11.

aquila, **-ae**, *f.*, an eagle; a standard, (*as the* **aquila** *was the chief standard of the legion*). IV, 25.

Aquilēia, **-ae**, *f.*, Aquileia (ăk′wĭ-lē′yą), *a city of Cisalpine Gaul*. I, 10.

aquilifer, **-erī**, *m.* [**aquila**, eagle+**ferō**, bear], standard-bearer.

Aquītānia, **-ae**, *f.* (DEcd), Aquitania (ăk′wĭ-tā′nĭ-ą), *Southwestern Gaul between the Garonne and the Pyrenees*. I, 1.

Aquītānus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, of Aquitania, Aquitanian; *pl. as noun*, the Aquitani (ăk′wĭ-tā′nī), *possibly* Aquitanians, *inhabiting southwestern Gaul*. I, 1.

Arar, **Araris** (*acc.* **-im**), *m.* (CDfg), the Arar (ā′rąr), *the modern* Saone. I, 12.

arbiter, **-trī**, *m.*, umpire, arbitrator.

arbitrium, **-rī**, *n.* [**arbiter**, umpire], decision *or* judgment (*of the arbiter*), opinion, discretion, pleasure. I, 36.

arbitror, 1, *tr. and intr.* [**arbiter**, umpire], decide; think, believe. I, 2.

arbor, -oris, *f.*, tree. II, 17.

arcessō, -ere, -īvī, -ītum, summon, send for, invite. I, 31; II, 20.

ārdeō, ārdēre, ārsī, ārsum, *intr.*, burn, blaze; be inflamed, be eager.

Arduenna, -ae, *f.* (ABfg), Arduenna (ärʺdū-ĕnʹą), *better* the Ardennes, *a vast forest of northeast Gaul.*

arduus, -a, -um, *adj.*, high, steep; difficult. II, 33.

Arecomicī, Arecomici (ärʺē-kŏmʹĭ-sī), *see* **Volcae.**

Aremoricae, -ārum, *f.* (Bbcd), *adj.*, *maritime*, Aremorican.

argentum, -ī, *n.*, silver; silver plate *or* coin.

argilla, -ae, *f.*, white clay.

āridus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**āreō**, be dry], dry; *neut. as noun*, dry land. IV, 24.

ariēs, arietis, *m.*, a ram; battering-ram, *a long beam for demolishing walls; one end of it was capped with iron in the form of a ram's head;* brace, buttress. II, 32.

Ariovistus, -ī, *m.*, Ariovistus (ă-ʺrĭ-ō-vĭsʹtŭs), *a king of the Germans.* I, 31; IV, 16.

Aristius, -tī, *m.*, Marcus Aristius (märʹ-kŭs ą-rĭsʹtĭ-ŭs), *a military tribune.*

arma, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, arms; equipment; *by metonomy*, battle, war. I, 4.

armāmenta, -ōrum, *n.* [**armō**, arm], implements, gear; tackle *or* rigging *of a ship.* III, 14.

armātūra, -ae, *f.* [**armō**, arm], armor, equipment; **levis armātūrae**, light-armed. II, 10.

armō, 1, *tr.* [**arma**, arms], arm, equip; *pass.*, arm one's self; **armātus**, *pf. part., as adj.*, armed; **armātī**, *as noun*, armed men. I, 40; II, 4.

Arpineius, -ī, *m.*, Gaius Arpineius (gāʹ-yŭs ärʺpĭ-nēʹyŭs), *a knight in Caesar's army.*

arripiō, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptum, *tr.* [**ad**+**rapiō**, seize] take *or* seize hurriedly.

arroganter, *adv.* [**arrogāns**, arrogant], arrogantly, presumptuously. I, 40.

arrogantia, -ae, *f.* [**arrogāns**, arrogant], arrogance, haughtiness, presumption, insolence. I, 33.

ars, artis, *f.*, skill, art; *pl.*, the arts.

artē, *adv.* [**artus**, close], closely, firmly. IV, 17.

articulus, -ī, *m.*, joint.

artificium, -cī, *n.* [**ars**, art + **faciō**, make], a trade, handicraft; artifice, trick.

artus, -a, -um, *adj.*, close, dense, thick.

Arvernus, -ī, *m.* (CDe), an Arvernian; *pl.*, the Arverni (är-vĕrʹnī), *possibly* the Arvernians. I, 31.

arx, arcis, *f.*, citadel, fortress, stronghold. I, 38.

ascendō, -scendere, -scendī, -scēnsum, *tr. and intr.* [**ad**+**scandō**, climb], climb up, ascend, mount, climb. I, 21.

ascēnsus, -ūs, *m.* [**ascendō**, climb up], a climbing up, ascending; approach, ascent. I, 21.

asciscō, -sciscere, -scīvī, -scītum, *tr.* [**ad**+**sciscō**, approve], approve; admit *or* receive (*as allies*). I, 5.

aspectus, -ūs, *m.* [**aspiciō**, look at], look; appearance, mien, aspect.

asper, -era, -erum, *adj.*, rough, violent.

assiduus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**ad**+**sedeō**, sit], close at hand, ever present; continual, incessant, constant.

assistō, assistere, astitī, ——, *intr.* [**ad**+**sistō**, stand], stand by *or* near.

assuēfaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum, *tr.*, accustom, train. IV, 1.

assuēscō, -suēscere, -suēvī, -suētum, *intr.* [**suēscō**, become accustomed], become accustomed.

at, *conj.*, but, at least. I, 43; II, 23.

atque, ac, (**ac** *only before consonants*, **atque** *before vowels and consonants*), *conj., usually adds something especially important, while* **et** *usually associates objects of equal importance;* and also, and even, and; *after words denoting a comparison or difference*, than, as, from. I, 1.

Atrebās, -bātis, *m.*, (Ae), an Atrebatian; *pl.*, the Atrebates (ă-tʹrē-bāʹtēz). II, 4.

Ātrius, -rī, *m.*, Quintus Atrius (kwĭnʹ-tŭs āʹtrĭ-ŭs), *one of Caesar's officers.*

attexō, -texere, -texuī, -textum, *tr.* [ad+texō, weave], weave on.

attingō, -tingere, -tigī, -tāctum, *tr.* [ad+tangō, touch], touch *or* border on, reach, extend to, arrive at, attain. I, 1.

attribuō, -tribuere, -tribuī, -tribūtum, *tr.* [ad+tribuō, assign], assign, allot. III, 1.

attulī, *see* **afferō.**

Atuatuca, -ae, *f.* (Af), Atuatuca (ăt′ū-ăt′ū-kạ), *a stronghold of the Eburones.*

Atuatuci, -ōrum, *m.* (Af), the Atuatuci (ăt′ū-ăt′ū-sī). II, 4.

auctor, -ōris, *m.* [augeō, increase], one who produces, creates, *or* originates; promoter, instigator, adviser, author; **auctor esse,** advise. III, 17.

auctōritās, -tātis, *f.* [auctor, producer], influence, character, authority, reputation. I, 3.

auctus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* augeō, increase], increased, advanced. I, 43.

audācia, -ae, *f.* [audāx, bold], boldness, daring, courage; presumption, effrontery. I, 18.

audācter, *adv.* [audāx, bold], boldly, fearlessly, daringly. *Comp.,* **audācius;** *sup.,* **audācissimē.** I, 15.

audeō, audēre, ausus sum (App. 74), *intr.,* dare, risk, venture. I, 18.

audiō, 4, *tr.,* hear, hear of; **dictō audiēns,** obedient. I, 39; II, 12.

audītiō, -ōnis, *f.* [audiō, hear], hearing, hearsay, report. IV, 5.

augeō, augēre, auxī, auctum, *tr.,* increase, augment, enhance, add to. I, 18.

Aulercī, -ōrum, *m.,* the Aulerci (awlĕr′sī), *a Gallic people divided into four branches.* (1) Aulerci Eburovices (ĕb″ū-rō-vī′sēz), (Bd), III, 17; (2) Aulerci Cenomani (sē-nŏm′ạ-nī), (Bd); (3) Aulerci Brannovices (brăn″ō-vī′sēz), *location unknown;* (4) Aulerci Diablintes (dī″ạ-blĭn′tēz), (Bc), II, 34.

aureus, -a, -um, *adj.* [aurum, gold], of gold, gold.

auriga, -ae, *m.,* charioteer. IV, 33.

auris, -is, *f.,* ear.

Aurunculēius, -ī, *m.,* Lucius Aurunculeius Cotta (lū′shyŭs aw-rŭng″kū-lē′yŭs cŏt′ạ), *one of Caesar's lieutenants.* II, 11.

Ausci, -ōrum, *m.* (Ed), the Ausci (aw′sī). III, 27.

ausus, *see* **audeō.**

aut, *conj., used where the difference is important or exclusive,* or; **aut . . . aut,** either . . . or. I, 1.

autem, *conj.,* but (*a weak adversative*); however, on the other hand; now; moreover. I, 2.

autumnus, -ī, *m.,* autumn.

auxī, *see* **augeō.**

auxiliāris, -e *adj.* [auxilium, aid], auxiliary; *m. pl. as noun,* auxiliary troops. III, 25.

auxilior, 1, *intr.* [auxilium, aid], give aid, help, assist, render assistance. IV, 29.

auxilium, -ī, *n.* [augeō, increase], help, assistance, aid; *pl.,* auxiliary troops; reinforcements. I, 11.

Avaricēnsis, -e, *adj.,* of Avaricum.

Avaricum, -ī, *n.* (Ce), Avaricum (ạ-văr′ī-kŭm), *the stronghold of the Bituriges, now* Bourges.

avāritia, -ae, *f.* [avārus, greedy], greed, covetousness. I, 40.

āvehō, -vehere, -vexī, -vectum, *tr.* [vehō, carry], carry away, take away.

āvertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum, *tr.* [vertō, turn], turn away from *or* away, turn aside; turn back, repulse; *pf. part. as adj.,* with back turned. I, 16.

avis, -is, *f.,* bird. IV, 10.

avus, -ī, *m.,* grandfather. I, 12.

Axona, -ae, *m.* (Bf), the Axona (ăk′sō-nạ), *a river, now the* Aisne. II, 5.

B.

Bacēnis, -is, *f.* (Ahi), Bacenis (bạ-sē′nĭs), the forest Bacenis, *between the Cherusci and the Suebi.*

Baculus, -ī, *m.,* Publius Sextius Baculus (pŭb′lĭ-ŭs seks′tĭ-ŭs băk′ū-lŭs). II, 25.

Baliāris, -e, *adj.,* Balearic (băl″ē-ăr′ĭk), (i.e., *coming from the islands Majorca and Minorca*). II, 7.

balteus, -ī, *m.,* sword belt.

Balventius, -tī, *m.*, Titus Balventius (tĭ′tŭs băl-vĕn′shyŭs), *one of Caesar's centurions.*

barbarus, -a, -um, *adj.*, foreign (*to Greeks and Romans*), uncivilized, barbarous; *pl. as noun*, savages, barbarians. I, 31; II, 35.

Basilus, -ī, *m.*, Lucius Minucius Basilus (lū′shyŭs mĭ-nū′shyŭs bās′ĭ-lŭs), *one of Caesar's lieutenants.*

Batāvī, -ōrum, *m.* (Af), the Batavi (bą-tā′vī). IV, 10.

Belgae, -ārum, *m.* (ABdefg), the Belgae (bĕl′jē), *or* Belgians. I, 1.

Belgium, -gī, *n.* (ABdefg), Belgium (bĕl′jyŭm), the country of the Belgae.

bellicōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**bellum**, war], of *or* full of war, warlike. I, 10.

bellicus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**bellum**, war], of *or* in war, military.

bellō, 1, *intr.* [bellum, war], make *or* carry on war, wage war. I, 2.

Bellovacī, -ōrum, *m.* (Bdc), the Bellovaci (bĕ-lŏv′ą-sī). II, 4.

bellum, -ī, *n.*, war. I, 1.

bene, *adv.* [**bonus**, good], well, rightly, successfully. *Comp.*, **melius**; *sup.*, **optimē**. I, 45; III, 18.

beneficium, -cī, *n.* [**bene**, well+**faciō**, do], well-doing, benefit, favor, kindness. I, 9.

benevolentia, -ae, *f.* [**bene**, well+**volō**, wish], good-will, kindness.

Bibracte, -is, *n.* (Cef), Bibracte (bī-brăk′tē), *the chief town of the Haedui.* I, 23.

Bibrax, -ctis, *f.* (Be), Bibrax (bī′bräks), *a town of the Remi.* II, 6.

Bibroci, -ōrum, *m.* (Ac), the Bibroci (bĭb′rō-sī).

bīduum, -ī, *n.* [**bis**, twice+**diēs**, day], space *or* period of two days, two days. I, 28.

biennium, -nī, *n.* [**bis**, twice+**annus**, year], two years. I, 3.

Bigerriōnēs, -um, *m.* (Ecd), the Bigerriones (bĭ-jĕr′ĭ-ō′nēz *or* bĭ′jĕ-rī-ō′nēz). III, 27.

bīnī, -ae, -a, *distrib. num. adj.* [**bis**, twice], two each, two apiece, by twos. III, 15.

bipedālis, -e, *adj.* [**bis**, twice+**pēs**, foot], of two feet, two feet thick. IV, 17.

bipertītō, *adv.* [**bis**, twice+**partior**, divide], in two parts *or* divisions, in two ways. I, 25.

bis, *num. adv.* [*for* **duis**, *from* **duo**, two], twice. III, 12.

Biturīgēs, -um, *m.* (Cde), the Bituriges (bĭt′ū-rī′jēz). I, 18.

Boduognātus, -ī, *m.*, Boduognatus (bŏd″ū-ŏg-nā′tŭs). II, 23.

Bōiī, -ōrum, *m.* (Ce), the Boii (bō′yī), *a Celtic tribe once very powerful in southern Germany and Cisalpine Gaul. Those who joined the Helvetii were afterwards settled by Caesar as indicated on the map.* I, 5.

bonitās, -tātis, *f.* [**bonus**, good], goodness; fertility. I, 28.

bonus, -a, -um, *adj.*, good, beneficial, profitable, well-disposed; (*with* **animō**) friendly; *as noun*, **bonum, -ī**, profit, advantage; **bona, -ōrum**, goods, property, estate; **bonī, -ōrum**, the good, good men *or* citizens. *Comp.*, **melior**; *sup.*, **optimus** (App. 42). I, 6.

bōs, bovis, *m.*, *f.*, ox; cow; *pl.*, cattle.

bracchium, -chī, *n.*, the arm, forearm. I, 25.

Brannovicēs, *see* **Aulercī.**

Bratuspantium, -tī, *n.* (Be), Bratuspantium (brăt″ŭs-păn′shyŭm). II, 13.

brevis, -e, *adj.*, short, brief, transitory; **brevī**, in a short time. I, 40; III, 4.

brevitās, -tātis, *f.* [**brevis**, short], shortness; brevity. II, 20.

breviter, *adv.* [**brevis**, short], briefly.

Britannia, -ae, *f.* (Aabcd), Britannia (brĭ-tăn′ĭ-ą), *better* Britain, Great Britain (*England and Scotland*), *never Brittany.* II, 4.

Britannicus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**Britannia**, Britain], of Britain, British.

Britannus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Britain, British; *pl. as noun*, the Britanni (brĭ-tăn′ī), *better*, the Britons. IV, 21.

brūma, -ae, *f.*, the winter solstice.

Brūtus, -ī, *m.*, Decimus Junius Brutus (dĕs′ĭ-mŭs jū′nĭ-ŭs brų′tŭs), *one of Caesar's lieutenants in the Gallic war, and in the war with Pompey. He took part in the conspiracy against Caesar, and was killed by order of Antony.* III, 11.

C.

C., *abbr. for praenomen* **Gāius** (gā′yŭs). I, 40; III, 5.

C, *sign for* **centum**, a hundred.

Cabūrus, -i, *m.*, Gaius Valerius Caburus (gā′yŭs vạ-lē′rĭ-ŭs kạ-bū′rŭs), *a Gaul who possessed Roman citizenship; father of C. Valerius Procillus and C. Valerius Domnotaurus.* I, 47.

cacūmen, -inis, *n.*, top.

cadāver, -eris, *n.* [**cadō**, fall], a fallen *or* dead body, corpse. II, 27.

cadō, cadere, cecidī, cāsum, *intr.*, fall; fall in battle, be slain, die. I, 15.

Cadūrcus, -a, -um, *adj.* (Dd), Cadurcan; *pl. as noun*, the Cadurci (kạ-dẽr′sī),

caedēs, -is, *f.* [**caedō**, cut], a cutting; (*of persons*) slaughter, massacre, murder.

caedō, caedere, cecīdī, caesum, *tr.*, cut, kill, slay. III, 29.

caelestis, -e, *adj.* [**caelum**, heaven], heavenly; *pl. as noun*, the gods.

Caemānī, -ōrum, *m.* (Af), the Caemani (sē-mā′-nī). II, 4.

caerimōnia, -ae, *f.*, a sacred rite.

Caerōsī, -ōrum, *m.* (Ag), the Caerosi (sē-rō′sī). II, 4.

caeruleus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dark blue.

Caesar, -aris, *m.*, (1), Gaius Julius Caesar (gā′yŭs jū′lĭ-ŭs sē′zạr), *conqueror of Gaul and author of the Commentaries.* I, 7. (2), Lucius Julius Caesar (lū′-shyŭs jū′lĭ-ŭs sē′zạr), *a kinsman and lieutenant of the former.*

caespes, -itis, *m.*, a sod, turf. III, 25.

caesus, *see* **caedō**.

calamitās, -tātis, *f.*, misfortune, disaster, defeat. I, 12.

Caletī, -ōrum (*or* **-ēs, -um**), *m.* (Bd), the Caleti (kăl′ē-tī). II, 4.

callidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, shrewd. III, 18.

calō, -ōnis, *m.*, a soldier's servant, camp porter *or* follower. II, 24.

campester, -tris, -tre, *adj.* [**campus**, a plain], of a plain, flat, level; **loca**, level country.

campus, -i, *m.*, plain, open space *or* country. III, 26.

Camulogenus, -i, *m.*, Camulogenus (kăm″ū-lŏj′ē-nŭs), *a chief of the Aulerci.*

Caninius, -nī, *m.*, Gaius Caninius Rebilus (gā′yŭs kạ-nĭn′ĭ-ŭs rĕb′ĭ-lŭs), *one of Caesar's lieutenants.*

canō, canere. cecinī, cantum, *intr.*, sing; sound.

Cantabrī, -ōrum, *m.* (Eab), the Cantabri (kăn′tạ-brī). III, 26.

Cantium, -tī, *n.* (Ad), Cantium (kăn′-shyŭm), *or* Kent.

capillus, -i, *m.*, the hair.

capiō, capere, cēpī, captum, *tr.*, take, capture, seize, catch; take in, beguile, induce; take up (*arms*); choose, select (*a place*); form, adopt (*a plan*); reach, arrive at (*a place*); make (*a beginning*); **collem capere**, take position on a hill; **fugam capere**, take to flight. I, 1.

capra, -ae, *f.*, goat.

captīvus, -i, *m.* [**capiō**, take], captive, prisoner. I, 22.

captus, -ūs, *m.* [**capiō**, take], comprehension, ideas. IV, 3.

captus, *see* **capiō**.

caput, capitis, *n.*, the head (*of men and animals*); person, individual; mouth (*of a river*); **capitis poena**, capital punishment. I, 29.

Carcasō, -ōnis, *f.* (Ee), Carcaso (kär′-kạ-sō). III, 20.

careō, 2, *intr.*, be without, be free from; miss, want.

carīna, -ae, *f.*, keel. III, 13.

Carnutēs, -um, *m.* (BCde), the Carnutes (kär′nū-tēz). II, 35.

carō, carnis, *f.*, flesh, meat.

carpō, carpere, carpsī, carptum, *tr.*, pluck; censure, jeer at. III, 17.

carrus, -i, *m.*, cart. I, 3.

cārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dear, valuable.

Carvilius, -lī, *m.*, Carvilius (kär-vĭl′ĭ-ŭs), *a British king.*

casa, -ae, *f.*, cottage, hut.

cāseus, -i, *m.*, cheese.

Cassī, -ōrum, *m.* (Ac), the Cassi (kăs′ī).

Cassiānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Cassius, *see* **Cassius**. I, 13.

cassis, -idis, *f.*, *a metal* helmet.

Cassius, -sī, *m.*, Lucius Cassius Longinus (lū′shyŭs kăsh′yŭs lŏn-gī′nŭs),

consul 107 B.C., *slain in battle by the Tigurini.* I, 7.

Cassivellaunus, -i, *m.*, Cassivellaunus (kăs′ĭ-vĕ-law′nŭs), *the commander-in-chief of the Britons against Caesar.*

castellum, -i, *n.* [**castrum,** fort], fortress, redoubt. I, 8.

Casticus, -i, *m.*, Casticus (kăs′tĭ-kŭs). I, 3.

castrum, -i, *n.*, fort; *pl.*, **castra,** **castrōrum,** fortified camp, camp; **castra facere** *or* **pōnere,** pitch camp; **castra movēre,** break up camp. I, 12.

cāsus, -ūs, *m.* [**cadō,** fall], *what befalls;* accident, chance; misfortune, fate; crisis; **cāsū,** by chance. I, 12.

Catamantaloedis, -is, *m.*, Catamantaloedis (kăt′ą-măn″tą-lē′dĭs). I, 3.

catēna, -ae, *f.*, chain; fetter. I, 47; III, 13.

Caturīgēs, -um, *m.* (Dg), the Caturiges (kăt′ū-rī′jēz). I, 10.

Catuvolcus, -i, *m.*, Catuvolcus (kăt′ū-vŏl′kŭs), *a chief of the Eburones.*

causa, -ae, *f.*, cause, reason, grounds, motive; situation, condition; a (*legal*) case, cause; **causam dicere,** to plead a case; **causā,** *following a gen.*, for the sake of, for the purpose of, for. I, 1.

cautē, *adv.* [**cautus,** *from* **caveō,** be cautious], cautiously.

cautēs, -is, *f.*, reef. III, 13.

Cavarillus, -i, *m.*, Cavarillus (kăv″ą-rĭl′ŭs), *a Haeduan noble.*

Cavarinus, -i, *m.*, Cavarinus (kăv″ą-rī′nŭs), *a king of the Senones.*

caveō, cavēre, cāvī, cautum, *intr.*, be cautious, be on one's guard; **obsidibus cavēre,** exchange hostages as security. I, 14.

Cavillōnum, -i, *n.* (Cf), Cavillonum (kăv″ĭ-lō′nŭm).

Cebenna, -ae, *f.* (De), the Cebenna (sē-bĕn′ą), *or* the Cevennes *mountains.*

cēdō, cēdere, cessī, cessum, *intr.*, go; go away; give way, yield, retreat. II, 19.

celer, -eris, -ere, *adj.*, swift, quick; precipitate. IV, 23.

celeritās, -tātis, *f.* [**celer,** swift], swiftness, quickness, speed. I, 48; II, 12.

celeriter, *adv.* [**celer,** swift], quickly, rapidly, speedily. *Comp.*, **celerius;** *sup.*, **celerrimē** (App. 40). I, 18.

cēlō, 1, *tr.*, keep covered *or* hidden, secrete, conceal; *in pass.*, escape observation, be unnoticed. II, 32.

Celtae, -ārum, *m.*, the Celtae (sĕl′tē), *better* the Celts. I, 1.

Celtillus, -i, *m.*, Celtillus (sĕl-tĭl′ŭs), *an Arvernian chief, father of Vercingetorix.*

Cēnabēnsis, -e, *adj.* [**Cēnabum**], of Cenabum; *pl. as noun*, the people of Cenabum.

Cēnabum, -i, *n.* (Cd), Cenabum (sĕn′ą-bŭm), *now* Orleans.

Cēnimagnī, -ōrum, *m.* (Ad), the Cenimagni (sĕn″ĭ-măg′nī).

Cēnomanī, *see* **Aulercī.**

cēnseō, cēnsēre, cēnsuī, cēnsum, *tr.*, think, decide (*acc. and inf.*); propose, advise, vote (**ut** *and subj.*); propose, vote for (*acc.*). I, 35.

cēnsus, -ūs, *m.*, enumeration. I, 29.

centum, (C), *indecl. card. num.*, a hundred. I, 2.

centuriō, -ōnis, *m.* [**centum,** a hundred], centurion, *the commander of the century, the sixtieth part of a legion.* I, 39; II, 17.

cēpī, *see* **capiō.**

cernō, cernere, crēvī, crētum, *tr.*, separate; see, perceive.

certāmen, -inis, *n.* [**certō,** strive], strife, struggle, contest, combat. III, 14.

certē, *adv.* [**certus,** certain], certainly; at least, at all events. IV, 25.

certus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*for* **crētus,** *pf. part. of* **cernō**], decided; certain, sure, fixed; **certiōrem facere,** to inform (*acc. and inf.*); order (**ut** *or* **nē** *and subj.*); **certior fierī,** be informed. I, 7.

cervus, -i, *m.*, stag.

cēterī, -ae, -a, *adj.*, the rest of, the remainder; *as noun*, the rest, remaining, others. I, 32; II, 3.

Ceutronēs, -um, *m.*, the Ceutrones (sū′trō-nēz), (1), (Dg), I, 10. (2), (Af).

Chĕrusci; **-ōrum**, *m.* (Ahi), the Cherusci (kē-rŭs′ī), *a German tribe.*

cibārius, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [**cibus**, food], pertaining to food; *n. pl. as noun*, provisions; **molita cibāria**, meal, flour. I, 5.

cibus, **-ī**, *m.*, food. IV, 1.

Cicerō, **-ōnis**, *m.*, Quintus Tullius Cicero (kwĭn′tŭs tŭl′ĭ-ŭs sĭs′ē-rō), *brother of the famous orator, one of Caesar's legates.*

Cimberius, **-rī**, *m.*, Cimberius (sĭm-bē′-rĭ-ŭs). I, 37.

Cimbrī, **-ōrum**, *m.*, the Cimbri (sĭm′-brī). I, 33; II, 4.

Cingetorix, **-igis**, *m.*, Cingetorix (sĭn-jĕt′ō-rĭks), (1) *a chief of the Treveri;* (2) *a British king.*

cingō, **cingere**, **cīnxī**, **cinctum**, *tr.*, encircle, surround, invest, encompass; man (*a wall*). I, 38.

cippus, **-ī**, *m.*, palisade, stockade.

circinus, **-ī**, *m.* [**circus**, circle], a pair of compasses. I, 38.

circiter, *adv.* [**circus**, circle], about, near. I, 15.

circuitus, **-ūs**, *m.* [**circumeō**, go around], a going around; a winding path; circumference, circuit. I, 21.

circum, *prep. with acc.* [**circus**, a circle], around, about, near. I, 10.

circumcīdō, **-cīdere**, **-cīdī**, **-cīsum**, *tr.* [**caedō**, cut], cut around *or* off, cut; isolate.

circumclūdō, **-clūdere**, **-clūsī**, **-clūsum**, *tr.* [**claudō**, shut], encircle.

circumdō, **-dare**, **-dedī**, **-datum**, *tr.* [**dō**, put], put around, encompass, surround. I, 38; IV, 32.

circumdūcō, **-dūcere**, **-dūxī**, **-ductum**, *tr.* [**dūcō**, lead], lead *or* draw around. I, 38; III, 26.

circumeō, **-īre**, **-iī**, **-itum**, *tr.* [**eō**, go. App. 84], go *or* march around, traverse, visit. III. 25.

circumfundō, **-fundere**, **-fūdī**, **-fūsum**, *tr.* [**fundō**, pour], surround; *pass.*, gather round.

circumiciō, **-icere**, **-iēcī**, **-iectum**, *tr.* [**iaciō**, throw. App. 7], throw, set *or* place around. II, 6.

circummittō, **-mittere**, **-mīsī**, **-missum**, *tr.* [**mittō**, send], send around.

circummūniō, 4, *tr.* [**mūniō**, fortify], wall around; fortify, protect. II, 30.

circumplector, **-plectī**, **-plexus sum**, *tr.* [**plectō**, fold], enfold, enclose.

circumsistō, **-sistere**, **-stitī**, ——, *tr.* [**sistō**, stand], stand, flock *or* rally around, surround, hem in. I, 48; III, 15.

circumspiciō, **-spicere**, **-spexī**, **-spectum**, *tr.* [**speciō**, look], look (*around*) for *or* at, consider, examine.

circumvāllō, 1, *tr.* [**vāllum**, rampart], surround with a rampart, beleaguer, invest.

circumvehō, **-vehere**, **-vexī**, **-vectum**, *tr.* [**vehō**, carry], carry around; *pass.*, ride around.

circumveniō, **-venīre**, **-vēnī**, **-ventum**, *tr.* [**veniō**, come], come *or* get around, surround, cut off, beset; betray, defraud. I, 25.

cis, *prep. with acc.*, on this side of. II, 3.

Cisalpīnus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [**Alpēs**], Cisalpine, *lying on the south side of the Alps.*

Cisrhēnānus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [**Rhēnus**], on this (*the western*) side of the Rhine.

Cita, **-ae**, *m.*, Gaius Fufius Cita (gā′yŭs fū′fĭ-ŭs sĭ′tą), *a Roman knight.*

citātus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **citō**, put in motion], swift. IV, 10.

citerior, **-ius**, *comp. adj.* (App. 43), nearer, hither; **Gallia Citerior** (= **Cisalpīna**), Cisalpine Gaul, *on the nearer (Italian) side of the Alps.* I, 10.

citō, *adv.*, quickly, speedily. *Comp.*, **citius**; *sup.*, **citissimē**. IV, 33.

citrā, *prep. with acc.*, on this side of. I, 12.

citrō, *adv.*, hither; **ultrō citrōque**, back and forth. I, 42.

cīvis, **-is**, *m.*, *f.*, citizen.

cīvitās, **-tātis**, *f.* [**cīvis**, citizen], citizenship; the citizens (*as forming a community*), state, city. I, 2.

clam, *adv.*, secretly. III, 18.

clāmitō, 1, *tr.* [*freq. of* **clāmō**, cry out], cry out repeatedly, exclaim.

clāmor, **-ōris**, *m.* [**clāmō**, cry out], outcry, noise, din, clamor. II, 11.

clandestīnus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**clam,** secretly], hidden, secret.

clārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, clear, loud.

classis, -is, *f.*, fleet. III, 11.

Claudius, -dī, *m.*, Appius Claudius Pulcher (ăp'ĭ-ŭs klaw'dĭ-ŭs pŭl'kĕr), *consul* 54 B.C.

claudō, claudere, clausī, clausum, *tr.*, shut, close; **agmen claudere,** close the line, bring up the rear. I, 25.

clāvus, -ī, *m.*, nail, spike. III, 13.

clēmentia, -ae, *f.* [**clēmēns,** gentle], gentleness, kindness, mercy, clemency. II, 14.

cliēns, -entis, *m.*, *f.* [**cluĕō,** hear, obey], client, vassal, dependent, retainer. I, 4.

clientēla, -ae, *f.* [**cliēns,** a client], *the relation of client and patron;* patronage, vassalage; clients.

clīvus, -ī, *m.*, slope, ascent.

Clōdius, -dī, *m.*, Publius Clodius Pulcher (pŭb'lĭ-ŭs klō'dĭ-ŭs pŭl'kĕr), *murdered by Milo in* 52 B. C.

Cn., *abbr.* for **Gnaeus** (nē'ŭs), *a Roman praenomen.* IV, 1.

co-, *see* **con-.**

coacervō, 1, *tr.* [**acervō,** heap up; **acervus,** heap], heap *or* mass together, pile one upon another. II, 27.

coāctus, *see* **cōgō.**

coāctus, -ūs, *m.* [**cōgō,** compel], compulsion.

coagmentō, 1, *tr.*, join, connect.

coartō, 1, *tr.*, crowd together.

Cocosātēs, -um, *m.* (Dc), the Cocosates (kŏk''ō-sā'tēz). III, 27.

coēgī, *see* **cōgō.**

coëmō, -emere, -ēmī, -ēmptum, *tr.* [**emō,** buy], buy, buy up. I, 3.

coĕō, -īre, -iī, ——, *intr.* [**eō,** go. App. 84], assemble.

coepī, coepisse (App. 86 and *a*), *tr.*, began, commenced, undertook; **coeptus,** *pf. part.*, begun, commenced. I, 15.

coërceō, 2, *tr.* [**arceō,** shut up], shut up completely, restrain, check. I, 17.

cōgitō, 1, *tr. and intr.* [**co+agitō,** consider], consider thoroughly *or* carefully, ponder, reflect; think, purpose, plan I, 33; III, 24.

cognātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**co+(g)nātus,** born], blood relationship; family, clan.

cognōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nitum, *tr.* [**co+(g)nōscō,** learn], learn, ascertain; study, investigate; *pf.*, *I have learned,* I know (App. 193, I, *a*). I, 19.

cōgō, cōgere, coēgī, coāctum, *tr.* [**co+agō,** lead], lead *or* bring together, collect, draw together, assemble; force, compel, constrain. I, 4.

cohors, -tis, *f.*, cohort. I, 40; II, 5.

cohortātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**cohortor,** encourage], encouragement, cheering. II, 25.

cohortor, 1, *tr.* [**co+hortor,** encourage], encourage greatly, cheer, animate. I, 25.

collātus, *see* **cōnferō.**

collaudō, 1, *tr.* [**con+laudō,** praise], praise highly.

colligō, 1, *tr.* [**con+ligō,** bind], bind *or* fasten together. I, 25.

colligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctum, *tr.* [**con+legō,** gather], gather together, collect; acquire; **sē colligere,** *collect one's self,* rally. III, 6.

collis, -is, *m.*, hill. I, 22.

collocō, 1, *tr.* [**con+locō,** place], place, set, station; arrange; **nūptum collocāre,** to give in marriage. I, 18.

colloquium, -quī, *n.* [**colloquor,** talk together], talking together; conference, parley, interview. I, 34.

colloquor, -loquī, -locūtus sum, *intr.* [**con+loquor,** speak], speak with, converse, confer, have a conference. I, 19.

colō, colere, coluī, cultum, *tr.*, cultivate, dwell in; honor, worship. IV, 1.

colōnia, -ae, *f.*, colony, settlement.

color, -ōris, *m.*, color.

com-, *see* **con-.**

combūrō, -ūrere, -ussī, -ustum, *tr.* [**com(b)+ūrō,** burn], burn up. I, 5.

comes, -itis, *m.*, *f.*, companion.

comitium, -tī, *n.* [**com+eō,** go], place of assembly *or* meeting; *pl.*, an election.

comitor, 1, *tr.* [**comes,** companion], accompany, follow.

commeātus, -ūs, *m.* [**commeō,** go back and forth], trip, voyage; supplies, provisions. I, 34; II, 5.

commemorō, 1, *tr.* [**memorō,** call to mind], remind one of; state, mention. I, 14.

commendō, 1, *tr.* [**mandō,** entrust], entrust; surrender. IV, 27.

commeō, 1, *intr.* [**meō,** go], go back and forth; *with* **ad,** resort to, visit. I, 1.

commilitō, -ōnis, *m.* [**miles,** soldier], fellow soldier, comrade. IV, 25.

comminus, *adv.* [**manus,** hand], hand to hand, in close contest. I, 52.

commissūra, -ae, *f.* [**committō,** join], uniting, joint, juncture.

committō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**mittō,** send], join, splice; commit (*a crime*), do; allow, permit; entrust; **proelium committere,** join *or* begin battle. I, 13.

Commius, -mī, *m.*, Commius (kŏm'ĭ-ŭs), *a chief of the Atrebates.* IV, 21.

commodē, *adv.* [**commodus,** convenient], conveniently; readily, easily, fitly; **satis commodē,** to much advantage, very easily. I, 25.

commodum, -ī, *n.* [**commodus,** convenient], convenience, interest, advantage. I, 35; III, 22.

commodus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**modus,** measure], *in full measure;* convenient, suitable, satisfactory. I, 42.

commonefaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum, *tr.* [**moneō,** remind+**faciō,** make], remind forcibly. I, 19.

commoror, 1, *intr.* [**moror,** tarry], wait, stop.

commoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, *tr.* [**moveō,** move], move *or* excite thoroughly, rouse, agitate, alarm. I, 13.

sommūnicō, 1, *tr.* [**commūnis,** common], make common, communicate, impart, share. IV, 13.

commūniō, 4, *tr.* [**mūniō,** fortify], fortify strongly, intrench. I, 8.

commūnis, -e, *adj.*, common, general; **rēs commūnis,** the common interest. I, 30; II, 4.

commūtātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**commūtō,** change], a changing, change. I, 14.

commūtō, 1, *tr.* [**mūtō,** change], change *or* alter completely, change, exchange. I, 23.

comparō, 1, *tr.* [**parō,** prepare], prepare, get ready; acquire, gain, secure; prepare for. I, 3.

comparō, 1, *tr.* [**pār,** equal], place in comparison, compare. I, 31.

compellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsum, *tr.* [**pellō,** drive], drive together, assemble, collect; force, compel. II, 23.

compendium, -dī, *n.*, gain, profit.

comperiō, -perīre, -perī, -pertum, *tr.* [**pariō,** procure], find out with certainty, discover, ascertain. I, 22.

complector, -plectī, -plexus sum, *tr.* [**plectō,** fold], embrace, clasp, enclose. I, 20.

compleō, -plēre, -plēvī, -plētum, *tr.* [*obsolete,* **pleō,** fill], fill up *or* completely; complete; cover. I, 24.

complexus, *see* **complector.**

complūrēs, -a, *adj.* [**plūs,** more], several, many; a great many. I, 8.

comportō, 1, *tr.* [**portō,** carry], carry together, collect, bring. I, 16.

comprehendō, -prehendere, -prehendī, -prehēnsum, *tr.* [**prehendō,** (=**prēndō**), seize], grasp *or* lay hold of, seize, catch, arrest; take, catch (*fire*). III, 14.

comprobō, 1, *tr.* [**probō,** approve], approve, sanction, justify.

compulsus, *see* **compellō.**

con-, com-, co- [*the forms taken by* **cum** *in composition*], together; completely; *or mere emphasis.*

cōnātum, -ī, *n.* [**cōnor,** try], attempt, undertaking. I, 8.

cōnātus, -ūs, *m.* [**cōnor,** try], attempt, undertaking. I, 8.

cōnātus, *see* **cōnor.**

concēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *tr. and intr.* [**cēdō,** go], go away, depart, withdraw; grant, yield; allow, permit. I, 7.

concessus, -ūs, *m.* [**concēdō,** permit], concession, permission.

concīdō, -cīdere, -cīdī, -cīsum, *tr.* [**caedō,** cut], cut down, slay, kill; cut off. I, 12.

concidō, -cidere, -cidī, ——, *intr.* [**cadō**, fall], fall down, fall. III, 14.

conciliō, 1, *tr.* [**concilium**, assembly], bring together; gain *or* win over, secure; reconcile, conciliate. I, 3.

concilium, -ī, *n.*, gathering, assembly, council. I, 18.

conclsus, *see* **concīdō.**

concitō, 1, *tr.* [**citō**, put in motion], stir up, rouse, instigate, incite.

conclāmō, 1, *intr.* [**clāmō**, cry out], shout *or* cry out, call aloud. I, 47; III, 18.

conclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsum, *tr.* [**claudō**, close], shut up; **conclūsum mare**, an inland sea. III, 9.

Conconnetodumnus, -ī, *m.*, Conconnetodumnus (kŏn-kŏn″ē-tō-dŭm′nŭs), *a chief of the Carnutes.*

concrepō, -crepāre, -crepuī, -crepitum, *intr.*, clash.

concurrō, -currere, -currī, -cursum, *intr.* [**currō**, run], run *or* rush together; hurry, run, rush; run to the rescue; come, gather. I, 48; II, 20.

concursō, 1, *intr.* [*freq. of* **concurrō**, run], run about.

concursus, -ūs, *m.* [**concurrō**, run], a running together, attack, onset; collision. I, 8.

concursus, *see* **concurrō.**

condemnō, 1, *tr.* [**damnō**, condemn], convict.

condiciō, -ōnis, *f.*, condition, state; agreement, stipulation, terms. I, 28.

condōnō, 1, *tr.* [**dōnō**, give], give up; pardon, forgive. I, 20.

Condrūsī, -ōrum, *m.* (Af), the Condrusi (kŏn-drŭ′sī). II, 4.

conducō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**dūcō**, lead], lead *or* bring together, assemble; conduct; hire. I, 4.

cōnfectus, *see* **cōnficiō.**

cōnferō, cōnferre, contulī, collātum, *tr.* [**ferō**, bring. App. 81], bring *or* get together, collect, gather, carry, bring; crowd together; ascribe to; put off, defer; compare; **sē cōnferre**, betake one's self, take refuge. I, 16.

cōnfertus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **cōnferciō**, crowd together], dense, thick, compact. I, 24.

cōnfestim, *adv.*, hastily, at once, immediately. IV, 32.

cōnficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *tr.* [**faciō**, make], make *or* do thoroughly, complete, accomplish, finish; finish up, exhaust, weaken; furnish; dress (*leather*). I, 3.

cōnfīdō, -fīdere, -fīsus sum, *intr.* [**fīdō**, trust. App. 74], trust completely, rely on, feel confident, hope; **cōnfīsus,** *pf. part. with present meaning*, relying on. I, 23.

cōnfīgō, -fīgere, -fīxī, -fīxum, *tr.* [**fīgō**, fix], fasten. III, 13.

cōnfīnis, -e, *adj.* [**fīnis**, boundary], adjoining, contiguous.

cōnfīnium, -ī, *n.* [**fīnis**, boundary], common boundary, neighborhood.

cōnfirmātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**cōnfirmō**, assert], assurance. III, 18.

cōnfirmō, 1, *tr.* [**firmō**, strengthen], establish, strengthen, encourage, console; declare, assert. I, 3.

cōnfīsus, *see* **cōnfīdō.**

cōnfiteor, -fitērī, -fessus sum, *tr.* [**fateor**, confess], acknowledge, confess.

cōnfīxus, *see* **cōnfīgō.**

cōnflagrō, 1, *intr.* [**flagrō**, burn], burn, be on fire.

cōnflictō, 1, *tr.* [*freq. of* **cōnfligō**], strike together; *pass.*, be distressed.

cōnfligō, -flīgere, -flīxī, -flictum, *intr.* [**flīgō**, strike], strike against; contend, fight. II, 5.

cōnfluēns, -entis, *f.* [**cōnfluō**, flow together], a flowing together, confluence. IV, 15.

cōnfluō, -fluere, -flūxī, ——, *intr.* [**fluō**, flow], flow together.

cōnfugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, ——, *intr.* [**fugiō**, flee], flee, take refuge.

cōnfundō, -fundere, -fūdī, -fūsum, *tr.* [**fundō**, pour], pour together, bring together.

congredior, -gredī, -gressus sum, *intr.* [**gradior**, step], meet, encounter, meet in battle; join (*peacefully*). I, 36; II, 23.

congressus, -ūs, *m.* [**congredior**, meet], meeting, engagement, conflict. III, 13.

coniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō**, throw. App. 7], hurl, throw, cast;

put; put together *logically*, conjecture; **in fugam conicere**, put to flight. I, 26.

coniectūra, -ae, *f.* [coniciō, conjecture], inference, conjecture.

coniectus, *see* **coniciō.**

coniūnctim, *adv.* [coniungō, join], jointly.

coniungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum, *tr.* [iungō, join], join with *or* together, connect, unite, bind. I, 37; II, 8.

coniūnx, -iugis, *f.* [coniungō, join], wife.

coniūrātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [coniūrō, swear together], a swearing together; plot, conspiracy; secret league, confederacy. I, 2.

coniūrō, 1, *intr.* [iūrō, swear], swear *or* take an oath together, league together, conspire. II, 1.

cōnor, 1, *intr.*, attempt, endeavor, try. I, 3.

conquiēscō, -quiēscere, -quiēvī, -quiētum, *intr.* [quiēscō, to rest, quiēs, rest], lie down to rest.

conquīrō, -quīrere, -quīsīvī, -quīsītum, *tr.* [quaerō, search], seek for carefully, search for, hunt up. I, 27.

cōnsanguineus, -a, -um, *adj.* [sanguis, blood], of the same blood; *as noun*, kinsman, relative. I, 11.

cōnscendō, -scendere, -scendī, -scēnsum, *tr.* [scandō, climb], climb, mount; go on board, embark. IV, 23.

cōnscientia, -ae, *f.* [cōnscius, conscious], consciousness, knowledge, sense.

cōnscīscō, -scīscere, -scīvī, -scītum, *tr.* [sciscō, resolve], resolve upon; **sibi mortem cōnscīscere**, commit suicide. I, 4.

cōnscius, -a, -um, *adj.* [sciō, know], conscious; aware. I, 14.

cōnscrībō, -scrībere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptum, *tr.* [scrībō, write], *write together in a list;* levy, enroll, enlist; write. I, 10.

cōnsecrō, 1, *tr.* [sacrō, dedicate], dedicate, consecrate.

cōnsector, 1, *tr.* [sector, *freq. of* sequor, follow], follow eagerly, pursue, chase. III, 15.

cōnsecūtus, *see* **cōnsequor.**

cōnsēnsiō, -ōnis, *f.* [cōnsentiō, agree], agreement.

cōnsēnsus, -ūs, *m.* [cōnsentiō, agree], united opinion, agreement, consent; coalition. I, 30; II, 28.

cōnsentiō, -sentīre, -sēnsī, -sēnsum, *intr.* [sentiō, feel], *think together;* agree, combine. II, 3.

cōnsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, *tr.* [sequor, follow], follow up; go after, pursue; reach, overtake; gain, attain, accomplish; ensue, succeed. I, 13.

cōnservō, 1, *tr.* [servō, save], save, spare, protect; observe, maintain. II, 12.

Cōnsidius, -dī, *m.*, Publius Considius (pŭb'lĭ-ŭs kŏn-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *one of Caesar's officers.* I, 21.

cōnsīdō, -sīdere, -sēdī, -sessum, *intr.* [sīdō, sit down], sit down together, settle; take a position, halt, encamp. I, 21.

cōnsilium, -lī, *n.*, consultation, deliberation; counsel, advice; plan, design; measure, course of action; judgment; prudence, wisdom; an assembly for deliberation, council, council of war; **commūnī cōnsiliō**, by, *or* in accordance with, general action; **pūblicō cōnsiliō**, by action of the state; **cōnsilium capere** *or* **inīre**, form *or* adopt a plan; **cōnsilium habēre**, think, consider. I, 5.

cōnsimilis, -e, *adj.* [similis, like], very like, similar. II, 11.

cōnsistō, -sistere, -stitī, ——, *intr.* [sistō, stand], take a stand *or* position, keep one's position, stand, form (*of soldiers*); stop, halt, remain, stay; (*of ships*) ride at anchor; consist in, depend *or* rest on. I, 13.

cōnsobrīnus, -ī, *m.*, cousin.

cōnsōlor, 1, *tr.* [sōlor, comfort], cheer, comfort. I, 20.

cōnspectus, -ūs, *m.* [cōnspiciō, look at], sight, view; presence. I, 11.

cōnspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectum, *tr.* [speciō, look], look at, observe, descry, perceive. I, 47; II, 21.

ɔr, 1, *tr.* [**speciō**, look], observe, perceive. I, 25.

i, 1, *intr.* [**spīrō**, breathe], com-ɔnspire. III, 10.

ter, *adv.* [**cōnstō**, stand firm], nly, consistently; resolutely.

tia, **-ae**, *f.* [**cōnstō**, stand firm], ıs, steadfastness. I, 40.

ıō, **-sternere**, **-strāvī**, **-strā-**. [**sternō**, strew], strew over, ver. IV, 17.

ıō, 1, *tr.* [**cōnsternō**, **-ere**, ɔver], confound, perplex, dis-

ı, 1, *tr.*, press *or* crowd closely.

ō, **-stituere**, **-stituī**, **-stitū-**. [**statuō**, set up], set up, erect, ıct; appoint decide, decree, de-e, establish, set, settle; (*of* draw up, station; (*of ships*) , station; raise (*a legion*). I,

-stāre, **-stitī**, **-stātum**, *intr.* tand], stand firm; depend on; ıplete; cost; *impersonal*, it is , certain, evident, known. III,

;us, *see* **cōnsternō**.

cō, **-suēscere**, **-suēvī**, **-suē-***tr.* [**suēscō**, become used], be-ccustomed; *pf.* (App. 193, I, *a*), ıstomed, be wont; **cōnsuētus**, *t. as adj.*, accustomed, usual, l. I, 14.

ūdō, **-inis**, *f.* [**cōnsuēscō**, be-accustomed], habit, custom, :e; mode of life. I, 31; II, 17.

us, *see* **cōnsuēscō**.

-ulis, *m.*, a consul, *one of the ief magistrates elected annually Roman people.* I, 2.

tus, **-ūs**, *m.* [**cōnsul**, consul], ship. I, 35.

, **-ere**, **-uī**, **-tum**, *tr. and intr.*; ke counsel, consult, consider; *ith dat.*, take counsel for, study erests of, take care of; spare.

ɔ, 1, *intr.* [*freq. of* **cōnsulō**, ɔunsel], reflect, consider, take l.

cōnsultō, *adv.* [**cōnsulō**, take counsel], deliberately, designedly, on purpose.

cōnsultum, **-ī**, *n.* [**cōnsulō**, take counsel], *result of deliberation;* decree, enactment, decision. I, 43.

cōnsūmō, **-sūmere**, **-sūmpsī**, **-sūmptum**, *tr.* [**sūmō**, take], *take together or all at once;* devour, consume, destroy; use up, waste, pass. I, 11.

cōnsurgō, **-surgere**, **-surrēxī**, **-surrēctum**, *intr.* [**surgō**, rise], arise together *or* in a body; arise.

contabulō, 1, *tr.* [**tabula**, board], floor over, build in stories, build up.

contāgiō, **-ōnis**, *f.* [**contingō**, touch], contact.

contāminō, 1, *tr.*, corrupt, contaminate.

contegō, **-tegere**, **-tēxī**, **-tēctum**, *tr.* [**tegō**, cover], cover up.

contemnō, **-temnere**, **-tempsī**, **-temptum**, *tr.* [**temnō**, scorn], despise, disdain.

contemptiō, **-ōnis**, *f.* [**contemnō**, despise], disdain, contempt. III, 17.

contemptus, **-ūs**, *m.* [**contemnō**, despise], contempt; an object of contempt. II, 30.

contendō, **-tendere**, **-tendī**, **-tentum**, *tr. and intr.* [**tendō**, stretch], push forward, hasten; march; strive, contend, fight; be anxious for; maintain, insist. I, 1.

contentiō, **-ōnis**, *f.* [**contendō**, strive], striving, struggle, contest, dispute. I, 44.

contentus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **contineō**, restrain], satisfied, contented.

contexō, **-texere**, **-texuī**, **-textum**, *tr.* [**texō**, weave], weave *or* bind together, connect. IV, 17.

contigī, *see* **contingō**.

continēns, **-entis**, *adj.* [*pres. part. of* **contineō**, hold together], *holding together;* continuous, unbroken; neighboring; *as noun*, mainland, continent. III, 28.

continenter, *adv.* [**continēns**, continuous], without interruption, **continually**, continuously. I, 1.

cōntinentia, -ae, *f.* [**contineō**, hold], self-restraint, moderation.

contineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum, *tr.* [**teneō**, hold], hold together; hold, keep, restrain; bound, shut in; contain; **sē continēre,** *with abl.*, remain in, on *or* within. I, 1.

contingō, -tingere, -tigī, -tāctum, *tr. and intr.* [**tangō**, touch], touch, reach; extend to; befall, happen to. I, 38.

continuātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**continuus**, continuous], continuance, succession. III, 29.

continuō, *adv.* [**continuus**, continuous], immediately, forthwith.

continuus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**contineō**, hold together], holding together, unbroken, uninterrupted, continuous. I, 48; IV, 34.

cōntiō, -ōnis, *f.* [*for* **conventiō**; **conveniō**, come together], assembly, mass-meeting; address (*before such a meeting*).

contrā, *adv. and prep. with acc.:* (1) *as adv.*, against him *or* them; on the other hand; **contrā atque,** contrary to what; (2) *as prep.*, against, contrary to; opposite, facing. I, 18.

contrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum, *tr.* [**trahō**, draw], draw *or* bring together, assemble, collect; draw into smaller compass, contract. I, 34; IV, 22.

contrārius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**contrā**, against], lying over against, opposite, facing; **ex contrāriō,** on the contrary. II, 18.

contrōversia, -ae, *f.* [**contrā**, against +**versus**, turned], dispute, quarrel, controversy.

contulī, *see* **cōnferō.**

contumēlia, -ae, *f.*, affront, indignity, insult; injury, violence. I, 14.

convalēscō, -valēscere, -valuī, ——, *intr.* [**valēscō**, *incept. of* **valeō**, be well], gain health *or* strength, recover.

convallis, -is, *f.* [**vallis**, valley], enclosed valley, defile. III, 20.

convehō, -vehere, -vexī, -vectum, *tr.* [**vehō**, carry], carry *or* bring together, collect.

conveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, *tr. and intr.* [**veniō**, come], come together, assemble; convene, meet; come to, arrive; to be agreed upon; *impersonal*, be convenient, suitable, necessary. I, 6.

conventus, -ūs, *m.* [**conveniō**, come together], a coming together, meeting, assembly; court. I, 18.

convertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum, *tr. and intr.* [**vertō**, turn], turn completely, turn *or* wheel around; turn, change; **signa convertere,** face about. I, 23.

Convictolitāvis, -is, *m.*, Convictolitavis (kŏn-vĭk″tō-lĭ-tā′vĭs), *a Haeduan chief.*

convincō, -vincere, -vīcī, -victum, *tr.* [**vincō**, conquer], *conquer completely;* prove. I, 40.

convocō, 1, *tr.* [**vocō**, call], call together, summon, assemble. I, 16.

coorior, -orīrī, -ortus sum, *intr.* [co+**orior**, rise], arise, spring up, break out. III, 7.

cōpia, -ae, *f.*, supply, plenty, abundance, number; *pl.*, resources; forces, troops. I, 2.

cōpiōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**cōpia**, plenty], well supplied, wealthy. I, 23.

cōpula, -ae, *f.*, grappling-hook. III, 13.

cor, cordis, *n.*, heart; **cordī esse,** be dear.

cōram, *adv.*, face to face, in person. I, 32.

Coriosolitēs, -um, *m.* (Bb), the Coriosolites (kō″rĭ-ō-sŏl′ĭ-tēz). II, 34.

corium, -rī, *n.*, skin, hide, leather.

cornū, -ūs, *n.*, horn; (*of an army*) flank, wing. I, 52; II, 23.

corōna, -ae, *f.*, wreath, chaplet; ring, circle; **sub corōnā vēndere,** sell at auction. III, 16.

corpus, -oris, *n.*, body; person; a (*dead*) body. I, 25.

corrumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, -ruptum, *tr.* [**con**+**rumpō**, break], destroy, ruin.

cortex, -icis, *m., f.*, bark. II, 33.

Cōrus, -ī, *m.*, the northwest wind.

cotidiānus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**cotidiē**

every day, daily; usual, custo-
I, 1.
adv. [**quot**, how many+**diēs**,
aily, every day. I, 16.
se **Aurunculēius.**
us, -I, *m.*, Cotuatus (kŏt′ū-ā′-
chief of the Carnutes.
-I, *m.*, Cotus (kō′tŭs), *a Hae-
oble.*
idō, -inis, *f.* [**crassus**, thick],
ess. III, 13.
, -I, *m.* (1) Marcus Licinius
s (mär′kŭs lĭ-sĭn′ĭ-ŭs krăs′ŭs),
ir with Caesar and Pompey, I, 21;
son, Marcus Licinius Crassus,
Caesar's quaestors; (3) *a second*
iblius Licinius Crassus, *one of*
's lieutenants. I, 52; II, 34.
-is, *f.*, wicker-work; fascine
of sticks for filling trenches,
V, 17.
-bra, -brum, *adj.*, thick, close,
ed, numerous, frequent, at short
als. *Comp.* **crēbrior;** *sup.*, **crē-
ius** (App. 40). II, 1.
adv. [**crēber**, repeated], repeat-
ften.
-dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.*, be-
uppose; entrust. II, 33.
tr., burn. I, 4.
tr., create; elect, choose, ap-
I, 16.
crēscere, crēvī, crētum, *intr.*,
r increase (*in size, power, age,*
vell. I, 20.
-um, *m.*, the Cretes (krē′tēz),
Cretans, *natives of the island of*
II, 7.
ātus, -I, *m.*, Critognatus (krĭt′ŏg-
tŭs), *a chief of the Arverni.*
is, -ūs, *m.* [**crucio**, torture;
ross], torture, torment. I, 31;

ās, -tātis, *f.* [**crūdēlis**, cruel],
, harshness. I, 32.
er, *adv.* [**crūdēlis**, cruel], cru-
, 31.
ūris, *n.*, leg.
-is, *n.* [**cubō**, lie down], bed,
-place.
-inis, *n.*, top, ridge. III, 2.
te, *f.*, blame, fault, guilt. IV, 27.

cultus, -ūs, *m.* [**colō**, cultivate], culti-
vation; civilization; mode of life;
dress. I, 1.
cum, *conj.*, when, as, while; after, as
soon as; whenever; since, because;
although; **cum . . . tum,** not only
. . . but also, both . . . and; **cum prī-
mum,** as soon as. *See* App. 238-242.
I, 1.
cum, *prep. with abl.*, with, along with,
together with. I, 1.
cūnctātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**cūnctor**, delay],
delaying, delay, hesitation, reluctance.
III, 18.
cūnctor, 1, *intr.*, delay, hesitate, be re-
luctant. III, 23.
cūnctus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*for* **coniūnc-
tus**, joined together], all together, all.
II, 29.
cuneātim, *adv.* [**cuneus**, wedge], in
wedge-shaped masses.
cuneus, -I, *m.*, wedge, wedge-shaped
mass.
cuniculus, -I, *m.*, burrow; tunnel,
mine. III, 21.
cupidē, *adv.* [**cupidus**, desirous], desir-
ously, eagerly. I, 15.
cupiditās, -tātis, *f.* [**cupidus**, eager],
eagerness, desire, greed, avarice. I, 2.
cupidus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**cupiō**, desire],
eager, desirous, zealous, fond. I, 2.
cupiō, cupere, cupīvī, cupītum, *tr.
and intr.*, long *or* be eager for, desire;
wish well to, favor. I, 18.
cūr, *interrog. and rel. adv.*, why, for
what reason; for which reason, where-
fore. I, 40; IV, 16.
cūra, -ae, *f.*, care, attention. I, 33.
cūrō, 1, *tr.* [**cūra**, care], care for, take
care of, provide for; *with gerundive*
(App. 285, II, *b*), have, order. I, 13.
currus, -ūs, *m.*, chariot; wagon. IV,
33.
cursus, -ūs, *m.* [**currō**, run], running,
speed; course, career; passage, voy-
age. I, 48; II, 23.
custōdia, -ae, *f.* [**custōs**, guard], cus-
tody, guard (*state of being guarded*);
pl., guards, keepers. II, 29.
custōdiō, 4, *tr.* [**custōs**, guard], guard.
custōs, -ōdis, *m.*, guard, watchman,
spy. I, 20.

D.

D., *abbr. for praenomen* **Decimus** (dĕs'-ĭ-mŭs). III, 11.

D, *sign for* **quingenti**, five hundred. III, 22.

d.=**diem**. I, 6.

Dăcī, -ōrum, *m.*, the Daci (dā'sī) *or* Dacians, *the inhabitants of Dacid, on the Danube.*

damnō, 1, *tr.* [**damnum**, damage], declare guilty, sentence, condemn. I, 4.

damnum, -ī, *n.*, loss.

Dānuvius, -vī, *m.* (Bhi), the Danuvius (dą-nū'vĭ-ŭs), *better*, the Danube.

dē, *prep. with abl., originally denoting motion from;* (1) *of place*, from, down from, away from, out of; (2) *of time*, just after, about; (3) *variously translated in other relations*, about, concerning, of, from, in accordance with, for. I, 1.

dēbeō, 2, *tr.* [**dē**+**habeō**, have], *have, or keep from some one;* owe; *with inf.*, ought, must; *pass.*, be due. I, 11.

dēcēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *intr.* [**cēdō**, go], go from *or* away, depart, withdraw, leave, forsake; die. I, 31.

decem (X), *indecl. card. num.*, ten. I, 4.

dēcernō, -cernere, -crēvī, -crētum, *tr.* [**cernō**, separate; decide], decide; vote, decree. II, 35.

dēcertō, 1, *intr.* [**certō**, contend], fight to the end, fight out, struggle fiercely *or* earnestly, vie, contend. I, 44; II, 10.

dēcessus, -ūs, *m.* [**dēcēdō**, depart], departure; ebb, fall (*of the tide*). III, 13.

Decetia, -ae, *f.*, (Ce), Decetia (dē-sē'-shyą), *a town of the Haedui, now* Decize.

dēcidō, -cidere, -cidī, ——, *intr.* [**cadō**, fall], fall from *or* off. I, 48.

decimus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.* [**decem**, ten], tenth. I, 40; II, 21.

dēcipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *tr.* [**capiō**, take], entrap; deceive. I, 14.

dēclārō, 1, *tr.* [**clārus**, clear], make plain, declare. I, 50.

dēclīvis, -e, *adj.* [**clīvus**, a slope], sloping downward, declining; *n. pl. as noun*, slopes. II, 18.

dēclīvitās, -tātis, *f.* [**dēclīvis**, sloping downward], descent.

dēcrētum, -ī, *n.* [**dēcernō**, decide], decision, decree, order.

dēcrētus, *see* **dēcernō**.

decumānus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**decimus**, tenth], of *or* belonging to the tenth; decuman; **decumāna porta**, the rear gate (*of the camp*). II, 24.

decurīō, -ōnis, *m.* [**decem**, ten], decurion, *a cavalry officer in charge of a decuria, a squad of ten.* I, 23.

dēcurrō, -currere, -cucurrī, -cursum, *intr.* [**currō**, run], run down hurry down. II, 19.

dēdecus, -oris, *n.* [**decus**, honor], dishonor, disgrace. IV, 25.

dedī, *see* **dō**.

dēdidī, *see* **dēdō**.

dēditīcius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**dēdō**, surrender], surrendered; *as noun*, one surrendered, prisoner, subject. I, 27.

dēditiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**dēdō**, surrender], surrender, capitulation. I, 27.

dēditus, *see* **dēdō**.

dēdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [**dō**, give], give up *or* over, yield, surrender; devote; **sē dēdere**, submit, surrender. II, 15.

dēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**dūcō**, lead], lead down *or* away, withdraw; bring, conduct, lead; influence; launch (*ships*); give in marriage. I, 44; II, 2.

dēfatigātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**dēfatigō**, weary], fatigue, weariness. III, 19.

dēfatigō, 1, *tr.* [**fatigō**, weary], completely weary, fatigue, tire out, exhaust. I, 40.

dēfectiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**dēficiō**, fail], falling away, desertion, revolt. III, 10.

dēfendō, -fendere, -fendī, -fēnsum, *tr.* [**fendō**, strike], keep *or* ward off, repel; defend, protect. I, 11.

dēfēnsiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**dēfendō**, defend], a defending, defence. II, 7.

dēfēnsor, -ōris, *m.* [**dēfendō**, defend], defender, protector; (*means of*) defense. II, 6.

dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, *tr.* [**ferō**, carry. App. 81], bring from *or* down, carry, take; report, disclose: bring be

fore, refer; bestow, confer; **dēlātus** (*sometimes*), falling; coming by chance. II, 4.

dēfessus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **dēfetiscor,** grow weary], wearied, exhausted, faint. I, 25.

dēficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *tr. and intr.* [**faciō,** make], fail, desert, fall away, revolt. II, 10.

dēfigō, -figere, -fixī, -fixum, *tr.* [**figō,** fix], fix *or* fasten down, drive in, plant. IV, 17.

dēfīniō, 4, *tr.* [**fīnis,** limit], mark off; define, determine.

dēfixus, *see* **dēfigō.**

dēfore, *fut. inf. of* **dēsum.**

dēfōrmis, -e, *adj.* [**fōrma,** form], misshapen, deformed, unsightly. IV, 2.

dēfugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, -fugitum, *tr.* [**fugiō,** flee], flee from, shun.

dēfuī, *see* **dēsum.**

dēiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō,** throw. App. 7], hurl *or* cast down; dislodge; kill; foil, disappoint. I, 8.

dēiectus, -ūs, *m.* [**dēiciō,** cast down], declivity, slope, descent. II, 8.

deinceps, *adv.*, one after the other, in turn, successively. III, 29.

deinde, *adv.* [**dē**+**inde,** thence], thereupon, then, next. I, 25.

dēlātus, *see* **dēferō.**

dēlectō, 1, *tr.*, delight; *pass.*, delight in, take pleasure in. IV, 2.

dēlēctus, *see* **dēligō.**

dēleō, dēlēre, dēlēvī, dēlētum, *tr.*, rub out, efface, destroy, annihilate. II, 27.

dēliberō, 1, *tr.* [**lībra,** balance], weigh well; consider, deliberate. I, 7.

dēlībrō, 1, *tr.* [**liber,** bark], peel.

dēlictum, -ī, *n.*, fault, offence.

dēligō, 1, *tr.* [**ligō,** bind], bind *or* tie down, fasten, moor. I, 53; IV, 29.

dēligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctum, *tr.* [**legō,** choose], pick out, select, choose. I, 3.

dēlītēscō, -lītēscere, -lituī, ——, *intr.* [**latēscō,** *incept. of* **lateō,** lie hidden], hide one's self, lurk. IV, 32.

dēmentia, -ae, *f.* [**mēns,** mind], madness, folly. IV, 13.

dēmetō, -metere, -messuī, -messum, *tr.* [**metō,** reap], mow, reap. IV, 32.

dēmigrō, 1, *intr.* [**migrō,** move, migrate], move from *or* away, emigrate, remove. IV, 4.

dēminuō, -minuere, -minuī, -minūtum, *tr.* [**minuō,** lessen], lessen, diminish, impair. I, 18.

dēmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**mittō,** send], send, thrust *or* let down; sink: bow; **sē dēmittere,** come *or* get down, descend; **sē animō dēmittere** lose courage; **dēmissus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, low. I, 32.

dēmō, dēmere, dēmpsī, dēmptum, *tr.* [**dē**+**emō,** take], take down, remove.

dēmōnstrō, 1, *tr.* [**mōnstrō,** show], point out, show, explain, describe; declare, state, say. I, 11.

dēmoror, 1, *tr.* [**moror,** delay], hinder, delay. III, 6.

dēmum, *adv.*, at length, at last, finally. I, 17.

dēnegō, 1, *tr.* [**negō,** deny], refuse. I, 42.

dēnī, -ae, -a, *distr. num. adj.* [**decem,** ten], ten each, ten at a time, by tens. I, 43.

dēnique, *adv.*, and then, thereupon, finally at last; at least. I, 22.

dēnsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, closely set *or* packed thick, dense. II, 22.

dēnūntiō, 1, *tr.* [**nūntiō,** announce], announce, give *or* send notice, declare, threaten. I, 36.

dēpellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsum, *tr.* [**pellō,** drive], drive from *or* away, ward off. III, 25.

dēperdō, -perdere, -perdidī, -perditum, *tr.* [**perdō,** destroy], destroy utterly; forfeit, lose. I, 43; III, 28.

dēpereō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *intr.* [**pereō,** perish; **eō,** App. 84], go to ruin, perish; be lost *or* undone.

dēpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *tr.* [**pōnō,** place], lay down *or* aside, put away, give up; place, station, deposit. I, 14.

dēpopulor, 1, *tr.* [**populor,** lay waste], lay waste, ravage. I, 11.

dēportō, 1, *tr.* [**portō,** carry], carry off *or* away. III, 12.

dēposcō, -poscere, -poposcī, ——, *tr.* [poscō, demand], demand; call for.

dēpositus, *see* dēpōnō.

dēprecātor, *m.* [dēprecor, plead for], mediator, intercessor. I, 9.

dēprecor, 1, *tr. and intr.* [precor, pray], pray for deliverance from; beg off; implore, plead for. II, 31.

dēprehendō, -prehendere, -prehendī, -prehēnsum, *tr.* [prehendō (=prēndō), seize], seize, capture, catch.

dēpugnō, 1, *intr.* [pugnō, fight], fight decisively; contend.

dēpulsus, *see* dēpellō.

dērēctē, *adv.* [dērēctus, straight], straight. IV, 17.

dērēctus, -a, -um, *adj.* [dērigō, put in line], straight. IV, 17.

dērigō, -rigere, -rēxī, -rēctum, *tr.* [regō, direct], *put in line;* arrange, draw up, put in order.

dērīvō, 1, *tr.* [rīvus, stream], draw off.

dērogō, 1, *tr.* [rogō, ask], take away, withdraw.

dēscendō, -scendere, -scendī, -scēnsum, *intr.* [scandō, climb], climb *or* go down, descend; have recourse (*to*), resort.

dēsecō, -secāre, -secuī, -sectum, *tr.* [secō, cut], cut away *or* off.

dēserō, -serere, -seruī, -sertum, *tr.* [serō, entwine, join], disjoin; abandon; desert, forsake; **dēsertus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, deserted, solitary. I, 45; II, 25.

dēsertor, -ōris, *m.* [dēserō, desert], deserter.

dēsīderō, 1, *tr.*, feel the lack of, miss, lose; desire, wish, wish for. IV, 2.

dēsidia, -ae, *f.*, inactivity, idleness.

dēsignō, 1, *tr.* [signō, mark], mark out; mean, indicate. I, 18.

dēsiliō -silīre, -siluī, -sultum, *intr.* [saliō, leap], leap from *or* down, alight, dismount. IV, 2.

dēsistō, -sistere, -stitī, -stitum, *intr.* [sistō, stand], abandon, cease, give up. I, 8.

dēspectus, *see* dēspiciō.

dēspectus, -ūs, *m.* [dēspiciō, look down upon], *a looking down,* view. III, 14.

dēspērātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [dēspērō, despair], despair, hopelessness.

dēspērō, 1, *intr.* [spērō, hope], despair, be hopeless, lack confidence; **dēspērātus,** *as part., from transitive meaning,* despaired of; *as adj.*, desperate. I, 18.

dēspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectum, *tr.* [speciō, look], look down upon, scorn, despise. I, 13.

dēspoliō, 1, *tr.* [spoliō, strip], deprive. II, 31.

dēstinō, 1, *tr.*, fasten, secure; catch firmly; appoint, choose. III, 14.

dēstitī, *see* dēsistō.

dēstituō, -stituere, -stituī, -stitūtum, *tr.* [statuō, set up], set *or* place aside, forsake, desert. I, 16.

dēstringō, -stringere, -strīnxī, -strictum, *tr.* [stringō, bind tight], unbind, unsheathe, draw (gladium). I, 25.

dēsum, deesse, dēfuī, ——, *intr.* [sum, be. App. 66], be wanting, be absent from, fail. I, 40; II, 21.

dēsuper, *adv.* [super, above], from above. I, 52.

dēterior, -ius, *comp. adj.* (App. 43), worse, less. I, 36.

dēterreō, 2, *tr.* [terreō, frighten], frighten away *or* off, hinder, deter, prevent. I, 17.

dētestor, 1, *tr.*, execrate, curse.

dētineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum, *tr.* [teneō, hold], hold off *or* back; hinder, detain. III, 12.

dētrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum, *tr.* [trahō, draw], draw off *or* away, withdraw, take off, remove. I, 42; II, 21.

dētrectō, 1, *tr.*, refuse, avoid.

dētrīmentōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, [dētrīmentum, harm], hurtful, harmful.

dētrīmentum, -ī, *n.* [dē+terō, rub *or* wear out], harm, loss, injury; disaster, defeat. I, 44.

dētulī, *see* dēferō.

dēturbō, 1, *tr.* [turbō, disturb], drive off, dislodge.

deūrō, -ūrere, -ussī, -ustum, *tr.* [ūrō, burn], burn up, destroy.

deus, -i (*nom. pl.*, **dii**; *dat. pl.*, **dis**), *m.*, god, deity. I, 12.

deustus, *see* **deūrō**.

dēvehō, -vehere, -vexī, -vectum, *tr.* [**vehō**, carry], carry away, bring.

dēveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, *intr.* [**veniō**, come], come down, go, come. II, 21.

dēvexus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**dēvehō**, carry away *or* down], sloping; *neut. pl. as noun*, slopes, hill-sides.

dēvincō, -vincere, -vīcī, -victum, *tr.* [**vincō**, conquer], conquer completely, subdue.

dēvocō, 1, *tr.* [**vocō**, call], call off *or* away; bring.

dēvoveō, -vovēre, -vōvī, -vōtum, *tr.* [**voveō**, vow], vow away, consecrate, devote; **dēvōtus**, *pf. part. as noun*, a sworn follower. III, 22.

dexter, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, on the right, right. I, 52; II, 23.

dextra, -ae, *f.* [**dexter**, right; *sc.* **manus**], the right hand. I, 20.

dī-, *see* **dis-**.

Diablintēs, -um, *m.* (Bc), the Diablintes (dī″ą-blin′tēz). III, 9.

diciō, -ōnis, *f.*, dominion, authority, rule, sway. I, 31; II, 34.

dicō, 1, *tr.* [**dicō**, say], proclaim; give over, surrender.

dicō, dicere, dixī, dictum, *tr.*, say, tell, speak, express, mention; name, appoint; **causam dicere**, plead a case; **iūs dicere**, administer justice. I, 1.

dictiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**dicō**, say], speaking, pleading. I, 4.

dictum, -ī, *n.* [*pf. part. of* **dicō**, say], saying, remark; command; **dictō audiēns**, obedient. I, 39.

dīdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**dūcō**, lead], lead *or* draw apart; separate, divide. III, 23.

diēs, -ēī, *m. and f.*, day; time; **in diēs**, from day to day; **diem ex diē**, day after day. I, 4.

dif-, *see* **dis**.

differō, differre, distulī, dilātum, *tr. and intr.* [**ferō**, carry. App. 81], scatter, spread; put off, defer; be different, differ. I, 1.

difficilis, -e, *adj.* [**facilis**, easy]. not easy, hard, troublesome, difficult. I, 6.

difficultās, -tātis, *f.* [**difficilis**, difficult], difficulty, trouble, embarassment. II, 20.

difficulter, *adv.*, with difficulty. *Comp.*, **difficilius**.

diffīdō, -fīdere, -fīsus sum, *intr.* [**fīdō**, trust. App. 74], distrust; lack confidence, despair.

diffluō, -fluere, -flūxī, ——, *intr.* [**fluō**, flow], flow in different directions, divide. IV, 10.

diffundō, -fundere, -fūdī, -fūsum, *tr.* [**fundō**, pour], pour *or* spread out.

digitus, -ī, *m.*, finger; *as measure of length*, a finger's breadth, *the 16th part of a Roman foot;* **digitus pollex**, the thumb. III, 13.

dignitās, -tātis, *f.* [**dignus**, worthy], worthiness, dignity, merit, rank. I, 43; III, 16.

dignus, -a, -um, *adj.*, worthy, deserving.

dī, *see* **deus**.

diiūdicō, 1, *tr.* [**iūdicō**, judge], decide.

dilēctus, *see* **diligō**.

dilēctus, -ūs, *m.* [**diligō**, choose], choice; levy.

diligenter, *adv.* [**diligēns**, careful], carefully; with exactness, pains *or* care. II, 5.

diligentia, -ae, *f.* [**diligēns**, careful], carefulness, heedfulness, painstaking, care. I, 40; III, 20.

diligō, -ligere, -lēxī, -lēctum, *tr.* [**legō**, choose], single *or* choose out, esteem highly, love.

dimētior, -mētīrī, -mēnsus sum, *tr.* [**mētior**, measure], measure out *or* off. II, 19.

dimicātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**dimicō**, fight], fight, contest.

dimicō, 1, *intr.* [**micō**, brandish], fight, struggle, contend. II, 21.

dimidius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**medius**, middle], *divided in the middle*, half; *neut. as noun*, a half.

dīmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**mittō**, send], send in different directions, send away *or* off, dismiss;

dēposcō, -poscere, -poposcī, ——, *tr.* [poscō, demand], demand; call for.

dēpositus, *see* **dēpōnō.**

dēprecātor, *m.* [dēprecor, plead for], mediator, intercessor. I, 9.

dēprecor, 1, *tr. and intr.* [precor, pray], pray for deliverance from; beg off; implore, plead for. II, 31.

dēprehendō, -prehendere, -prehendī, -prehēnsum, *tr.* [prehendō (=prēndō), seize], seize, capture, catch.

dēpugnō, 1, *intr.* [pugnō, fight], fight decisively; contend.

dēpulsus, *see* **dēpellō.**

dērēctē, *adv.* [dērēctus, straight], straight. IV, 17.

dērēctus, -a, -um, *adj.* [dērigō, put in line], straight. IV, 17.

dērigō, -rigere, -rēxī, -rēctum, *tr.* [regō, direct], *put in line;* arrange, draw up, put in order.

dērīvō, 1, *tr.* [rīvus, stream], draw off.

dērogō, 1, *tr.* [rogō, ask], take away, withdraw.

dēscendō, -scendere, -scendī, -scēnsum, *intr.* [scandō, climb], climb *or* go down, descend; have recourse (*to*), resort.

dēsecō, -secāre, -secuī, -sectum, *tr.* [secō, cut], cut away *or* off.

dēserō, -serere, -seruī, -sertum, *tr.* [serō, entwine, join], disjoin; abandon, desert, forsake; **dēsertus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, deserted, solitary. I, 45; II, 25.

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dēsignō, 1, *tr.* [signō, mark], mark out; mean, indicate. I, 18.

dēsiliō -silīre, -siluī, -sultum, *intr.* [saliō, leap], leap from *or* down, alight, dismount. IV, 2.

dēsistō, -sistere, -stitī, -stitum, *intr.* [sistō, stand], abandon, cease, give up. I, 8.

dēspectus, *see* **dēspiciō.**

dēspectus, -ūs, *m.* [dēspiciō, look down upon], *a looking down,* view. III, 14.

dēspērātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [dēspērō, despair], despair, hopelessness.

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dēspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectum, *tr.* [speciō, look], look down upon, scorn, despise. I, 13.

dēspoliō, 1, *tr.* [spoliō, strip], deprive. II, 31.

dēstinō, 1, *tr.*, fasten, secure; catch firmly; appoint, choose. III, 14.

dēstitī, *see* **dēsistō.**

dēstituō, -stituere, -stituī, -stitūtum, *tr.* [statuō, set up], set *or* place aside, forsake, desert. I, 16.

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dēsuper, *adv.* [super, above], from above. I, 52.

dēterior, -ius, *comp. adj.* (App. 43), worse, less. I, 36.

dēterreō, 2, *tr.* [terreō, frighten], frighten away *or* off, hinder, deter, prevent. I, 17.

dētestor, 1, *tr.*, execrate, curse.

dētineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum, *tr.* [teneō, hold], hold off *or* back; hinder, detain. III, 12.

dētrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum, *tr.* [trahō, draw], draw off *or* away, withdraw, take off, remove. I, 42; II, 21.

dētrectō, 1, *tr.*, refuse, avoid.

dētrīmentōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, [dētrīmentum, harm], hurtful, harmful.

dētrīmentum, -ī, *n.* [dē+terō, rub *or* wear out], harm, loss, injury; disaster, defeat. I, 44.

dētulī, *see* **dēferō.**

dēturbō, 1, *tr.* [turbō, disturb], drive off, dislodge.

deūrō, -ūrere, -ussī, -ustum, *tr.* [ūrō, burn], burn up, destroy.

deus, -ī (*nom. pl.*, **dī**; *dat. pl.*, **dīs**), *m.*, god, deity. I, 12.

deustus, *see* **dūrō**.

dēvehō, -vehere, -vexī, -vectum, *tr.* [vehō, carry], carry away, bring.

dēveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, *intr.* [veniō, come], come down, go, come. II, 21.

dēvexus, -a, -um, *adj.* [dēvehō, carry away *or* down], sloping; *neut. pl. as noun*, slopes, hill-sides.

dēvincō, -vincere, -vīcī, -victum, *tr.* [vincō, conquer], conquer completely, subdue.

dēvocō, 1, *tr.* [vocō, call], call off *or* away; bring.

dēvoveō, -vovēre, -vōvī, -vōtum, *tr.* [voveō, vow], vow away, consecrate, devote; **dēvōtus**, *pf. part. as noun*, a sworn follower. III, 22.

dexter, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, on the right, right. I, 52; II, 23.

dextra, -ae, *f.* [dexter, right; *sc.* **manus**], the right hand. I, 20.

dī-, *see* **dis-**.

Diablintēs, -um, *m.* (Bc), the Diablintes (dī″ą-blin′tēz). III, 9.

diciō, -ōnis, *f.*, dominion, authority, rule, sway. I, 31; II, 34.

dicō, 1, *tr.* [dicō, say], proclaim; give over, surrender.

dicō, dīcere, dīxī, dictum, *tr.*, say, tell, speak, express, mention; name, appoint; **causam dīcere**, plead a case; **iūs dīcere**, administer justice. I, 1.

dictiō, -ōnis, *f.* [dicō, say], speaking, pleading. I, 4.

dictum, -ī, *n.* [*pf. part. of* **dicō**, say], saying, remark; command; **dictō audiēns**, obedient. I, 39.

dīdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [dūcō, lead], lead *or* draw apart; separate, divide. III, 23.

diēs, -ēī, *m. and f.*, day; time; **in diēs**, from day to day; **diem ex diē**, day after day. I, 4.

dif-, *see* **dis-**.

differō, differre, distulī, dilātum, *tr. and intr.* [ferō, carry. App. 81], scatter, spread; put off, defer; be different, differ. I, 1.

difficilis, -e, *adj.* [facilis, easy], not easy, hard, troublesome, difficult. I, 6.

difficultās, -tātis, *f.* [difficilis, difficult], difficulty, trouble, embarassment. II, 20.

difficulter, *adv.*, with difficulty. *Comp.*, **difficilius**.

diffīdō, -fīdere, -fīsus sum, *intr.* [fīdō, trust. App. 74], distrust; lack confidence, despair.

diffluō, -fluere, -flūxī, ——, *intr.* [fluō, flow], flow in different directions, divide. IV, 10.

diffundō, -fundere, -fūdī, -fūsum, *tr.* [fundō, pour], pour *or* spread out.

digitus, -ī, *m.*, finger; *as measure of length*, a finger's breadth, *the 16th part of a Roman foot;* **digitus pollex**, the thumb. III, 13.

dignitās, -tātis, *f.* [dignus, worthy], worthiness, dignity, merit, rank. I, 43; III, 16.

dignus, -a, -um, *adj.*, worthy, deserving.

dī, *see* **deus**.

dīiūdicō, 1, *tr.* [iūdicō, judge], decide.

dīlēctus, *see* **dīligō**.

dīlēctus, -ūs, *m.* [dīligō, choose], choice; levy.

dīligenter, *adv.* [dīligēns, careful], carefully; with exactness, pains *or* care. II, 5.

dīligentia, -ae, *f.* [dīligēns, careful], carefulness, heedfulness, painstaking, care. I, 40; III, 20.

dīligō, -ligere, -lēxī, -lēctum, *tr.* [legō, choose], single *or* choose out, esteem highly, love.

dīmētior, -mētīrī, -mēnsus sum, *tr.* [mētior, measure], measure out *or* off. II, 19.

dīmicātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [dīmicō, fight], fight, contest.

dīmicō, 1, *intr.* [micō, brandish], fight, struggle, contend. II, 21.

dīmidius, -a, -um, *adj.* [medius, middle], *divided in the middle*, half; *neut. as noun*, a half.

dīmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [mittō, send], send in different directions, send away *or* off, dismiss;

break up; let go, let slip, let pass, give up, lose. I, 18.

dir-, *see* **dis-**.

dirimō, -imere, -ēmī, -ēmptum, *tr.* [emō, take], take apart, interrupt, break off. I, 46.

diripiō, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptum, *tr.* [rapiō, seize], rend *or* tear asunder; plunder, pillage. II, 17.

Dis, Ditis, *m.*, Dis (dĭs), Pluto (plūʹtō), *the god of the lower world.*

dis, *see* **deus.**

dis- (dī-, dif-, dir-), *insep. prefix*, apart, asunder, in different directions; *negative*, = *Eng.* un-, not.

discēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *intr.* [cēdō, go], go away, depart, retire; leave (*especially with* **ab** *or* **ex**). I, 14.

disceptātor, -ōris, *m.*, judge, umpire.

discernō, -cernere, -crēvī, -crētum, *tr.* [cernō, separate], separate, keep apart.

discessus, -ūs, *m.* [discēdō, depart], departure, withdrawal, absence. II, 14.

disciplīna, -ae, *f.* [discō, learn], learning; discipline; instruction; system. I, 40; IV, 1.

disclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsum, *tr.* [claudō, shut], shut off, hold *or* keep apart, separate. IV, 17.

discō, discere, didicī, ——, *tr. and intr.*, learn, be taught. I, 13.

discrīmen, -minis, *n.*, danger, critical condition.

discutiō, -cutere, -cussī, -cussum, *tr.*, clear away.

disiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [iaciō, throw. App. 7], scatter, rout, disperse. I, 25.

dispār, -paris, *adj.* [pār, equal], unequal, ill-matched.

disparō, 1, *tr.* [parō, prepare], separate.

dispergō, -spergere, -spersī, -spersum, *tr.* [spargō, scatter], scatter, disperse. I, 40; III, 28.

dispōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *tr.* [pōnō, place], place apart *or* about; distribute, arrange, station. I, 8.

disputātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [disputō, discuss], argument, discussion.

disputō, 1, *intr.* [putō, reckon], discuss, debate about.

dissēnsiō, -ōnis, *f.* [dissentiō, think differently], disagreement, dissension.

dissentiō, -sentīre, -sēnsī, -sēnsum, *intr.* [sentiō, feel], differ, disagree.

disserō, -serere, -sēvī, -sītum, *tr.* [serō, sow], sow *or* set at intervals.

dissimulō, 1, *tr.* [simulō, make like], disguise, conceal. IV, 6.

dissipō, 1, *tr.*, spread on all sides, scatter, disperse. II, 24.

dissuādeō, -suādēre, -suāsī, -suāsum, *intr.* [suādeō, advise], advise against.

distineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum, *tr.* [teneō, hold], hold *or* keep apart; divide, isolate. II, 5.

distō, -stāre, ——, ——, *intr.* [stō, stand], stand apart; be apart, removed *or* separated. IV, 17.

distrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum, *tr.* [trahō, drag], pull asunder, remove.

distribuō, -tribuere, -tribuī, -tribūtum, *tr.* [tribuō, assign], assign, divide, distribute. III, 10.

distulī, *see* **differō.**

ditissimus, *sup. of* **dīves.**

diū, *adv.*, for a long time, long; **quam diū,** as long as; *comp.*, **diūtius,** longer, too long, any longer; *sup.*, **diūtissimē,** for the longest time. I, 14.

diurnus, -a, -um, *adj.* [diēs, day], of the day, by day, daily. I, 38.

diūtinus, -a, -um, *adj.* [diū, long], of long duration, long.

diūturnitās, -tātis; *f.* [diūturnus, long], long duration. I, 40; III, 4.

diūturnus, -a, -um, *adj.* [diū, long], long. I, 14.

diversus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **dīvertō,** turn in different directions], diverse, different; separate, remote. II, 22.

dīves, dīvitis, wealthy, rich. *Sup.*, **dītissimus.** I, 2.

Dīviciācus, -ī, *m.*, Diviciacus (dĭv*ĭ*-shĭ-ā′kŭs), (1), *a chief of the Haedui, friendly to the Romans.* I, 3. (2) *a chief of the Suessiones.* II, 4.

Divicō, -ōnis, *m.*, Divico (dĭv'ĭ-kō), *an Helvetian chieftain.* I, 13.

dīvidō, dīvidere, dīvīsī, dīvīsum, *tr.*, divide, separate; **dīvīsus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, divided. I, 1.

dīvīnus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**dīvus,** divine], of the gods, divine, sacred. II, 31.

dō, dare, dedī, datum (App. 85), *tr.*, give, bestow, present, grant, furnish; offer; yield, give up; **in fugam dare,** put to flight; **dare manūs,** yield; **dare negōtium,** *with dat.*, employ, engage, direct. (*Some compounds of* **dō** *are derived from an obsolete verb,* **dō,** put.) I, 3.

doceō, docēre, docuī, doctum, *tr.*, show, teach, instruct; inform. I, 43; II, 5.

documentum, -ī, *n.* [**doceō,** teach], example; warning.

doleō, 2, *intr.*, feel pain, be distressed *or* annoyed, grieve. I, 14.

dolor, -ōris, *m.* [**doleō,** grieve], grief, distress, pain (*physical or mental*), vexation, annoyance. I, 2.

dolus, -ī, *m.*, craft, trick, treachery. I, 13.

domesticus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**domus,** house], belonging to the home, domestic; in *or* of one's own land. II, 10.

domicilium, -ī, *n.* [**domus,** house], residence, dwelling, home, domicile. I, 30; II, 29.

dominor, 1, *intr.* [**dominus,** master], be master, rule. II, 31.

dominus, -ī, *m.*, master.

Domitius, -tī, *m.*, Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus (lū'shyŭs dō-mish'yŭs ā-hĕn''ō-bär'bŭs), *consul* 54 B.C.

Domnotaurus, *see* **Valerius.**

domus, -ūs (App. 29, *d*), *f.*, house; home; native country. I, 5.

dōnō, 1, *tr.* [**dōnum,** gift], give, present; endow with. I, 47.

dōnum, -ī, *n.* [**dō,** give], present, gift.

dorsum, -ī, *n.*, back; ridge.

dōs, dōtis, *f.* [**dō,** give], a marriage portion, dowry.

Druidēs, -um, *m.*, *the* Druids, *an ancient priestly caste in Gaul and Britain.*

Dūbis, -is, *m.* (Cfg), the (*river*) Dubis (dū'bĭs), *now* the Doubs. I, 38.

dubitātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**dubitō,** doubt], doubt, uncertainty; hesitation. I, 14.

dubitō, 1, *intr.* [**dubius,** doubtful], be uncertain, doubt; hesitate, delay. I, 17.

dubius, -a, -um, *adj.* uncertain, doubtful. I, 3.

ducentī, -ae, -a, (CC), *card. num. adj.* [**duo,** two+**centum,** hundred], two hundred. I, 2.

dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum, *tr.*, lead, conduct, guide, draw; bring, fetch; trace, construct, extend; deem, consider, judge; protract, defer. I, 3.

ductus, -ūs, *m.* [**dūcō,** lead], leading, command.

dum, *conj.*, while, as long as; till, until. I, 7.

Dumnorīx, -īgis, *m.*, Dumnorix (dŭm'nō-rĭks), *a Haeduan chieftain, brother of Diviciacus.* I, 3.

duo, duae, duo, (App. 49), *card. num. adj.*, two. I, 6.

duodecim, *card. num. adj.* [**duo,** two+**decem,** ten], twelve. I, 5.

duodecimus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.* [**duodecim,** twelve], twelfth. II, 23.

duodēnī, -ae, -a, *distrib. num. adj.* [**duodecim,** twelve], twelve each, twelve at a time.

duodēvīgintī, *card. num. adj.* [**duo,** two +**dē,** from+**vīgintī,** twenty], eighteen. I, 23.

duplex, -plicis, *adj.* [**duo,** two+**plicō,** fold], twofold, double. II, 29.

duplicō, 1, *tr.* [**duplex,** double], double, increase. IV, 36.

dūritia, -ae, *f.* [**dūrus,** hard], hardness, hardship.

dūrō, 1, *tr.* [**dūrus,** hard], make hardy, harden.

Dūrocortorum, -ī, *n.* (Bf), Durocortorum (dū''rō côr'tō-rŭm), *the capital of the Remi. now* Rheims.

dūrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hard, rough, difficult, dangerous; severe, inclement. I, 48.

Dūrus, -ī, *m.*, Quintus Laberius Durus (kwĭn'tus lą-bē'rĭ-ŭs dū'rŭs), *a tribune.*

dux, ducis, *m.* [**dūcō,** lead], leader, guide, commander. I, 21.

E

ē (*only before consonants*) **ex** (*before vowels and some consonants*), *prep. with abl., originally denoting motion out of*; (1) *of place*, out of, from, away from; *denoting position, in some phrases*, on; **ūnā ex parte**, on one side; (2) *of time*, from, after, since; **ex itinere**, immediately after the march; (3) *variously translated in other relations*, from, out of, of, because of, in accordance with; **ē regiōne**, opposite. I, 2.

eā, *adv.* [=**eā viā**], by that way, there.

Eburōnēs, -um, *m.* (Afg), the Eburones (ĕb′ū-rō′nēz). II, 4.

Eburovīcēs, -um, *m.* (Bd), the Aulerci Eburovices (aw-lĕr′sī ĕb′ū-rō-vī′sēz). III, 17.

ēdiscō, -discere, -didicī, ——, *tr.* [**discō**, learn], learn thoroughly, get by heart.

ēditus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **ēdō**, give out, raise up], elevated, lofty. II, 8.

ēdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [**dō**, give], give out; inflict. I, 31.

ēdoceō, -docēre, -docuī, -doctum, *tr.* [**doceō**, teach], teach thoroughly, inform in detail, explain. III, 18.

ēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**dūcō**, lead], lead out *or* forth; draw (*a sword*). I, 10.

effēminō, 1, *tr.* [**ex**+**fēmina**, woman], make effeminate, enervate, enfeeble. I, 1.

efferciō, -fercīre, ——, **-fertum**, *tr.*, fill completely, stop up.

efferō, efferre, extulī, ēlātum, *tr.* [**ex**+**ferō**, carry. App. 81], bring *or* carry out, carry *or* take away; raise; spread *or* publish abroad, make known; elate, puff up. I, 5.

efficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *tr.* [**ex**+**faciō**, make], make *or* do completely, complete, accomplish, construct; make, cause, bring about, render. I, 38; II, 5.

effodiō, -fodere, -fōdī, -fossum, *tr.* [**ex**+**fodiō**, dig], dig out.

effugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, ——, *tr. and intr.* [**ex**+**fugiō**, flee], flee from *or* away, escape. IV, 35.

egēns, -entis, *adj.* [*pres. part. of* **egeō**, want], in want, needy, destitute.

egeō, egēre, eguī, ——, *intr.*, need, want, lack, be without *or* destitute.

egestās, -tātis, *f.* [**egeō**, want], poverty.

ēgī, *pf. of* **agō**.

ego, meī (App. 51), *first pers. pron.* I; *pl.*, **nōs**, we, us, etc. I, 40; II, 9.

egomet, *emphatic for* **ego**, I myself, I for my part.

ēgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum, *intr.* [**gradior**, step], step *or* go out, come forth, depart; march out, make a sortie; land (*from a ship*), disembark. I, 27.

ēgregiē, *adv.* [**ēgregius**, excellent], excellently, admirably, remarkably. II, 29.

ēgregius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**ē**+**grex**, herd], *out of the common herd;* excellent, superior, eminent, remarkable. I, 19.

ēgressus, *see* **ēgredior**.

ēgressus, -ūs, *m.* [**ēgredior**, step out], a landing, landing place.

ēiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō**, throw. App. 7], cast *or* drive out, expel; cast up; **sē ēicere**, rush out, sally. IV, 7.

eius modī, of such a sort *or* kind, such. III, 3.

ēlābor, -lābī, -lāpsus sum, *intr.* [**lābor**, slip], slip away, escape.

ēlātus, *see* **efferō**.

Elaver, -eris, *n.* (Ce), the *river* Elaver (ĕl′ą-vĕr), *now* the Allier.

ēlēctus, *see* **ēligō**.

elephantus, -ī, *m.*, elephant.

Eleutetī, -ōrum, *m.* (Dd), the Eleuteti (ē-lū′tē-tī).

ēliciō, -ere, -uī, -itum, *tr.*, draw *or* entice out, lure forth.

ēligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctum, *tr.* [**legō**, choose], choose *or* pick out, select; **ēlēctus**, *pf. part. as adj.*, picked (*men, etc.*). II, 4.

Elusātēs, -um, *m.* (Ed), the Elusates (ĕl″ū-sā′tēz). III, 27.

ēmigrō, 1, *intr.* [**migrō**, migrate], depart, migrate. I, 31.

ēmineō, -ēre, -uī, ——, *intr.*, project.

ēminus, *adv.* [**manus**, hand], aloof, at a distance, at long range.

ēmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**mittō**, send], let go, send out *or* forth, release; hurl, discharge; drop. I, 25.

emō, emere, ēmī, ēmptum, *tr.*, take; buy, purchase. I, 16.

ēnāscor, -nāscī, -nātus sum, *intr.* [**nāscor**, be born], be born from; spring up. II, 17.

enim, *conj.*, in fact, really; for; **sed enim**, but in fact, however. I, 14.

ēnūntiō, 1, *tr.* [**nūntiō**, announce], report, declare, disclose. I, 4.

eō, īre, iī (īvī), itum (App. 84), *intr.*, go, proceed, march, pass. I, 6.

eō, *adv.* [*old dative of* **is**], thither, there (*in sense of* thither), to the place (*where, etc.*), to them (it, him, etc.). I, 25.

eō, *abl. of* **is**.

eōdem, *adv.* [*old dative of* **īdem**], to the same place, to the same point (result, end, etc.). I, 4.

ephippiātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**ephippium**, saddle], using a saddle. IV, 2.

ephippium, -pī, *n.*, horse-cloth, riding-pad, saddle. IV, 2.

epistula, -ae, *f.*, letter, epistle.

Eporēdorīx, -īgis, *m.*, Eporedorix (ĕp″-ō-rĕd′ō-rĭks), *the name of two Haeduan leaders.*

epulae, -ārum, *f.*, feast, banquet.

eques, -itis, *m.* [**equus**, horse], a horseman, a rider; *pl.*, cavalry. *Then* (*as originally serving on horseback*), a knight (*one of the moneyed class at Rome, next in rank to the senate*). *Also*, a knight (*of Gaul, of a corresponding class*). I, 15.

equester, -tris, -tre, *adj.* [**eques**, horseman], of *or* belonging to a horseman, equestrian, of cavalry, cavalry. I, 18.

equitātus, -ūs, *m.* [**equitō**, ride; **equus**, horse], cavalry, horsemen. I, 15.

equus, -ī, *m.*, horse. I, 22.

Eratosthenēs, -is, *m.*, Eratosthenes (ĕr″a-tŏs′thē-nēz), *a Greek geographer, born 276* B.C.

ērēctus, *see* **ērigō**.

ēreptus, *see* **ēripiō**.

ergā, *prep. with acc.*, towards.

ergō, *adv.*, therefore, then.

ērigō, -rigere, -rēxī, -rēctum, *tr.* [**regō**, direct], lift *or* raise; **ērēctus**, *pf. part. as adj.*, standing upright, high. III, 13.

ēripiō, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptum, *tr.* [**rapiō**, seize], wrest *or* take away, extort, deprive; rescue, relieve, save. I, 4.

errō, 1, *intr.*, wander; err, be mistaken.

ērumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, -ruptum, *intr.* [**rumpō**, break], break forth, sally. III, 5.

ēruptiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**ērumpō**, break forth], a breaking out, bursting forth, sortie, sally. II, 33.

essedārius, -rī, *m.* [**essedum**, a war chariot], a soldier fighting from a war chariot, charioteer. IV, 24.

essedum, -ī, *n.*, *a two-wheeled war* chariot *of the Britons.* IV, 32.

Esuvii, -ōrum, *m.* (Bod), the Esuvii (ē-sū′vĭ-ī). II, 34.

et, *conj.*, and; also, too, even; **et . . . et**, both . . . and. I, 1.

etiam, *conj.* and also, also, even, yet. I, 1.

etsī, *conj.* [**et**+**sī**, if], even if, although. I, 46; III, 24.

ēvādō, -vādere, -vāsī, -vāsum, *intr.* [**vādō**, go], escape. III, 19.

ēvellō, -vellere, -vellī, -vulsum, *tr.* [**vellō**, pluck], pluck out, pull out. I, 25.

ēveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, *intr.* [**veniō**, come], turn out, result. IV, 25.

ēventus, -ūs, *m.* [**ēveniō**, turn out], outcome, issue, result, consequence. II, 22.

ēvocō, 1, *tr.* [**vocō**, call], call forth *or* out, summon; **ēvocātus**, *pf. part. as noun*, reënlisted veteran. III, 20.

ēvolō, 1, *intr.* [**volō**, fly], fly *or* rush forth. III, 28.

ex, *see* **ē**.

exactus, *see* **exigō**.

exagitō, 1, *tr.* [**agitō**, *freq. of* **agō**, drive], drive out *or* away; disturb, harass. II, 29.

exāminō, 1, weigh.

exanimō, 1, *tr.* [**anima**, breath], deprive

of breath, render breathless, exhaust; kill. II, 23.

exārdēscō, -ārdēscere, -ārsī, -ārsum, *intr.* [ārdēscō, *incept. of* ārdeō, blaze], take fire; be inflamed *or* enraged.

exaudiō, 4, *tr.* [audiō, hear], hear (*from a distance*). II, 11.

excēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *intr.* [cēdō, go], go out *or* away, withdraw, retire. II, 25.

excellō, -cellere, ——, ——, *intr.*, excel, surpass.

excelsus, -a, -um, *adj.* [excellō, surpass], high.

exceptō, 1, *tr.* [*freq. of* excipiō, catch], take hold of, catch.

excīdō, -cīdere, -cīdī, -cīsum, *tr.* [caedō, cut], hew away *or* down.

excipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *tr. and intr.* [capiō, take]; *tr.*, take up, catch, receive; take up (*in turn*); meet, withstand; relieve (*of soldiers in battle*); *intr.*, follow. I, 52; III, 5.

excitō, 1, *tr.* [citō, rouse], call forth, excite, animate, arouse; erect, construct (*towers*); kindle (*fires*). III, 10.

exclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsum, *tr.* [claudō, shut], shut out, cut off; hinder, prevent.

excōgitō, 1, *tr.* [cōgitō, think], think out, contrive, devise, invent.

excruciō, 1, *tr.* [cruciō, torture; crux, cross], torture greatly, torment, rack.

excubitor, -ōris, *m.* [excubō, keep guard], watchman, sentinel.

excubō, -āre, -uī, -itum, *intr.* [cubō, lie], lie outside; keep guard.

exculcō, 1, *tr.*, trample, tread down.

excursiō, -ōnis, *f.* [excurrō, run forth], a running out *or* forth, sally, sortie. II, 30.

excūsātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [excūsō, excuse], excuse, apology.

excūsō, 1, *tr.* [causa, reason], give reason for; excuse. IV, 22.

exemplum, -i, *n.*, example, precedent. I, 8.

exeō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *intr.* [eō, go. App. 84], go from *or* out, depart from, leave. I, 2.

exerceō, 2, *tr.*, practice, train, exercise. I, 48.

exercitātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [exercitō, *freq. of* exerceō, exercise], exercise, training; practice, experience. I, 39; III, 19.

exercitātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* exercitō, train *or* practice well], well trained, skilled, versed. I, 36; II, 20.

exercitus, -ūs, *m.* [exerceō, train], *a trained or disciplined body of men*, an army. I, 3.

exhauriō, -haurīre, -hausī, -haustum, *tr.* [hauriō, draw], draw out, empty.

exigō, -igere, -ēgī, -āctum, *tr.* [agō, drive], finish, pass. III, 28.

exiguē, *adv.* [exiguus, scanty], meagerly, scarcely.

exiguitās, -tātis, *f.* [exiguus, scant], scantiness, meagerness, shortness, want. II, 21.

exiguus, -a, -um, *adj.*, scanty, short, small, meager, limited. IV, 20.

eximius, -a, -um, *adj.* [eximō, take out], *taken from the mass; hence* choice, eminent. II, 8.

exīstimātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [exīstimō, estimate], judgment, opinion. I, 20.

exīstimō, 1, *tr.* [aestimō], estimate, reckon, think, consider. I, 6.

exitus, -ūs, *m.* [exeō, go out], a going out, exit, passage; issue, result, end. III, 8.

expediō, 4, *tr.* [pēs, foot], set free; arrange, prepare.

expeditiō, -ōnis, *f.* [expediō, arrange], campaign, enterprise, expedition.

expeditus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part of* expediō, set free], unimpeded, free, unobstructed; without baggage; light armed; *as noun*, a light armed soldier. I, 6.

expellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsum, *tr.* [pellō, drive], drive out *or* forth, expel. II, 4.

experior, -perīrī, -pertus sum, *tr.*, prove, try, test, experience. I, 31; II, 16.

expiō, 1, *tr.*, atone for, expiate; avenge.

expleō, -plēre, -plēvī, -plētum, *tr.* [pleō, fill], fill out *or* up; finish, complete.

explōrātor, -ōris, *m.* [**explōrō**, search out], explorer, scout, spy. I, **12.**

explōrātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **explōrō**, search out], ascertained; sure, certain. III, **18.**

explōrō, 1, *tr.*, search *or* find out, investigate, spy out, reconnoiter. II, **4.**

expōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *tr.* [**pōnō**, place], put *or* set out; set on shore, disembark; draw up; set forth, explain. IV, **23.**

exportō, 1, *tr.* [**portō**, carry], carry out *or* away. IV, **18.**

exposcō, -poscere, -poposcī, ——, *tr.* [**poscō**, demand], entreat, demand.

exprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pressum, *tr.* [**premō**, press], press out, extort, elicit; raise. I, **32.**

expugnātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**expugnō**, take by storm], a taking by assault, storming.

expugnō, 1, *tr.* [**pugnō**, fight], take *or* carry by storm, capture by assault; overpower, sack. I, **11.**

exquīrō, -quīrere, -quīsīvī, -quīsītum, *tr.* [**quaerō**, search], seek *or* search out, inquire, investigate. I, **41**; III, **3.**

exsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, *tr.* [**sequor**, follow], follow out, enforce. I, **4.**

exserō, -ere, -uī, -tum, *tr.*, thrust *or* put out; uncover.

exsistō, -sistere, -stitī, ——, *intr.* [**sistō**, stand], stand *or* come forth, appear, arise; ensue. III, **15.**

exspectō, 1, *tr.* [**spectō**, look at], look out for, await, expect; wait to see; anticipate, apprehend. I, **11.**

exspoliō, 1, *tr.* [**spoliō**, strip], rob.

exstinguō, -stinguere, -stinxī, -stīnctum, *tr.*, put out, quench; destroy.

exstō, -stāre, -stitī, ——, *intr.* [**stō**, stand], stand out, extend above.

exstruō, -struere, -strūxī, -strūctum, *tr.* [**struō**, build], build *or* pile up, rear, construct, build. II, **30.**

exsul, -sulis, *m. and f.*, an exile.

exterior, -ius, *adj.* [*comp. of* **exterus**. App. **44**], outer, exterior.

exterreō, 2, *tr.* [**terreō**, frighten], frighten outright, strike with terror, scare.

extimēscō, -timēscere, -timuī, ——, *tr.* [**timēscō**, *incept. of* **timeō**, fear], dread. III, **13.**

extorqueō, -torquēre, -torsī, -tortum, *tr.* [**torqueō**, twist], wrest *or* force from, extort.

extrā, *adv. and prep. with acc.*, out of, outside of, beyond, without. I, **10.**

extrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum, *tr.* [**trahō**, draw], draw out; waste.

extrēmus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*sup. of* **exterus**. App. **44**], outermost, utmost, farthest, extreme; the farthest part of; **extrēmī** (*as noun*), the rear; **ad extrēmum**, at last, at the end; as a last resort. I, **1.**

extrūdō, -trūdere, -trūsī, -trūsum, *tr.* [**trūdō**, thrust], thrust *or* shut out. III, **12.**

extulī, *see* **efferō.**

exuō, -uere, -uī, -ūtum, *tr.*, draw out *or* off, put *or* strip off, divest, despoil. III, **6.**

exūrō, -ūrere, -ussī, -ustum, *tr.* [**ūrō**, burn], burn up. I, **5.**

F.

faber, -brī, *m.*, workman, mechanic; carpenter.

Fabius, -bī, *m.* (1), Gaius Fabius (gā'yŭs fā'bĭ-ŭs), *one of Caesar's lieutenants.* (2) Lucius Fabius (lū'shyŭs fā'bĭ-ŭs), *a centurion of the 8th legion.* (3) Quintus Fabius Maximus (kwĭn'tŭs fā'bĭ-ŭs măk'sĭ-mŭs), *victor over the Gauls* 121 B.C. I, **45.**

facile, *adv.* [**facilis**, easy], easily, readily. *Comp.*, **facilius**; *sup.*, **facillimē** (App. **41**). I, **2.**

facilis, -e, *adj.* [**faciō**, do], easy. I, **6.**

facinus -noris, *n.* [**faciō**, do], deed; misdeed, outrage, crime. I, **40**; III, **9.**

faciō, facere, fēcī, factum, *tr. and intr.*; *tr.*, make, construct, form, do, execute (*commands, etc.*); give (*opportunity, etc.*); *with* **ut**, bring about, cause: *intr.*, do, act. *Pass.*, **fīō, fierī, factus sum** (App. **83**), *with passive of above meanings, and, used impersonally*, result, happen, come to pass. **I, 2.**

factiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**faciō,** make], party, faction. I, 31.

factum, -ī, *n.* [*pf. part. of* **faciō**, *half noun, half participle*], act, exploit, deed. III, 14.

factus, *see* **faciō.**

facultās, -tātis, *f.* [*old adj.*, **facul**=**facilis,** easy], power; opportunity, chance; resources, supply. I, 7.

fāgus, -ī, *f.*, beech tree *or* timber.

fallō, fallere, fefellī, falsum, *tr.*, deceive, cheat, disappoint. II, 10.

falsus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **fallō,** deceive], false.

falx, falcis, *f.*, sickle, pruning-hook; hook (*for pulling down walls*). III, 14.

fāma, -ae, *f.* [**fārī,** to speak], common talk, rumor, report; reputation, fame.

famēs, -is, *f.*, hunger, starvation. I, 28.

familia, -ae, *f.*, household (*including slaves*); retinue (*including all dependents*); family. I, 4.

familiāris, -e, *adj.* [**familia,** household], personal, private; *as noun*, intimate friend; **rēs,** personal property, estate. I, 18.

familiāritās, -tātis, *f.* [**familiāris,** intimate], intimacy.

fās, *n., indecl.*, right, divine right, will of Heaven. I, 50.

fastīgātē, *adv.* [**fastīgātus,** sloping], sloping. IV, 17.

fastīgātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sloping. II, 8.

fastīgium, -gī, *n.*, *the top of a gable;* elevation, height; declivity, descent, slope.

fātum, -ī, *n.* [**fārī,** to speak], fate, lot. I, 39.

faveō, favēre, fāvī, fautum, *intr.*, favor. I, 18.

fax, facis, *f.*, firebrand, torch.

fēlīcitās, -tātis, *f.* [**fēlix,** happy], happiness, success, good fortune. I, 40.

fēlīciter, *adv.* [**fēlix,** happy], happily, fortunately. IV, 25.

fēmina, -ae, *f.*, female, woman.

femur, -inis, *n.*, the thigh.

fera, -ae, *f.* [*fem. of* **ferus,** wild], wild animal.

ferāx, -ācis, *adj.* [**ferō,** bear], productive, fertile. II, 4.

ferē, *adv.*, almost, nearly, about, for the most part. I, 1.

ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum (App. 81), *tr and intr.*; *tr.*, bear, carry, bring; endure, suffer, support, withstand; receive; tell, report; give, render (*aid*); offer, propose (*terms*); **graviter** *or* **molestē ferre,** be annoyed *or* angry at; *pass.* (*sometimes*) rush: *intr. almost*=*verb* to be. I, 13.

ferrāmentum, -ī, *n.* [**ferrum,** iron], an iron tool *or* implement.

ferrāria, -ae, *f.* [**ferrum,** iron], an iron mine.

ferreus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**ferrum,** iron], of iron, iron. III, 13.

ferrum, -ī, *n.*, iron, steel; *anything made of iron*, sword, spear-point. I, 25.

fertilis, -e, *adj.* [**ferō,** bear], fruitful, fertile, productive.

fertilitās, -tātis, *f.* [**fertilis,** productive], productiveness. II, 4.

ferus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wild, savage, fierce. I, 31; II, 4.

fervefaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum, *tr.* [**ferveō,** be red hot + **faciō,** make], heat, melt.

fervēns, -entis, *adj.* [*pres. part. of* **ferveō,** be red hot], heated, glowing, hot.

fībula, -ae, *f.*, clasp; brace, fastening. IV, 17.

fictus, *see* **fingō.**

fidēlis, -e, *adj.* [**fidēs,** faith], faithful, trustworthy, reliable. IV, 21.

fidēs, -ei, *f.* [**fīdō,** confide], faith, confidence; faithfulness, loyalty, trustworthiness; allegiance, protection, dependence; pledge, assurance; **fidem facere,** convince *or* give a pledge; **fidem sequī,** surrender. I, 3.

fīdūcia, -ae, *f.* [**fīdō,** confide], confidence, trust, reliance.

figūra, -ae, *f.* [**fingō,** form], form, shape, figure. IV, 25.

fīlia, -ae, *f.*, daughter. I, 3.

fīlius, -ī, *m.*, son. I, 3.

fingō, fingere, finxī, fictum, *tr.*, form, imagine, devise, invent. I, 39; IV, 5.

fīniō, 4, *tr.* [**fīnis,** limit], limit, bound; determine, measure. IV, 16.

fīnis, -is, *m.*, boundary, limit, border,

end; *pl.*, boundaries; territory, country. I, 1.

finitimus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**finis,** limit, border], bordering on, adjoining, neighboring; *pl. as noun,* neighbors. I, 2.

fiō, fierī, factus sum, *see* **faciō.**

firmiter, *adv.* [**firmus,** strong], firmly. IV, 26.

firmitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**firmus,** strong], strength, firmness, solidity. III, 13.

firmō, 1, *tr.* [**firmus,** strong], strengthen, fortify.

firmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, strong, stable, vigorous, firm. I, 3.

fistūca, -ae, *f.*, pile-driver. IV, 17.

Flaccus, *see* **Valerius.**

flāgitō, 1, *tr.*, demand. I, 16.

flamma, -ae, *f.*, fire, blaze.

flectō, flectere, flexī, flexum, *tr.*, bend, turn, direct. IV, 33.

fleō, flēre, flēvī, flētum, *intr.*, weep, shed tears, lament. I, 20.

flētus, -ūs, *m.* [**fleō,** weep], weeping, lamentation. I, 32.

flō, 1, *intr.*, blow.

flōrēns, -entis, *adj.* [**flōreō,** flower], flourishing, prosperous, influential. I, 30; IV, 3.

flōs, flōris, *m.*, blossom, flower.

fluctus, -ūs, *m.* [**fluō,** flow], flood, billow, wave. III, 13.

flūmen, -inis, *n.* [**fluō,** flow], river, stream. I, 1.

fluō, fluere, flūxī, ——, *intr.*, flow, run. I, 6.

fodiō, fodere, fōdī, fossum, *tr.*, dig.

foedus, -eris, *n.*, compact, treaty, alliance.

forem = essem; see **sum.**

fore = futūrus esse; see **sum.**

foris, *adv.*, out of doors, without.

fōrma, -ae, *f.*, form, shape, appearance. III, 14.

fors, fortis, *f.*, chance; **forte,** *abl. as adv.*, by chance, perchance. II, 21.

fortis, -e, *adj.*, strong, valiant, brave. I, 1.

fortiter, *adv.* [**fortis,** brave], bravely, stoutly, courageously. II, 11.

fortitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**fortis,** brave], bravery, courage. I, 2.

fortuitō, *adv.* [**fors,** chance], by chance.

fortūna, -ae, *f.* [**fors,** chance], fortune, luck, chance, opportunity; lot, condition; good fortune, success; property, estate. I, 11.

fortūnātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**fortūna,** fortune], prosperous, fortunate.

forum, -ī, *n.*, public square, market place.

fossa, -ae, *f.* [*pf. part. fem. of* **fodiō,** dig], trench, ditch. I, 8.

fovea, -ae, *f.*, pitfall.

frangō, frangere, frēgī, frāctum, *tr.*, break, wreck; crush, discourage. I, 31; IV, 29.

frāter, -tris, *m.*, brother. I, 3.

frāternus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**frāter,** brother], brotherly, fraternal, of a brother. I, 20.

fraus, -dis, *f.*, cheating, deception.

fremitus, -ūs, *m.*, a confused noise, uproar, din. II, 24.

frequēns, -entis, *adj.*, in great numbers, in crowds. IV, 11.

frētus, -a, -um, *adj.*, relying upon. III, 21.

frīgidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, cold. IV, 1.

frīgus, -oris, *n.*, cold weather, cold; *pl.*, **frīgora,** cold seasons. I, 16.

frōns, frontis, *f.*, forehead; front. II, 8.

frūctuōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**frūctus,** fruit], fruitful, productive. I, 30.

frūctus, -ūs, *m.* [**fruor,** enjoy], fruit; profit, reward.

frūmentārius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**frūmentum,** grain], of *or* pertaining to grain; *of places,* fruitful, productive of grain; **rēs frūmentāria,** supply of grain, provisions. I, 10.

frūmentātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**frūmentor,** get grain], getting grain, foraging expedition.

frūmentor, 1, *intr.* [**frūmentum,** grain], get grain, forage. IV, 9.

frūmentum, -ī, *n.*, grain; *pl.*, crops. I, 3.

fruor, fruī, frūctus sum, *intr.*, enjoy. III, 22.

frūstrā, *adv.*, without effect, in vain, to no purpose. III, 4.

frūx, -gis, *f.* [**fruor,** enjoy], fruit; *pl.*, crops, produce. I, 28.

Fufius, *see* **Cita.**

fuga, **-ae**, *f.*, flight; **in fugam conicere** *or* **dare**, put to flight. I, 11.

fugiō, **fugere**, **fūgī**, **fugitum**, *tr. and intr.* [**fuga**, flight], *intr.*, flee, run away, escape; *tr.*, shun, avoid. I, 53; II, 11.

fugitīvus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [**fugiō**, flee], fleeing; *as noun*, runaway slave. I, 23.

fugō, 1, *tr.* [**fuga**, flight], put to flight, rout.

fūmō, 1, *intr.* [**fūmus**, smoke], smoke.

fūmus, **-ī**, *m.*, smoke. II, 7.

funda, **-ae**, *f.*, sling. IV, 25.

funditor, **-ōris**, *m.* [**funda**, sling], slinger. II, 7.

fundō, **fundere**, **fūdī**, **fūsum**, *tr.*, pour, throw; rout, put to flight. III, 6.

fūnebris, **-e**, *adj.* [**fūnus**, funeral], of a funeral; *n. pl. as noun*, funeral rites.

fungor, **fungī**, **fūnctus sum**, *intr.*, perform, execute, discharge.

fūnis, **-is**, *m.*, rope, cable. III, 13.

fūnus, **-eris**, *n.*, funeral.

furor, **-ōris**, *m.*, rage, frenzy, madness. I, 40; II, 3.

fūrtum, **-ī**, *n.*, theft.

fūsilis, **-e**, *adj.* [**fundō**, pour], liquid, molten.

futūrus, *see* **sum.**

G.

Gabalī, **-ōrum**, *m.* (De), the Gabali (găb′ā-lī).

Gabīnius, **-nī**, *m.*, Aulus Gabinius (aw′-lŭs gā-bĭn′ĭ-ŭs), *consul with Lucius Piso*, 58 B.C. I, 6.

gaesum, **-ī**, *n.*, *a heavy iron* javelin (*of the Gauls*). III, 4.

Galba, **-ae**, *m.*, (1) Galba (găl′bă), *a king of the Suessiones.* II, 4. (2) Servius Sulpicius Galba (sĕr′vĭ-ŭs sŭl-pĭsh′yŭs găl′bă), *one of Caesar's legates, and said to have been one of his assassins.* III, 1.

galea, **-ae**, *f.*, *a leather* helmet. II, 21.

Gallia, **-ae**, *f.*, Gallia (găl′ĭ-ă), *better*, Gaul, *including either* (1) *Belgium, Celtica, and Aquitania, or* (2) *only Celtica. See map.* I, 1.

Gallicus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* (**Gallia**, Gaul], pertaining to Gaul *or* the Gauls, Gallic. I, 22.

gallīna, **-ae**, *f.*, hen.

Gallus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, of Gaul, Gallic; *pl. as noun*, the Gauls, *inhabiting Central Gaul, Northern Italy, etc.* I, 1.

Gallus, **-ī**, *m.*, Marcus Trebius Gallus (mär′kŭs trē′bĭ-ŭs găl′ŭs), *an officer in Caesar's army.* III, 7.

Garumna, **-ae**, *m.* (DEcd), the Garumna (gă-rŭm′nă), *or* Garonne, *a river forming the boundary between Aquitania and Celtic Gaul.* I, 1.

Garumnī, **-ōrum**, *m.* (Ed), the Garumni (gă-rŭm′nī). III, 27.

Gatēs, **-um**, *m.* (DEd), the Gates (gā′-tēz). III, 27.

gaudeō, **gaudēre**, **gāvīsus sum** (App. 74), *intr.*, rejoice. IV, 13.

Geidumnī, **-ōrum**, *m.* (Af), the Geidumni (jē′ĭ-dŭm′nī or jē-dŭm′nī).

Genava, **-ae**, *f.* (Cg), Genava (jĕn′ă-vă), *a city of the Allobroges, now* Geneva. I, 6.

gener, **-erī**, *m.*, son-in-law.

generātim, *adv.* [**genus**, tribe], by tribes. I, 51.

gēns, **gentis**, *f.*, race; clan, tribe, people. II, 28.

genus, **-eris**, *n.*, descent, origin, race, class, tribe, family; kind, nature. I, 43; III, 14.

Gergovia, **-ae**, *f.* (De), Gergovia (jĕr-gō′vĭ-ă), *the chief town of the Arverni.*

Germānī, **-ōrum**, *m.*, the Germani (jĕr-mā′nī), *better* Germans. I, 1.

Germānia, **-ae**, *f.*, Germania (jĕr-mā′-nĭ-ă), *better*, Germany, *the country east of the Rhine.* IV, 4.

Germānicus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [**Germānus**, German], of *or* pertaining to the Germans, German. IV, 16.

gerō, **gerere**, **gessī**, **gestum**, *tr.*, bear, carry, wield; (*of war*) carry on, perform, wage, conduct; *pass.*, be done, go on, occur. I, 1.

gladius, **-dī**, *m.*, sword. I, 25.

glāns, **glandis**, *f.*, acorn; ball, slug *of lead.*

glēba, **-ae**, *f.*, clod of earth; lump.

glōria, -ae, *f.*, glory, renown, honor, fame, reputation. I, 2.

glōrior, 1, *intr.* [**glōria, glory**], glory, glory in, boast of. I, 14.

Gobannitiō, -ōnis, *m.*, Gobannitio (gŏb'ạ-nĭsh'yō), *an Arvernian chief.*

Gorgobina, -ae, *f.* (Ce), Gorgobina (gôr-gŏb'ĭ-nạ), *a city of the Boii after they had settled in the territory of the Haedui.*

Graecus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to the Greeks, Greek, Grecian; *pl. as noun*, the Greeks. I, 29.

Graiocelī, -ōrum, *m.* (Dg), the Graiocelī (grā-yō'sē-lī). I, 10.

grandis, -e, *adj.*, great, large, bulky. I, 43.

grātia, -ae, *f.* [**grātus, pleasing**], favor, good will, gratitude, esteem, influence, popularity; **grātiās agere,** thank; **grātiam habēre,** to feel grateful; **grātiam referre,** to return a favor; **hanc grātiam referre,** to return a favor in this way; **grātiam inīre,** to gain favor; **grātiā** *following a gen.*, for the purpose of, in order to. I, 9.

grātulātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**grātulor, express joy**], expression of joy, congratulation, rejoicing. I, 53.

grātulor, 1, *intr.* [**grātus, pleasing**], express joy, congratulate, thank. I, 30.

grātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, pleasing, agreeable, acceptable. I, 44.

gravis, -e, *adj.*, heavy, oppressive, hard, severe, serious; advanced (*in years*). I, 20.

gravitās, -tātis, *f.* [**gravis, heavy**], heaviness, weight; power. IV, 3.

graviter, *adv.* [**gravis, heavy**], heavily, with great weight, with force; severely, seriously; **graviter ferre,** take to heart, be annoyed *or* vexed (*at*); **graviter premere,** press hard. I, 14.

gravor, 1, *intr.* [**gravis, heavy**], be unwilling. I, 35.

Grudiī, -ōrum, *m.* (Af), the Grudii (grụ'dĭ-ī).

gubernātor, -ōris, *m.*, steersman, pilot. III, 9.

gustō, 1, *tr.*, taste, eat.

H.

habeō, 2, *tr.*, have, hold, possess; think, consider, regard; deliver (*with* **ōrātiōnem**); **in animō habēre,** intend; **ratiōnem habēre,** have regard for; take care *or* see that (*followed by* **ut** *clause*); **cōnsilium habēre,** form a plan; **in numerō hostium habēre,** consider as enemies; **aliter sē habēre,** be otherwise *or* different; *for* **habēre** *with pf. pass. part., e.g.* **vectīgālia redēmpta habēre,** *see* App. 286, *b*. I, 2.

Haeduus, -a, -um, *adj.* (Cef), of the Haedui (hĕd'ū-ī), Haeduan; *as noun*, a Haeduan; *pl.* the Haedui, *possibly* Haeduans, *one of the most powerful of the Gallic tribes.* I, 3.

haesitō, 1, *intr.* [*freq. of* **haereō, stick**], stick *or* cling fast, remain fixed.

hāmus, -ī, *m.*, hook, barb.

harpagō -ōnis, *m.*, grappling hook.

Harūdēs, -um, *m.* (Ch), the Harudes (hạ-rụ'dēz), *a German tribe.* I, 31.

haud, *adv.*, not, by no means, not at all.

Helvētīcus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**Helvētiī**], of the Helvetii, Helvetian.

Helvētius, -a, -um, *adj.* (Cgh), of the Helvetii (hĕl-vē'shyĭ), Helvetian; *as noun*, one of the Helvetii, an Helvetian; *pl.*, the Helvetii, *possibly* Helvetians. I, 1.

Helviī, -ōrum, *m.* (Df), the Helvii (hĕl'-vĭ-ī).

Hercynia, -ae, *f.* (Bhi), Hercynia (hẽr-sĭn'ĭ-ạ), the Hercynian forest.

hērēditās, -tātis, *f.* [**hērēs, heir**], inheritance.

hīberna, -ōrum, *n.* [*sc.* **castra, camp**], winter camp, winter quarters. I, 10.

Hibernia, -ae, *f.*, Hibernia (hī-bẽr'nĭ-ạ), *better*, Ireland.

hīc, haec, hoc, *dem. pron.* (App. 54), *used for what is near in space, time or thought, with more emphasis than* **is**; this, this man, woman *or* thing; he, she, it; *abl. sing.* **hōc,** on this account; in this respect; the (*with comparatives*); **hīc . . . ille,** the latter . . . the former. *See* App. 170, *a*. I, 1.

hīc, *adv.*, here, in this place; (*of a place just mentioned*), there, in that place;

(*of an incident just mentioned*), then, at this time. IV, 19.

hiemō, 1, *intr.* [**hiems**, winter], pass the winter, winter. I, 10.

hiems, **-mis**, *f.*, winter time, winter. III, 7.

hinc, *adv.*, from that point *or* place, hence.

Hispānia, **-ae**, *f.* (Eabcd), Hispania (hĭspā′nĭ-ą), *better*, Spain. I, 1.

Hispānus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, Spanish.

homō, **-inis**, *m.*, human being, man, *as distinguished from the lower animals; in pl.*, mankind, humanity, men. I, 2.

honestus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [**honōs**, honor], honorable, worthy, distinguished, eminent. I, 53.

honōrificus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [**honōs**, honor+**faciō**, make], conferring honor. I, 43.

honōs, **-ōris**, *m.*, honor, regard, glory, distinction; honorable position, office. I, 18.

hōra, **-ae**, *f.*, hour. *The Roman hour was the twelfth part of the day or night, (reckoning between sunrise and sunset), and hence varied according to the season.* I, 26.

horreō, **-ēre**, **-uī**, ——, *tr.*, shudder at, dread. I, 32.

horribilis, **-e**, *adj.* [**horreō**, dread], dreadful, horrible, frightful, hideous.

hortor, 1, *tr.*, exhort, encourage, incite, urge strongly. I, 19.

hospes, **-itis**, *m.*, *f.*, host, entertainer; guest, friend; stranger. I, 53.

hospitium, **-tī**, *n.* [**hospes**, host *or* guest], the relation of host and guest; friendship, hospitality. I, 31.

hostis, **-is**, *m.*, *f.*, (*public*) enemy *or* foe *in distinction from* **inimīcus**, *a personal enemy; pl.*, the enemy. I, 11.

hūc, *adv.* [*old form for* **hōc** *from* **hīc**], to this place, hither, here; against these, to these. I, 38.

hūmānitās, **-tātis**, *f.* [**hūmānus**, human], humanity, refinement, culture. I, 1.

hūmānus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [**homō**, man], natural to man, human; civilized, cultured, refined, cultivated. IV, 3.

humilis, **-e**, *adj.* [**humus**, the ground], *on the ground;* low, humble, abject, weak. IV, 3.

humilitās, **-tātis**, *f.* [**humilis**, low], humility, lowness; weakness.

I.

I, *sign for* **ūnus**, one.

iaceō, **iacēre**, **iacuī**, ——, *intr.*, lie; lie slain. II, 27.

iaciō, **iacere**, **iēcī**, **iactum**, *tr.*, throw, cast, hurl; (*of an* **agger**), throw up, construct. II, 6.

iactō, 1, *tr.* [*freq. of* **iaciō**, throw], throw *or* hurl repeatedly, toss about; talk about, discuss. I, 18.

iactūra, **-ae**, *f.* [**iaciō**, throw], loss, sacrifice.

iaculum, **-ī**, *n.* [**iaciō**, throw], javelin, dart.

iam, *adv.*, now, at this time; already, by this time, at last; really, indeed, even; **neque iam** *or* **iam nōn**, no longer; **ubi iam**, as soon as. I, 5.

ibi, *adv.*, there, in that place. I, 10.

Iccius, **-cī**, *m.*, Iccius (ĭk′shyŭs), *a chief of the Remi.* II, 3.

ictus, **-ūs**, *m.*, stroke, blow. I, 25.

Id., *abbr. for* **Īdūs**.

idcircō, *adv.*, therefore.

Idem, **eadem**, **idem** (App. 58), *dem. pron.* [**is**, this, that], the same; this very; **idem atque**, the same as. I, 3.

identidem, *adv.* [**idem**, the same], repeatedly. II, 19.

idōneus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, fit, suitable, adapted. I, 49; II, 8.

Īdūs, **-uum**, *f.*, *pl.*, the Ides: *the 15th of March, May, July and October, and the 13th of other months.* I, 7.

ignis, **-is**, *m.*, fire. I, 4.

ignōbilis, **-e**, *adj.* [**in-**+**(g)nōbilis**, well known], ignoble, unknown.

ignōminia, **-ae**, *f.*, disgrace, dishonor.

ignōrō, 1, *tr.* [**ignārus**, not knowing], not know, be ignorant of; fail to observe, overlook. I, 27.

ignōscō, **-nōscere**, **-nōvī**, **-nōtum**, *intr.* [**in-**+**(g)nōscēns**, knowing; **nōscō**], forgive, pardon. I, 45; IV, 27.

ignōtus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [**in-**+**(g)nōtus**, known; **nōscō**, know], unknown, unfamiliar. IV, 24.

illātus, *see* **inferō**.

ille, illa, illud, *gen.* **illīus**, *dat.* **illī** (App. 56), *dem. pron.* (*of what is remote in time, place, thought, etc., cf.* **hīc**), that, that man, woman, *or* thing; he, she, it; **hīc . . ille**, the latter . . . the former, *see* App. 170, *a.* I, 3.

illīc, *adv.* [**ille**, that], in that place, there. I, 18.

illigō, 1, *tr.* [**ligō**, bind], attach, hold *or* bind together. IV, 17.

illō, *adv.* [*old dat. of* **ille**], thither, to that place, there (=thither). IV, 11.

illūstris, -e, *adj.*, distinguished, illustrious.

Illyricum, -ī, *n.*, Illyricum (ĭ-lĭr'ĭ-kŭm), Illyria, *lying northeast of the Adriatic, forming a part of Caesar's province.* II, 35.

imbēcillitās, -tātis, *f.*, weakness.

imber, -bris, *m.*, a rainstorm, rain. III, 29.

imitor, 1, *tr.*, imitate, copy after.

immānis, -e, *adj.*, huge, immense. IV, 1.

immineō, -minēre, ——, ——, *intr.*, project, hang over; threaten, menace.

immittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**in**+**mittō**, send], send *or* let into, insert; send against, direct towards *or* against; **trabibus immissīs**, beams being placed between. IV, 17.

immolō, 1, *tr.*, sacrifice.

immortālis, -e, *adj.* [**in**-+**mortālis**, mortal], not mortal, immortal. I, 12.

immūnis, -e, *adj.* [**in**-+**mūnus**, burden], unburdened, *by taxes, requirements of service, etc.*

imparātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**in**-+**parātus**, prepared; **parō**, prepare], unprepared, not ready.

impedīmentum, -ī, *n.* [**impediō**, hinder], hindrance, obstacle, impediment; *pl.*, baggage, luggage (*of an army*), baggage-train (*including the draught animals*). I, 24.

impediō, 4, *tr.* [**in**+**pēs**, foot], *entangle the feet*, hamper, obstruct, hinder, impede, delay.

impedītus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **impediō**, hinder], hindered, burdened, impeded, delayed; hindered *or* burdened by baggage; occupied *or* engaged in; at a disadvantage; *of places*, difficult of passage. I, 12.

impellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsum, *tr.* [**in**+**pellō**, drive], drive *or* urge on, incite, instigate, impel. I, 40; II, 14.

impendeō, -pendēre, ——, ——, *intr.* [**in**+**pendeō**, hang], overhang, impend. I, 6.

impēnsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, expensive; *with* **pretium**, great. IV, 2.

imperātor, -ōris, *m.* [**imperō**, command], commander-in-chief, general. I, 40; II, 25.

imperātum, -ī, *n.* [**imperō**, command], command, order. II, 3.

imperītus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**in**-+**perītus**, experienced], inexperienced, unskilled, ignorant. I, 40; IV, 22.

imperium, -rī, *n.* [**imperō**, command], command, order; authority, sway, supreme power, dominion, sovereignty; supreme military command, highest official power. I, 2.

imperō, 1, *tr. and intr.* [**in**+**parō**, procure], demand from, enjoin *or* levy upon; command, order, instruct, rule. I, 7.

impetrō, 1, *tr.* [**in**+**patrō**, accomplish], obtain (*by request, entreaty, exertion*), accomplish, succeed in obtaining (*one's request*); **impetrāre ā (ab)**, gain permission from, persuade. I, 9.

impetus, -ūs, *m.*, attack, onset, charge; impetuosity, force, vehemence. I, 22.

impius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**in**-+**pius**, pious], wicked.

implicō, 1, *tr.* [**in**+**plicō**, fold], interlace, interweave.

implōrō, 1, *tr.* [**in**+**plōrō**, call out], beseech, entreat, implore. I, 31.

impōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *tr.* [**in**+**pōnō**, place], place upon, set on, put *or* impose on; mount. I, 42.

importō, 1, *tr.* [**in**+**portō**, carry], carry *or* bring in, import. I, 1.

improbus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**in**-+**probus**, good], unprincipled. I, 17.

improvīsō, *adv.* [**improvīsus**, unforeseen], unexpectedly, without warning. I, 13.

improvīsus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**in**-+**prōvī-**

sus, foreseen; **prōvidēō**], unforeseen, unexpected; **dē improvīsō**, unexpectedly, suddenly. II, 3.

imprūdēns, -entis, *adj.* [**in-**+**prūdēns**, prudent], imprudent, off one's guard, unwary. III, 29.

imprūdentia, -ae, *f.* [**imprūdēns**, imprudent], imprudence, want of foresight *or* forethought, ignorance, indiscretion. IV, 27.

impūbēs, -eris, *adj.* [**in-**+**pūbēs**, mature], immature; unmarried, chaste.

impugnō, 1, *tr.* [**in**+**pugnō**, fight], fight against, attack, assail. I, 44; III, 26.

impulsus, *see* **impellō**.

impulsus, -ūs, *m.* [**impellō**, impel], impulse, instigation.

impūne, *adv.* [**in-**+**poena**, punishment], without punishment. I, 14.

impūnitās, -tātis, *f.* [**in-**+**poena**, punishment], impunity, freedom from punishment. I, 14.

imus, *sup. of* **inferus**.

in-, *negative prefix.*

in, *prep. with acc. and abl. With acc.* (1) *of motion, from one place into or towards another place*, into, to; in, among; towards, for, against; at; upon; (2) *of time*, till, into; for; on, at; (3) *other uses*, in, in respect to, for, under, over, on; **in diēs**, from day to day; **in fugam conicere**, put to flight; **in Caesarem incidere**, meet with Caesar; **summum in cruciātum venīre**, be severely punished. *With abl.* (1) *of rest or motion within a place*, in, among, over, within, throughout; on, upon; (2) *of time*, in, during, in the course of; on; (3) *other uses*, in, in the case of; in consequence of, in view of; on, upon; **in Ararī**, over the Arar; **in eō**, in his case; **in ancorīs**, at anchor; **in opere esse**, be engaged in the work. I, 1.

inānis, -e, *adj.*, empty, vain, idle.

incautē, *adv.* [**incautus**, incautious], incautiously, unwarily.

incautus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**in-**+**cautus**, cautious; **caveō**, be cautious], incautious, unwary.

incendium, -dī, *n.* [**incendō**, burn], fire, *burning*, conflagration.

incendō, -cendere, -cendī, -cēnsum, *tr.* [*cf.* **candeō**, shine], set fire to, fire, burn; inflame, excite. I, 5.

incertus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**in-**+**certus**, decided], undecided, uncertain, untrustworthy; indefinite, vague; disordered. IV, 5.

incidō, -cidere, -cidī, ——, *intr.* [**cadō**, fall], fall into *or* upon; fall in with, meet; happen, arise. I, 53; II, 14.

incīdō, -cīdere, -cīdī, -cīsum, *tr.* [**caedō**, cut], cut into. II, 17.

incipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *tr.* [**capiō**, take], undertake; begin, commence. II, 2.

incitō, 1, *tr.* [**citō**, put in motion], set in motion; incite, arouse, urge on, stimulate; exasperate; **cursū incitātō**, at full speed. I, 4.

incognitus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**in-**+**cognitus**, known; **cognōscō**, learn], unknown. IV, 20.

incolō, -colere, -colui, ——, *tr. and intr.* [**colō**, cultivate], inhabit, dwell in; live. I, 1.

incolumis, -e, *adj.*, unhurt, uninjured, safe and sound, unimpaired. I, 53; III, 6.

incommodē, *adv.* [**incommodus**, inconvenient], inconveniently, unseasonably.

incommodum, -ī, *n.* [**incommodus**, inconvenient], inconvenience, disadvantage, trouble; disaster, defeat, loss, injury. I, 13.

incrēdibilis, -e, *adj.* [**in-**+**crēdibilis**, credible], incredible, unlikely; extraordinary. I, 12.

increpitō, 1, *tr.* [*freq. of* **increpō**, chide], chide, blame; make sport of, taunt. II, 15.

incumbō, -cumbere, -cubuī, -cubitum, *intr.* [*cf.* **cubō**, lie], recline upon; devote one's self to.

incursiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**incurrō**, rush into *or* upon], invasion; onset, attack.

incursus, -ūs, *m.* [**incurrō**, rush into *or* upon], attack. II, 20.

incūsō, 1, *tr.* [**causa**, cause *or* case], bring a case *or* charge against; censure, upbraid, blame. I, 40; II, 15.

inde, *adv.*, from that place, thence; then, thereupon. I, 10.

indicium, -ci, *n.* [indicō, disclose], disclosure, information; **per indicium**, through informers. I, 4.

indicō, -dicere, -dixī, -dictum, *tr.* [dicō, say], say publicly, proclaim, appoint, call. I, 30.

indictus, -a, -um, *adj.* [in-+dictus, *pf. part. of* dicō, say], unsaid; **causā indictā**, without a trial.

indignē, *adv.* [indignus, unworthy], unworthily, dishonorably.

indignitās, -tātis, *f.* [indignus, unworthy], unworthiness; outrage, disgrace. II, 14.

indignor, 1, *intr.* [indignus, unworthy], deem unworthy; be indignant.

indignus, -a, -um, *adj.* [in-+dignus, worthy], unworthy, disgraceful.

indiligēns, -entis, *adj.* [in-+diligēns, careful], not careful; negligent, lax.

indiligenter, *adv.* [indiligēns, careless], carelessly. II, 33.

indiligentia, -ae, *f.* [indiligēns, careless], negligence.

indūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [dūcō, lead], lead *or* draw on; induce, influence, instigate; cover. I, 2.

indulgentia, -ae, *f.* [indulgeō, indulge], forbearance, clemency.

indulgeō, -dulgēre, -dulsī, ——, *intr.*, be indulgent to, favor. I, 40.

induō, -duere, -dui, -dūtum, *tr.*, put on; **sē induere**, be impaled *or* pierced. II, 21.

industriē, *adv.* [industrius, diligent], diligently.

indūtiae, -ārum, *f.*, truce. IV, 12.

Indutiomārus, -i, *m.*, Indutiomarus (in-dū″shyō-mā′rŭs), *a chief of the Treveri.*

ineō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *tr.* [eō, go. App. 84], go into; enter upon, begin; **inīre cōnsilium**, form; **inīre ratiōnem**, make an estimate, decide; **inīre grātiam**, gain; **inīre numerum**, enumerate. II, 2.

inermis, -e, *adj.* [in-+arma, arms], without arms *or* weapons, unarmed. I, 40; II, 27.

iners, -ertis, *adj.* [in-+ars, skill], without skill; unmanly, cowardly. IV, 2.

infāmia, -ae, *f.* [in-+fāma, renown], dishonor, ill repute.

infāns, -antis, *adj.* [in-+fāns, speaking], not speaking; *as noun*, infant.

infectus, -a, -um, *adj.* [in-+factus, done; faciō, do], not done, unaccomplished, unfinished.

inferior, -ius, *comp. of* **inferus**.

inferō, inferre, intulī, illātum, *tr.* [ferō, bear], bear into, import, inflict, cause, produce; cast into; **in equum inferre**, mount on a horse; **causā illātā**, making an excuse; **signa inferre**, advance the standards, attack. I, 2.

inferus, -a, -um, *adj.*, low, below; *comp.*, **inferior**, lower; inferior; **ab inferiōre parte**, below, down stream; *sup.*, **infimus** *or* **imus**, lowest, last; *with* **collis**, the base of; **ad infimum, ab infimō**, at the bottom. I, 1.

infestus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hostile; **infestīs signīs**, with standards in battle array.

inficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *tr.* [faciō, make], stain.

infidēlis, -e, *adj.* [in-+fidēlis, faithful], faithless, untrustworthy.

infīgō, -fīgere, -fīxī, -fīxum [fīgō, fix], *tr.*, fasten in.

infimus, *sup. of* **inferus**.

infīnītus, -a, -um, *adj.* [in-+fīnītus, ended; fīniō, limit], endless, boundless, vast, countless.

infirmitās, -tātis, *f.* [infirmus, not strong], weakness; fickleness, inconstancy. IV, 5.

infirmus, -a, -um, *adj.* [in-+firmus, strong], not strong, weak, feeble. III, 24.

inflectō, -flectere, -flexī, -flexum, *tr.* [flectō, bend], bend down; *with reflex.*, become bent. I, 25.

influō, -fluere, -flūxī, ——, *intr.* [fluō, flow], flow into, empty into. I, 8.

infodiō, -fodere, -fōdī, -fossum, *tr.* [fodiō, dig], dig *or* drive into.

infrā, *adv.* [inferus, below], below; *prep. with acc.*, below, smaller than. IV, 36.

ingēns, -entis, *adj.*, enormous, huge, vast, large. I, 39; IV, 10.

ingrātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [in-+grātus, pleasing], displeasing, disagreeable.

ingredior, -gredī, -gressus sum, *intr.* [gradior, go], go *or* come into, enter. II, 4.

iniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [iaciō, hurl. App. 7], throw into *or* upon; put *or* place on; inspire, infuse. I, 46; IV, 17.

inimicitia, -ae, *f.* [inimicus, unfriendly], enmity.

inimicus, -a, -um, *adj.* [in-+amīcus, friendly], unfriendly, hostile; *as noun*, an enemy (*personal*), rival, *to be distinguished from* **hostis**, a public enemy. I, 7.

iniquitās, -tātis, *f.* [inīquus, unequal], inequality, unfairness; disadvantage. II, 22.

inīquus, -a, -um, *adj.* [in-+aequus, even, just], uneven; unjust, unfair; unfavorable, disadvantageous. I, 44; II, 10.

initium, -tī, *n.* [ineō, go into], beginning, commencement, origin; edge, *of a country*, borders. I, 1.

iniungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum, *tr.* [iungō, join], join to; impose.

iniūria, -ae, *f.* [in-+iūs, right], wrong, injustice; outrage, injury, harm, violence. I, 7.

iniussū, *abl. of* **iniussus, -ūs,** *m.* [iubeō, order], without command *or* order. I, 19.

innāscor, -nāscī, -nātus sum, *intr.* [nāscor, be born], be born in, be engendered; **innātus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, inborn, natural.

innītor, -nītī, -nīxus sum, *intr.* [nītor, rest on], lean upon. II, 27.

innocēns, -entis, *adj.* [in-+nocēns, injurious], not injurious; innocent.

innocentia, -ae. *f.* [innocēns, innocent], integrity. I, 40.

inopia, -ae, *f.* [inops, needy], need, want, poverty, lack; want of provisions, hunger. I, 27.

inopīnāns, -antis, *adj.* [in-+opīnāns, expecting], not expecting, not suspecting, unawares, off one's guard. I, 12.

inquam, -is, -it, *def. verb, tr., used only with direct quotations and following one or more words of the quotation*, say. IV, 25.

Insciēns, -entis, *adj.* [in-+sciēns, knowing], not knowing, unaware, ignorant. I, 19.

inscientia, -ae, *f.* [insciēns, ignorant], ignorance. III, 9.

inscius, -a, -um, *adj.* [sciō, know], not knowing, ignorant, not aware. IV, 4.

insequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, *tr. and intr.* [sequor, follow], follow up *or* after, follow close upon, pursue. I, 15.

inserō, -serere, -seruī, -sertum, *tr.*, insert, thrust in. III, 14.

insidiae, -ārum, *f. pl.* [sedeō, sit], a sitting *or* lying in wait; ambush, ambuscade; treachery; artifice, crafty device. I, 13.

insidior, 1, *intr.* [insidiae, ambush], lie in ambush.

insignis, -e, *adj.* [signō, mark], marked, remarkable; *n. as noun*, mark, sign; ornament, trapping. I, 12.

insiliō, -silīre, -siluī, -sultum, *tr.* [saliō, leap], leap upon. I, 52.

insimulō, 1, *tr.*, charge, blame, accuse.

insinuō, 1, *tr.* [sinuō, wind], wind into; make one's way into, penetrate. IV, 33.

insistō, -sistere, -stitī, ——, *tr. and intr.* [sistō, stand], stand upon; stand firm, take a stand; press on, pursue; *with* **ratiōnem,** adopt, use. II, 27.

insolenter, *adv.* [insolēns, unwonted], unusually; arrogantly, insolently. I, 14.

inspectō, 1, *tr.* [spectō, look], look at, view.

instabilis, -e, *adj.* [in-+stabilis, firm], not firm, unsteady. IV, 23.

instar, *n., indecl.*, likeness; *with gen.*, like. II, 17.

instīgō, 1, *tr.*, urge on, incite.

instituō, -stituere, -stituī, -stitūtum, *tr. and intr.* [statuō, set up], set up *or* put in order, draw up; train, educate; procure, prepare; build, construct; begin, determine, decide upon, adopt; **Institūtus,** *pf. part. as adj.*,

usual, customary; **finished**, *in addition to definitions above.* I, 14.

Institūtum, -ī, *n.* [**instituō**, set up, establish], a fixed course *or* principle; habit, institution, custom. I, 1.

Instō, -stāre, -stitī, -stātum, *intr.* [**stō**, stand], stand upon *or* near, be at hand, press on; threaten. I, 16.

Instrūmentum, -ī, *n.* [**instruō**, build], tool; apparatus, equipment.

Instruō, -struere, -strūxī, -strūctum, *tr.* [**struō**, build], build upon, build, construct; form, draw up *in battle array;* equip, furnish. I, 22.

Insuēfactus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**suēscō**, become accustomed, **faciō**, make], accustomed, trained. IV, 24.

insuētus, -a, -um, *adj.* [in-+**suētus**, accustomed], unaccustomed, not used to.

Insula, -ae, *f.*, island. III, 9.

Insuper, *adv.* [**super**, above], above, on the top, from above. IV, 17.

Integer, -gra, -grum, *adj.*, untouched, intact, whole, unimpaired; fresh; **rē integrā**, before anything was done. III, 4.

integō, -tegere, -tēxī, -tēctum, *tr.* [**tegō**, cover], cover over; protect.

Intellegō, -legere, -lēxī, -lēctum, *tr.* [**inter**+**legō**, choose, select], select *or* distinguish between; understand; know; see, perceive, realize; find out, learn. I, 10.

Intendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentum, *tr.* [**tendō**, stretch], stretch out *or* to; **intentus**, *pf. part.*, intent on, absorbed in, attentive to. III, 22.

inter, *prep. with acc.* (*sometimes following its noun*), (1) *of place*, among, between: (2) *of time*, during, within, for: (3) *in other relations*, among, between, in; in among *or* between; to; over; along with: (4) *with reflex. pron., of reciprocal action*, (App. 166), with, to, *or* from each other *or* one another, *as*, **inter sē differunt**, differ from one another; each other, one another, *as*, **cohortātī inter sē**, encouraging one another. I, 1.

intercēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *intr.* [**cēdō**, go], go *or* come between, lie between, intervene, be between; pass. I, 7.

intercipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *tr.* [**capiō**, take], take *or* catch between (*one point and another*); interrupt; intercept, cut off. II, 27.

intercludō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsum, *tr.* [**claudō**, shut], shut *or* cut off, separate, hinder; *with* **itinera**, block. I, 23.

interdicō, -dicere, -dixī, -dictum, *intr.* [**dicō**, say], prohibit, exclude, forbid, interdict; **aquā atque ignī interdīcere**, *forbid the use of fire and water*, banish. I, 46.

interdiū, *adv.* [**diēs**, day], during the day, by day. I, 8.

interdum, *adv.* [**dum**, while], in the meantime; at times, sometimes. I, 14.

interea, *adv.*, in the meantime, meanwhile. I, 8.

intereō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *intr.* [**eō**, go. App. 84], perish, die.

interesse, *see* **intersum.**

interficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *tr.* [**faciō**, make], make away with, kill, destroy. I, 12.

intericiō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō**, hurl. App. 7], throw *or* hurl between; put *or* place between; **interiectus**, *pf. part. as adj.*, lying between, intervening, interspersed; **mediocrī interiectō spatiō**, not far away. II, 17.

interim, *adv.*, meanwhile, in the meantime. I, 16.

interior, -ius, *adj.* (App. 43), interior, inner; *as noun*, **interiōrēs**, inhabitants of the interior; occupants of a town.

interitus, -ūs, *m.* [**intereō**, die], destruction, death.

intermittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr. and intr.* [**mittō**, send], send between; intervene, separate; abate, cease, let up, discontinue; delay, neglect, omit; let pass. I, 26.

interneciō, -ōnis, *f.* [**necō**, destroy], extermination, annihilation, utter destruction. I, 13.

interpellō, 1, *tr.*, interrupt, hinder. I, 44.

interpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *tr.* [pōnō, place], place between, interpose; allege; cause; **fidem interpōnere,** pledge. I, 42; IV, 9.

interpres, -etis, *m., f.*, interpreter; mediator. I, 19.

interpretor, 1, *tr.* [interpres, interpreter], interpret, explain.

interrogō, 1, *tr.* [rogō ask], ask, question.

interrumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, -ruptum, *tr.* [rumpō, break], break off *or* through; destroy.

interscindō, -scindere, scidī, -scissum, *tr.* [scindō, cut, destroy], cut through, cut in two; destroy. II, 9.

intersum, -esse, -fuī, *intr.* [sum, be. App. 66], be *or* lie between, intervene; be present *at*, take part *in; impers.*, **interest,** it concerns, it is important; there is a difference *or* an interval; **magnī interest,** it is of great importance. I, 15.

intervāllum, -ī, *n.* [vāllus, palisade], *the space between two palisades;* interval (*of space or time*); distance. I, 22.

intervenīō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, *intr.* [veniō, come], come between, come up; arrive.

interventus, -ūs, *m.* [intervenīō, come between], coming; aid. III, 15.

intexō, -texere, -texuī, -textum, *tr.* [texō, weave], weave in *or* together. II, 33.

intoleranter, *adv.*, intolerably; impatiently, eagerly.

intrā, *prep. with acc.* [inter, between], within, inside; into. I, 32; II, 4.

intrītus, -a, -um, *adj.* [in-+trītus, worn], unwearied. III, 26.

intrō, 1, *tr.*, go *or* walk into, enter, penetrate. II, 17.

intrōdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [intrō, within+dūcō, lead], lead *or* bring into. II, 5.

introeō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *intr.* [intrō, within+eō, go. App. 84], go *or* come in, enter.

introitus, -ūs, *m.* [introeō, go in], entrance, approach.

intrōmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [intrō, within+mittō, send], send *or* let in. II, 33.

intrōrsus, *adv.* [intrō, within+versus, *pf. part. of* vertō, turn], within, on the inside. II, 18.

intrōrumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, -ruptum, *tr.* [intrō, within+rumpō, break], break in *or* through.

intueor, 2, *tr.* [tueor, look], look at. I, 32.

intus, *adv.*, within, on the inside.

inūsitātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [in-+ūsitātus, usual], unusual, uncommon, strange, startling. II, 31.

inūtilis, -e, *adj.* [in-+ūtilis, useful], useless, worthless; disadvantageous. II, 16.

invenīō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, *tr.* [veniō, come], come upon, find, meet with; find out, learn. I, 53; II, 16.

inventor, -ōris, *m.* [invenīō, find], inventor, author.

inveterāscō, -veterāscere, -veterāvī, -veterātum, *intr.*, grow old; become established. II, 1.

invictus, -a, -um, *adj.* [in-+victus, conquered], unconquerable, invincible. I, 36.

invideō, -vidēre, -vīdī, -vīsum, *intr.* [videō, see], look askance at; envy. II, 31.

invidia, -ae, *f.* [invideō, envy], envy, hatred.

inviolātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [in-+violātus, injured], uninjured; inviolate, sacred. III, 9.

invītō, 1, *tr.*, invite, summon; allure, persuade. I, 35; IV, 6.

invītus, -a, -um, *adj.*, against one's wish *or* will, unwilling, reluctant; **sē invītō,** against his will. I, 8.

Iovis, *see* **Iuppiter.**

ipse, ipsa, ipsum, *gen.* **ipsīus** (App. 59) *intensive pron.*, self (*as opposed to some one else; not to be confused with the reflexive* **sē**, self. App. 163); himself, herself, itself, themselves, he, she, it, they; *as adj.*, very; *in gen.*, his, her, its, *or* their own. I, 1.

īrācundia, -ae, *f.* [īrācundus, irritable], irritability, anger.

īrācundus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**īra**, anger], irritable. I, 31.

irrīdeō, -rīdēre, -rīsī, -rīsum, *intr.* [**in**+**rīdeō**, laugh], laugh, jeer. II, 30.

irrīdiculē, *adv.* [**in**-+**rīdiculus**, witty], without wit, unwittily. I, 42.

irrumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, -ruptum, *tr.* [**in**+**rumpō**, break], break into, rush into; force a way into, storm. IV, 14.

irruptiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**irrumpō**, break into], a breaking into, attack.

is, ea, id, *gen.* **eius** (App. 57), *weak dem. pron. referring to some person or object named in the context*, this, that, these, those; he, she, it, they; the, a; **is locus quō**, a, *or* the, place where; **ea quae**, (the) things which; **eō**, *with comp.*, the; **eō magis**, all the more; **eō . . . quō**, *with comparatives*, the . . . the. I, 1.

iste, -a, -ud, *gen.* **istīus** (App. 55), *dem. pron. used of something near the person addressed*, that, this.

ita, *adv.*, so, thus, in this way; as follows; **ut . . . ita**, in proportion as . . . in such proportion, as . . . so; **nōn ita**, not so very, not very; **ita . . . ut**, just . . . as; so . . . that. I, 11.

Ītalia, -ae, *f.*, Italy, *sometimes (in Caesar) including Cisalpine Gaul, but usually including only the rest of the peninsula.* I, 10.

itaque, *conj.* [**ita**, so], and so, therefore, accordingly. I, 9.

item, *adv.*, in like manner, so, also, just so. I, 3.

iter, **itineris**, *n.* [**eō**, go], route, road; journey, march; passage; **facere iter**, march, travel; **magnīs itineribus**, by forced marches. I, 3.

iterum, *adv.*, again, a second time; **semel atque iterum**, again and again. I, 31.

Itius, -tī, *m.* (Ad), Itius (Ish'yŭs), *a harbor.*

itūrus, *see* **eō**.

iuba, -ae, *f.*, mane. I, 48.

iubeō, **iubēre**, **iussī**, **iussum**, *tr.*, order, bid, command, enjoin. I, 7.

iūdicium, -cī, *n.* [**iūdex**, judge], judicial proceedings, trial; opinion, judgment; **iūdicium facere**, express an opinion; **iūdiciō**, by design, purposely. I, 4.

iūdicō, 1, *tr.* [**iūdex**, a judge], pass judgment on, judge, decide, determine; think, consider. I, 12.

iugum, -ī, *n.* [**iungō**, join], yoke; ridge, crest. I, 7.

iūmentum, -ī, *n.* [**iungō**, join, yoke], yoke *or* draft animal, beast of burden. I, 3.

iūnctūra, -ae, *f.* [**iungō**, join], joining. IV, 17.

iungō, **iungere**, **iūnxī**, **iūnctum**, *tr.*, join *or* unite together, attach, connect. I, 8.

iūnior, *see* **iuvenis**.

Iūnius, -nī, *m.*, (1) Decimus Junius Brutus, *see* **Brūtus**; (2) Quintus Junius (kwĭn'tŭs jū'nĭ-ŭs), *a Spaniard in Caesar's service.*

Iuppiter, **Iovis** (App. 27), *m.*, Jupiter (jū'pĭ-tĕr), *or* Jove, *god of the heavens, the chief god of the Romans.*

Iūra, -ae, *m.* (Cg), the Jura (jū'ra) *mountains.* I, 2.

iūrō, 1, *tr. and intr.* [**iūs**, right], take oath; swear. I, 31.

iūs, **iūris**, *n.*, right, justice, law; rights; power, authority. I, 4.

iūs iūrandum, **iūris iūrandī**, *n.* [**iūs**, right+**iūrō**, swear], an oath. I, 3.

iussū, *m., abl. of* **iussus**, -ūs, [**iubeō**, order], by command, by order.

iūstitia, -ae, *f.* [**iūstus**, just], justice, fair dealing, uprightness. I, 19.

iūstus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**iūs**, right], in accordance with law *or* right, lawful, valid, just, fair; proper, regular; *with* **fūnera**, appropriate. I, 43; IV, 16.

iuvenis, -e, *adj.*, young; *comp.*, **iūnior**, *in plur. as noun*, men of military age.

iuventūs, -ūtis, *f.* [**iuvenis**, young], period of youth, *from seventeen to forty-five years;* the youth, the young men. III, 16.

iuvō, **iuvāre**, **iūvī**, **iūtum**, *tr.*, aid, assist, help. I, 26.

iūxtā, *adv.* [**iungō**, join], next, near. II, 26.

K.

Kal., *abbr. for* **Kalendae, -ārum**, *f.*, the Calends, *the first day of the Roman month.* I, 6.

L.

L., *abbr. for* **Lūcius**, Lucius (lū′shyŭs), *a Roman praenomen.* I, 6.

L, *sign for* **quinquāgintā**, fifty.

Laberius, -rī, *m.*, Quintus Laberius Durus (kwĭn′tŭs lą-bē′rĭ-ŭs dū′rŭs), *a tribune.*

Labiēnus, -ī, *m.*, Titus Atius Labienus (tī′tŭs ā′shyŭs lā″bĭ-ē′nŭs), *Caesar's most trusted lieutenant in the Gallic War. In the Civil War he aided Pompey and was slain at Munda*, 45 B.C. I, 10.

lābor, lābī, lāpsus sum, *intr.*, slip; go wrong; **hāc spē lāpsus**, disappointed in this hope.

labor, -ōris, *m.*, toil, effort, striving; labor, hardship. I, 44; III, 5.

labōrō, 1, *intr.* [**labor**, toil], toil, work hard; be anxious, troubled, *or* perplexed; labor, suffer, be hard pressed. I, 31; IV, 26.

labrum, -ī, *n.*, lip; edge.

lāc, lactis, *n.*, milk. IV, 1.

lacessō, -ere, -īvī, -ītum, *tr.*, arouse, harass, provoke, irritate, attack. I, 15.

lacrima, -ae, *f.*, tear. I, 20.

lacrimō, 1, *intr.* [**lacrima**, tear], weep.

lacus, -ūs, *m.*, lake. I, 2.

laedō, laedere, laesī, laesum, *tr.*, hurt, damage; **laedere fidem**, to break faith.

laetitia, -ae, *f.* [**laetus**, joyful], joy, rejoicing.

laetus, -a, -um, *adj.*, joyful. III, 18.

languidē, *adv.* [**languidus**, faint], faintly, sluggishly.

languidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, weak, faint, sluggish. III, 5.

languor, -ōris, *m.*, weakness, faintness, lassitude.

lapis, -idis, *m.*, stone. I, 46; II, 6.

laqueus, -ī, *m.*, noose, snare.

largior, 4, *tr.* [**largus**, large], give *largely or* freely; bribe. I, 18.

largiter, *adv.* [**largus**, large], **largely**, freely, much; **largiter posse**, to have great influence. I, 18.

largītiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**largior**, bribe], bribery. I, 9.

lassitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**lassus**, weary], weariness, faintness, exhaustion, lassitude. II, 23.

lātē, *adv.* [**lātus**, wide], widely, extensively; **longē lātēque**, far and wide. I, 2.

latebra, -ae, *f.* [**lateō**, lie hidden], hiding place.

lateō, -ēre, -uī, ——, *intr.*, escape notice, lurk, lie concealed *or* hidden. II, 19.

lātitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**lātus**, wide], width, extent, breadth. I, 2.

Latobrīgī, -ōrum, *m.* (Bh), the Latobrigi (lăt″ō-brĭ′jī), *a Gallic tribe east of the Rhine.* I, 5.

latrō, -ōnis, *m.*, freebooter, bandit, robber. III, 17.

latrōcinium, -nī, *n.* [**latrō**, robber], robbery, brigandage.

lātus, -a, -um, *adj.* broad, wide, extensive. I, 2.

lātus, *see* **ferō**.

latus, -eris, *n.*, side; wing *or* flank *of an army.* I, 25.

laudō, 1, *tr.* [**laus**, praise], praise.

laus, laudis, *f.*, praise, commendation; renown, popularity, glory. I, 40; IV, 3.

lavō, lavāre, lāvī, lautum, *tr.*, wash; *in pass.*, bathe. IV, 1.

laxō, 1, *tr.*, stretch out, extend, open. II, 25.

lēgātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**lēgō**, delegate], embassy, legation; commission. I, 3.

lēgātus, -ī, *m.* [**lēgō**, delegate], *one with delegated powers;* ambassador, envoy, legate; lieutenant, legatus. I, 7.

legiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**legō**, choose], a legion. I, 7.

legiōnārius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**legiō**, legion], relating to a legion, legionary. I, 42; II, 27.

Lemannus, -ī (*with or without* **lacus**), *m.* (Cg), Lake Lemannus (lē-măn′ŭs), *better* Lake Leman, *or* the Lake of Geneva. I, 2.

Lemovicēs, -um, *m.* (CDd), the Lemovices (lĕm″ō-vī′sēz).

lēnis, -e, *adj.*, gentle, mild, smooth. IV, **28.**

lēnitās, -tātis, *f.* [**lēnis,** smooth], smoothness, gentleness. I, **12.**

lēniter, *adv.* [**lēnis,** smooth], softly, smoothly, gently, gradually. II, **8.**

Lepontiī, -ōrum, *m.* (Ch), the Lepontii (lē-pŏn′shyī). IV, **10.**

lepus, -oris, *m.*, hare.

Leucī, -ōrum, *m.* (Bfg), the Leuci (lū′sī). I, **40.**

Levācī, -ōrum, *m.* (Af), the Levaci (lē-vā′sī).

levis, -e, *adj.*, light (*in weight*), slight; light-minded, fickle, inconstant. II, **10.**

levitās, -tātis, *f.* [**levis,** light], lightness; fickleness, restlessness. II, **1.**

levō, 1, *tr.* [**levis,** light], lighten, ease, relieve.

lēx, lēgis, *f.*, law, statute, enactment. I, **1.**

Lexovii, -ōrum, *m.* (Bd), the Lexovii (lĕk-sō′vī-ī). III, **9.**

libenter, *adv.* [**libēns,** willing], willingly, gladly, with pleasure. I, **44**; III, **18.**

liber, -era, -erum, *adj.*, unrestrained, free; undisputed. I, **44.**

liberālitās, -tātis, *f.* [**liber,** free], *freedom in giving, etc.;* generosity. I, **18.**

liberāliter, *adv.* [**liber,** free], graciously, generously, kindly. II, **5.**

liberē, *adv.* [**liber,** free], freely, without restraint, boldly. I, **18.**

liberī, -ōrum, *m.* [**liber,** free], *the free members of the household (as opposed to slaves)*; children. I, **11.**

liberō, 1, *tr.* [**liber,** free], make or set free, release, deliver. IV, **19.**

libertās, -tātis, *f.* [**liber,** free], freedom, liberty, independence. I, **17.**

librīlis, -e, *adj.* [**lībra,** a pound], of a pound weight; **funda librīlis,** a sling for throwing heavy missiles.

licēns, *see* **liceor.**

licentia, -ae, *f.* [**licet,** it is permitted], lawlessness, presumption.

liceor, 2, *intr.*, bid (*at an auction*). I, **18.**

licet, licēre, licuit *and* **licitum est,** *intr., impers.*, it is lawful, one has permission, it is permitted, one may, one is allowed; **licet mihi,** I may; **petere ut liceat,** to ask permission. I, **7.**

Liger, -eris, *m.* (Cce), the *river* Liger, (lī′jĕr), *better* the Loire. III, **9.**

lignātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**lignum,** wood], the procuring of wood.

lignātor, -ōris, *m.* [**lignum,** wood], one sent to get wood, wood-forager.

lilium, -ī, *n.*, lily; *a kind of pitfall, named from its resemblance to a lily.*

līnea, -ae, *f.* [**līnum,** flax], linen thread; line.

Lingonēs, -um, *m.* (Bf), the Lingones (lĭng′gō-nēz). I, **26.**

lingua, -ae, *f.*, tongue; language. I, **1.**

lingula, -ae, *f.* [**lingua,** tongue], a little tongue; a tongue of land. III, **12.**

linter, -tris, *f.*, skiff, rowboat, canoe. I, **12.**

līnum, -ī, *n.*, flax; linen, canvas. III, **13.**

lis, lītis, *f.*, strife; lawsuit; damages.

Liscus, -ī, *m.*, Liscus (lĭs′kŭs), *a chief magistrate of the Haedui.* I, **16.**

Litaviccus, -ī, *m.* Lităviccus (lĭt″ă-vĭk′ŭs), a Haeduan nobleman.

littera, -ae, *f.*, a letter *of the alphabet, a written* sign, mark, *or* character; *in pl.*, letters of the alphabet; letter, epistle. I, **26.**

lītus, -oris, *n.*, seashore, beach, shore. IV, **23.**

locus, -ī, *m.* (*pl.* **loca, -ōrum,** *n.*), place, position, locality, situation; topic, subject; condition, state; rank, family; opportunity; **obsidum locō,** as hostages. I, **2.**

locūtus, *see* **loquor.**

longē, *adv.* [**longus,** long], far, far away, distant; **longē lātēque,** far and wide. I, **1.**

longinquus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**longus,** long], far off, distant, remote; long, long continued. I, **47**; IV, **27.**

longitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**longus,** long], length, extent; long duration. I, **2.**

longurius, -rī, *m.* [**longus,** long], a long pole. III, **14.**

longus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, long, distant; of long duration; tedious. I, 40; II, 21.

loquor, **loquī**, **locūtus sum**, *intr.*, speak, talk, converse. I, 20.

lōrica, **-ae**, *f.*, coat of mail; parapet, breastwork.

Lūcānius, **-nī**, *m.* Quintus Lucanius (kwĭn′tŭs lū-kā′nĭ-ŭs) *a centurion.*

Lucterius, **-rī**, *m.*, Lucterius (lŭk-tē′rĭ-ŭs), *a chief of the Cadurci.*

Lugotorix, **-igis**, *m.*, Lugotorix (lū-gŏt′ō-rĭks), *a British chief.*

lūna, **-ae**, *f.*, the moon. I, 50; IV, 29.

Lutetia, **-ae**, *f.* (Be), Lutetia (lū-tē′shyą), *the capital of the Parisii, now* Paris.

lūx, **lūcis**, *f.*, light, daylight; **prīmā lūce**, at daybreak. I, 22.

lūxuria, **-ae**, *f.*, luxury, high living. II, 15.

M.

M., *abbr. for* **Mārcus** (mär′kŭs), *a Roman praenomen.* I, 2.

M, *sign for* **mille**, thousand.

māceria, **-ae**, *f.*, wall.

māchinātiō, **-ōnis**, *f.* [**māchinor**, contrive], a mechanical contrivance, machine, engine, derrick. II, 30.

maestus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [**maereō**, be sad], dejected, sad.

Magetobriga, **-ae**, *f.* (Cf), Magetobriga (măj″ē-tŏb′rĭ-gą), *a Gallic town where Arioviatus defeated the Gauls.* I, 31.

magis, *adv., comp.* [**magnus**, great], more, rather, in a higher degree; *sup.*, **maximē**, especially, in the highest degree; mostly, mainly. I, 3.

magistrātus, **-ūs**, *m.* [**magister**, master], public office, magistracy; public officer, magistrate. I, 4.

magnificus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [**magnus**, great + **faciō**, make], magnificent, splendid.

magnitūdō, **-inis**, *f.* [**magnus**, great], greatness, great size, size, extent; stature (**corporum**); violence (**ventī**); severity (**poenae**); **magnitūdō animī**, courage. I, 39; II, 12.

magnopere, *adv.* [**magnus**, great + **opus**, work], *with great labor;* especially, greatly, exceedingly, earnestly. I, 13.

magnus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, great (*in size, quantity, or degree*), large, abundant, much; important, extensive; loud (*voice*); high (*tide*); **magnī** (*gen. sing. neut.*), of great importance; **magnīs itineribus**, by forced marches. *Comp.*, **maior**; *sup.*, **maximus**. I, 2.

maiestās, **-tātis**, *f.* [**maior**, greater], greatness, honor, majesty.

maior, **māius**, *adj.* [*comp. of* **magnus**, great], greater (*in degree, size, time, etc.*); older, elder; *as noun*, **maiōrēs nātū**, elders, old men; **maiōrēs**, ancestors. I, 13.

malacia, **-ae**, *f.*, a calm *at sea.* III, 15.

male, *adv.* [**malus**, bad], badly, ill, adversely. *Comp.*, **peius**; *sup.*, **pessimē**. I, 40.

maleficium, **-ī**, *n.* [**malum**, evil + **faciō**, do], evil doing, mischief, harm, injury. I, 7.

mālō, **mālle**, **māluī**, —— (App. 83), *tr. and intr.* [**magis**, more + **volō**, wish], wish more *or* rather, prefer. III, 8.

mālus, **-ī**, *m.*, mast; pole, beam (*upright*). III, 14.

malus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, evil, bad, injurious; *comp.*, **peior**, **peius**; *n. as noun*, a worse thing; *sup.*, **pessimus**. I, 31.

mandātum, **-ī**, *n.* [**mandō**, command], charge, injunction, order, command; message. I, 35; II, 5.

mandō, ī, *tr.* [**manus**, hand + **dō**, give], *give into one's hands;* entrust, commit; enjoin, order, command. I, 12.

Mandubiī, **-ōrum**, *m.* (Cf), the Mandubii (măn-dū′bĭ-ī).

Mandubracius, **-cī**, *m.*, Mandubracius (măn″dū-brā′shyŭs), *a British chief.*

māne, *adv.*, in the morning, early. IV, 13.

maneō, **manēre**, **mānsī**, **mānsum**, *intr.*, remain, continue, abide; stay. I, 36; IV, 1.

manipulāris, **-e**, *adj.* [**manipulus**, maniple], of a maniple; *as noun*, common soldier; **suus manipulāris**, a soldier of his own company.

manipulus, **-ī**, *m.* [**manus**, hand + **pleō**, fill), a handful (*esp. of hay, about a*

pole, anciently used as a standard), a company (*of two centuries, the third of a cohort*), maniple. II, 25.

Manlius, -lī, *m.*, Lucius Manlius (lū'shyŭs măn'lĭ-ŭs), *proconsul in* 78 B.C. III, 20.

mānsuēfaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum (*pass.*, **mānsuēfīō**), *tr.* [**mānsuētus**, tame+**faciō**, make], tame.

mānsuētūdō, -inis, *f.* [**mānsuētus**, tame], gentleness, clemency, compassion. II, 14.

manus, -ūs, *f.*, the hand; **in manibus**, near at hand; **manū**, by hand, by art; **ferrea manus**, a grappling-hook; **dare manūs**, yield; an armed force, troop, band, company. I, 25.

Marcomannī, -ōrum, *m.* (Bj), the Marcomanni (mär'kō-măn'ī). I, 51.

mare, -is, *n.*, sea; **mare Ōceanum**, the ocean. III, 7.

maritimus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**mare**, sea], of the sea, sea; maritime, naval, on the sea; **ōra**, the sea shore. II, 34.

Marius, -rī, *m.*, Gaius Marius (gā'yŭs mā'rĭ-ŭs), *the conqueror of the Cimbri and Teutoni*. I, 40.

Mārs, -tis, *m.*, Mars (märz), *god of war*; war; **aequō Mārte**, with equal advantage.

mās, maris, *adj.*, male; *as noun*, a male.

matara, -ae, *f.*, *Celtic* javelin. I, 26.

māter, -tris, *f.*, mother; **mātrēs familiae**, matrons. I, 18.

māteria, -ae, *f.*, material; wood, timber. III, 29.

māterior, 1, *intr.* [**māteria**, material, wood], procure wood.

Matiscō, -ōnis, *m.* (Cf), Matisco (mătis'kō), *a city of the Haedui, now* Macon.

mātrimōnium, -nī, *n.* [**māter**, mother], marriage, wedlock, matrimony; **in mātrimōnium dare**, to give in marriage; **in mātrimōnium dūcere**, to marry (*said of the man*). I, 3.

Matrona, -ae, *m.* (Bef), the *river* Matrona (măt'rō-nạ), *now* the Marne. I, 1.

mātūrē, *adv.* [**mātūrus**, ripe], early, speedily, soon. I, 33; IV, 6.

mātūrēscō, mātūrēscere, mātūruī, —, *intr.* [**mātūrus**, ripe], become ripe, ripen.

mātūrō, 1, *tr. and intr.* [**mātūrus**, ripe], ripen; quicken, accelerate; make haste, hasten. I, 7.

mātūrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, ripe; early. I, 16.

maximē, *see* **magis**.

maximus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*sup. of* **magnus**, great. App. 42], greatest, largest. I, 3.

Maximus, -ī, *m.*, Quintus Fabius Maximus (quĭn'tŭs fā'bĭ-ŭs măk'sĭ-mŭs), *victor over the Gauls*., 121 B.C. I, 45.

medeor, medērī, —, *intr.*, remedy, cure.

mediocris, -cre, *adj.* [**medius**, the middle of], middling, ordinary, moderate. III, 20.

mediocriter, *adv.* [**mediocris**, moderate], moderately; **nōn mediocriter**, in no small degree. I, 39.

Mediomatricī, -ōrum, *m.* (Bfg), the Mediomatrici (mē'dĭ-ō-măt'rĭ-sī). IV, 10.

mediterrāneus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**medius**, middle+**terra**, land], midland, inland.

medius, -a, -um, *adj.*, in the middle of; in the middle, intervening, intermediate; **locus medius utriusque**, a place midway between the two. I, 24.

Meldī, -ōrum, *m.* (Be), the Meldi (mĕl'dī).

melior, *comp. of* **bonus**.

membrum, -ī, *n.*, member of the body, limb. IV, 24.

meminī, -isse (App. 86), *tr.*, remember, bear in mind. III, 6.

memoria, -ae, *f.* [**memor**, mindful], the faculty of memory; recollection, memory, remembrance; tradition; **memoriā tenēre**, remember; **patrum memoriā**, in the time of our fathers. I, 7.

Menapiī, -ōrum, *m.* Afg), the Menapii (mē-nā'pĭ-ī). II, 4.

mendācium, -cī, *n.*, lie, falsehood.

mēns, mentis, *f.*, the thinking faculty, mind, intellect; thought; disposition, feelings; **mentēs animōsque**, minds and hearts; **aliēnātā mente**, bereft of reason. I, 39; III, 19.

mēnsis, -is, *m.*, month. I, 5.

mēnsūra, -ae, *f.* [**mētior**, measure], measure.

mentiō, -ōnis, *f.* naming, mention.

mercātor, -ōris, *m.* [**mercor,** trade], merchant, trader. I, 1.

mercātūra, -ae, *f.* [**mercor,** trade], a commercial enterprise, trade.

mercēs, -ēdis, *f.*, pay, hire. I, 31.

Mercurius, -rī, *m.*, Mercurius (mēr-kū′rĭ-ŭs), *the god* Mercury.

mereō, *and* **mereor, 2,** *tr.*, deserve, merit, be worthy of; win, earn, incur (**odium**); serve *as a soldier* (*i.e., earn pay*). I, 11.

meridiānus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**meridiēs,** midday], of midday *or* noon.

meridiēs, -ēī, *m.* [*for* **medidiēs,** *from* **medius,** middle+**diēs,** day], the middle of the day, midday, noon; the south. I, 50.

meritō, *adv.* [**meritum,** desert], justly, deservedly.

meritum, -ī, *n.* [**mereor,** deserve], desert, merit, service; favor, kindness, benefit. I, 14.

Messāla, -ae, *m.*, Marcus Valerius Messala (mär′kŭs vạ-lē′rĭ-ŭs mĕ-sā′lạ), *consul*, 61 B.C. I, 2.

mētior, mētīrī, mēnsus sum, *tr.*, deal *or* measure out, distribute. I, 16.

Metiosēdum, ˘ **-ī,** *n.* (Be), Metiosedum (mē″shyō-sē′dŭm), *a town of the Senones, now* Melun.

Mētius, -tī, *m.*, Marcus Metius (mär′kŭs mē′shyŭs). I, 47.

metō, metere, messuī, messum, *tr.*, mow, reap. IV, 32.

metus, -ūs, *m.* [**metuō,** fear], fear, dread, anxiety, apprehension; **metū territāre,** terrify; **hōc metū = metū huius reī,** from fear of this. IV, 4.

meus, -a, -um, *poss. adj. pron.* [*cf. oblique cases of* **ego**], my, mine, my own. IV, 25.

miles, -itis, *m.*, soldier, private soldier; infantry (*opposed to* **equitēs**); **mīlitēs imperāre,** levy soldiers *upon*. I, 7.

mīlia, *see* **mīlle.**

mīlitāris, -e, *adj.* [**miles,** soldier], of a soldier, military, martial; **rēs mīlitāris,** military matters, warfare, the science of warfare. I, 21.

mīlitia, -ae, *f.* [**miles,** soldier], military service, warfare.

mīlle, *indecl. num. adj.*, a thousand; *pl. as noun,* **mīlia, -ium,** *n.*, thousands, (*usually followed by part. gen.*); **mīlia passuum,** thousands of paces, miles. I, 2.

Minerva, -ae, *f.*, Minerva (mĭ-nĕr′vạ), *goddess of wisdom and the arts.*

minimē, *adv.* [**minimus,** least], least, very little; by no means, not at all. I, 1.

minimus, -a, -um, *sup. of* **parvus.**

minor, *comp. of* **parvus.**

Minucius, -cī, *m.* Lucius Minucius Basilus (lū′shyŭs mĭ-nū′shyŭs bās′ĭ lŭs), *a commander of cavalry.*

minuō, minuere, minuī, minūtum, *tr. and intr.* [**minus,** less], lessen, impair, diminish; settle (**contrōversiās**); **minuente aestū,** the tide ebbing. I, 20.

minus, *adv. comp.* [**parvus,** little], less; not at all, too little; **quō minus,** *see* **quōminus.** I, 2.

mīror, 1, *tr. and intr.*, wonder *or* marvel at; wonder, be astonished. I, 32.

mīrus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**mīror,** wonder at], strange, astonishing; **mīrum in modum,** surprisingly. I, 34.

miser, -era, -erum, *adj.*, wretched, miserable, pitiable, unfortunate; poor, worthless. I, 32; II, 28.

misericordia, -ae, *f.* [**misereō,** pity+**cor,** the heart], pity, mercy, compassion. II, 28.

miseror, 1, *tr.* [**miser,** wretched], bewail, lament over, deplore. I, 39.

mīsī, *see* **mittō.**

missus, -ūs, *m.* [**mittō,** send], a sending, dispatching; **missū Caesaris,** sent by Caesar.

missus, *see* **mittō.**

mītissimē, *superl. adv.* [**mītis,** mild], very mildly *or* gently.

mittō, mittere, mīsī, missum, *tr.*, send, send off, dismiss, let go, dispatch; hurl, discharge. I, 7.

mōbilis, -e, *adj.* [**moveō,** move], changeable. IV, 5.

mōbilitās, -tātis, *f.* [**mōbilis,** movable], movableness, activity, speed;

changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy. II, 1.

mōbiliter, *adv.* [**mōbilis,** movable], readily, easily. III, 10.

moderor, 1, *tr.* [**modus,** limit], manage, govern, control, guide. IV, 33.

modestia, -ae, *f.* [**modus,** limit], moderation, self-control, sobriety of behavior.

modo, *adv.* [**modus,** measure], *with measure or limit;* only, merely; even, just, at least, but; *of time,* just now, recently; **nōn modo . . . sed etiam,** not only, . . . but also. I, 16.

modus, -ī, *m.*, measure, quantity, size; manner, method, style; **eius modī,** of such a kind, such; *abl.*, **modō,** *with gen.*, in the character of, like. I, 41; II, 31.

moenia, -ium, *n. pl.*, defensive walls, city walls, ramparts, bulwarks, fortifications, defenses. II, 6.

mōlēs, -is, *f.*, mass; dike. III, 12.

molestē, *adv.*, with annoyance; **molestē ferre,** be annoyed. II, 1.

mōlimentum, -ī, *n.* [**mōlior,** exert one's self], effort, difficulty. I, 34.

molitus, -a, -um, *see* **molō.**

molliō, 4, *tr.* [**mollis,** soft], soften, make easy.

mollis, -e, *adj.*, soft; smooth; weak. III, 19.

mollitia, -ae, *f.* [**mollis,** soft], weakness.

mollitiēs, -ēī, *f.* [**mollis,** soft], weakness.

molō, -ere, -uī, -itum, *tr.*, grind. I, 5.

mōmentum, -ī, *n.*, weight, influence, importance.

Mona, -ae, *f.*, Mona (mō'na), *an island off the coast of Britain, probably the* Isle of Man.

moneō, 2, *tr.*, warn, advise, instruct, order. I, 20.

mōns, montis, *m.*, mountain; mountain range; hill, height. I, 1.

mora, -ae, *f.*, delay. II, 15.

morbus, -ī, *m.*, illness, sickness, disease.

Morinī, -ōrum, *m.* (Ae), the Morini (mŏr'ĭ-nī). II, 4.

morior, morī, mortuus sum, *intr.* [**mors,** death], die. I, 4.

Moritasgus, -ī, *m.*, Moritasgus (mŏr'ĭ-tăs'gŭs), *a chief of the Senones.*

moror, 1, *tr. and intr.* [**mora,** a delay], delay, hinder; tarry, linger. I, 26.

mors, -tis, *f.*, death; **sibi mortem cōnsciscere,** commit suicide. I, 4.

mortuus, *see* **morior.**

mōs, mōris, *m.*, manner, custom, practice; *pl.*, customs, habits; character. I, 4.

Mosa, -ae, *m.* (ABf), the *river* Mosa (mō'sa), *now* the Meuse *or* Maas. IV, 9.

mōtus, -ūs, *m.* [**moveō,** move], movement, motion; political movement, uprising, disturbance. IV, 23.

moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtum, *tr.*, set in motion, move; affect, influence; *with* **castra,** move camp *from one place to another, or* break camp. I, 15.

mulier, -eris, *f.*, woman; wife. I, 29.

mūliō, -ōnis, *m.* [**mūlus,** mule], mule driver, muleteer.

multitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**multus,** much], a great number, multitude; the multitude, the common people, the populace. I, 2.

multō, 1, *tr.*, fine, deprive *one of something as a fine.*

multō, *adv.* [*abl. of* **multus,** much], by far, much.

multum, *adv.* [*acc. of* **multus,** much], much, very, greatly, especially; *comp.* **plūs,** more; **plūs posse,** be more able *or* powerful, have more influence; *sup.* **plūrimum,** most, very; **plūrimum posse,** be most powerful; be very powerful *or* influential. I, 3.

multus, -a, -um, *adj.*, much, great; *pl.* many; *with abl. denoting time when,* late; *as noun,* many *persons or things; comp.* **plūs, plūris,** more; *as noun,* more; *pl.* more, several, many; *sup.*, **plūrimus, -a, -um,** most; *pl.*, very many. I, 3.

mūlus, -ī, *m.*, a mule.

Mūnātius, -tī, *m.*, Lucius Munatius Plancus (lū'shyŭs mū-nā'shyŭs plăng'kŭs), *a lieutenant of Caesar.*

mundus, -ī, *m.*, universe, world.

mūnīmentum, **-ī**, *n.* [**mūniō**, fortify], defense, fortification. II, 17.

mūniō, 4, *tr.*, defend with a wall, fortify, defend, protect; **mūnītus**, *pf. part. as adj.*, fortified, defended, protected. I, 24.

mūnītiō, **-ōnis**, *f.* [**mūniō**, fortify], fortifying; fortification, rampart, works, intrenchments. I, 8.

mūnus, **-eris**, *n.*, duty, service, task; present. I, 43.

mūrālis, **-e**, *adj.* [**mūrus**, wall], pertaining to a wall, mural; **mūrāle pīlum**, mural javelin, *a heavy javelin to be thrown from the top of a wall.* III, 14.

mūrus, **-ī**, *m.*, a wall. I, 8.

musculus, **-ī**, *m.* [*dim. of* **mus**, mouse], shed, mantlet.

mutilus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, mutilated, broken.

N.

nactus, **-a**, **-um**, *see* **nancīscor.**

nam, *conj.*, for. I, 12.

Nammēius, **-ī**, *m.*, Nammeius (nă-mē′yŭs). I, 7.

Namnetēs, **-um**, *m.* (Cc), the Namnetes (năm′nē-tēz). III, 9.

namque, *conj.* [**nam**, for], for. I, 38; III, 13.

nancīscor, **nancīscī**, **nactus sum**, *tr.*, get, obtain possession of; meet with, find. I, 53; IV, 23.

Nantuātēs, **-ium**, *m.* (CDg), the Nantuates (năn″tū-ā′tēz). III, 1.

Narbō, **-ōnis**, *m.* (Ee), Narbo (när′bō), *now* Narbonne. III, 20.

nāscor, **nāscī**, **nātus sum**, *intr.*, be born *or* produced; rise, spring up, be reared; be found. II, 18.

Nasua, **-ae**, *m.* Nasua (năsh′ū-ą), *a leader of the Suebi.* I, 37.

nātālis, **-e**, *adj.* [**nāscor**, be born], pertaining to birth; **diēs**, birthday.

nātiō, **-ōnis**, *f.* [**nāscor**, be born], race, tribe, people, nation. I, 53; II, 35.

nātīvus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [**nāscor**, be born], native; natural.

nātūra, **-ae**, *f.* [**nāscor**, be born], nature; natural disposition, character; constitution. I, 2.

nātus, **-ūs**, *m.* [**nāscor**, be born], birth; **maiōrēs nātū**, *greater by birth*, elders. II, 13.

nātus, **-a**, **-um**, *see* **nāscor.**

nauta, **-ae**, *m.* [*for* **nāvita**; **nāvis**, ship], sailor. III, 9.

nauticus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [**nauta**, sailor], pertaining to sailors; nautical, naval. III, 8.

nāvālis, **-e**, *adj.* [**nāvis**, ship], pertaining to ships, naval. III, 19.

nāvicula, **-ae**, *f.* [*dim. of* **nāvis**, ship], small boat, skiff. I, 53.

nāvigātiō, **-ōnis**, *f.* [**nāvigō**, sail], sailing, navigation; voyage. III, 9.

nāvigium, **-gī**, *n.* [**nāvigō**, sail], a sailing vessel, ship, craft. III, 14.

nāvigō, 1, *intr.* [**nāvis**, ship], set sail, sail. III, 8.

nāvis, **-is**, *f.*, ship, boat; **nāvis longa**, galley, ship of war; **nāvis onerāria**, transport. I, 8.

nāvō, 1, *tr.*, do zealously *or* well. II, 25.

nē (App. 188, *b*), (1), *conj. with subj.*, that . . . not, so that . . . not, in order that . . . not, lest; *after verbs of fearing*, that, lest. (2), *adv.*, not; **nē . . . quidem** (*enclosing the emphatic word*), not even. I, 4.

ne-, **nec-**, **neg-**, *inseparable negative prefixes.*

-ne, *interrog. enclitic: in direct questions, simply sign of a question* (App. 213, *a*); *in indirect questions*, whether; **-ne . . . -ne**, **-ne . . . an**, **utrum . . . -ne**, whether . . . or. I, 50; IV, 14.

nec, *see* **neque.**

necessārīō, *adv.* [*abl. of* **necessārius**, necessary], necessarily, of necessity, unavoidably. I, 17.

necessārius, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [**necesse**, necessary], necessary, requisite, pressing; *with* **tempus**, critical; *as noun*, kinsman, friend. I, 11.

necesse, *indecl. adj.*, necessary, unavoidable, indispensable. IV, 5.

necessitās, **-tātis**, *f.* [**necesse**, necessary], necessity, constraint, need. II, 11.

necessitūdō, **-inis**, *f.* [**necesse**; *cf.* **necessārius**, friend], friendship, alliance. I, 43.

necne, *conj.* [**nec,** nor+**-ne**], or not. I, 50.

necō, 1, *tr.* [**nex,** death], put to death, kill, murder. I, 53; III, 16.

nēcubi, *conj.+adv.* [**nē,** not+(c)ubi, where], that nowhere, lest anywhere.

nefārius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**nefās, sin**], wicked, impious.

nefās, *n., indecl.* [**ne-+fās,** divine right], contrary to divine right; sin, crime.

neg-, *see* **ne-.**

neglegō, -legere, -lēxī, -lēctum, *tr.* [**neg-+legō,** choose, regard], not heed, disregard, neglect. I, 35; III, 10.

negō, 1, *tr. and intr.,* say no, refuse, say . . . not. I, 8.

negōtior, 1, *intr.* [**negōtium,** business], carry on business, traffic, trade.

negōtium, -tī, *n.* [**neg-+ōtium,** leisure], concern, business, undertaking; trouble, difficulty, labor; **negōtium dare,** employ, direct; **quid negōtī,** what business; **nihil negōtī,** no difficulty. I, 34; II, 2.

Nemetēs, -um, *m.* (Bh), the Nemetes (nĕm′ē-tēz). I, 51.

nēmō, *acc.* **nēminem,** *m. and f.* [**ne-+homō,** man], no man, no one, nobody. I, 18.

nēquāquam, *adv.* [**nē+quāquam,** in any way], in no way, by no means, not at all. IV, 23.

neque (nec) (App. 188, *a*), *conj.* [**ne-+que**], and not, not, nor; but not; **neque . . . neque,** neither . . . nor. I, 4.

nēquīquam, *adv.* [**nē+qui(d)quam,** anything], in vain, to no purpose. II, 27.

Nervicus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**Nervius**], of the Nervii. III, 5.

Nervius, -a, -um, *adj.* (Aef), of the Nervii; *m. sing. as noun,* one of the Nervii; *m. pl. as noun,* the Nervii (nĕr′ vĭ-ī). II, 4.

nervus, -ī, *m.,* sinew; *in pl.,* vigor, strength, power. I, 20.

neu, *see* **nēve.**

neuter, -tra, -trum (*gen.* **-trīus,** *dat.* **-trī**), *adj. used as noun,* [**ne-+uter,** which *of two*], neither; *in pl.,* neither side, neither party. II, 9.

nēve (neu) (App. 188, *b*), *conj.* [**nē+ve,** or], and not, nor. I, 26.

nex, necis, *f.,* violent death, death, execution. I, 16.

nihil, *indecl. noun, n.,* nothing; *with gen.,* no, none of; *acc. as adv.,* not, not at all, by no means; **nōn nihil,** somewhat. I, 11.

nihilō, *adv.,* by no means; **nihilō minus,** nevertheless; **nihilō sētius,** none the less, nevertheless. I, 5.

nimius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**nimis,** too much], beyond measure, too great, excessive.

nisi, *conj.* [**ne-+sī,** if], if not, except, unless. I, 22.

Nitiobrogēs, -um, *m.* (Dd), the Nitiobroges (nĭsh′ĭ-ŏb′ rō-jēz).

nītor, nīxī, nīxus sum, *intr.,* rest *or* rely upon; exert one's self, strive, endeavor. I, 13.

nix, nivis, *f.,* snow.

nōbilis, -e, *adj.* [**nōscō,** know], well known, distinguished, noted; of noble birth, noble; *as noun,* a noble. I, 2.

nōbilitās, -tātis, *f.* [**nōbilis,** well known], celebrity; noble birth, nobility, rank; the nobility, the nobles. I, 2.

nocēō, nocēre, nocuī, nocitum, *intr.,* injure, hurt; **nocēns,** *pres. part. as noun,* guilty person. III, 13.

noctū, *adv.* [**nox,** night], by night. I, 8.

nocturnus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**nox,** night], at night, nocturnal, nightly. I, 38.

nōdus, -ī, *m.,* knot; joint.

nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, ——, (App. 82), *tr. and intr.* [**ne-+volō,** wish], not wish, be unwilling; refuse; *imp.* **nōlī** *or* **nōlīte,** *with inf.* (App. 219), do not. I, 16.

nōmen, -inis, *n.,* name, title; reputation, prestige; **nōmine** *with gen.,* in the name of, as; **suō nōmine,** on his *or* their own account, personally. I, 13.

nōminātim, *adv.* [**nōminō,** name], by name; expressly; in detail. I, 29.

nōminō, 1, *tr.* [**nōmen,** name], call by name, name, mention. II, 16.

nōn (App. 188, *a*), *adv.*, not; no. I, 3.

nōnāgintā, *indecl. card. num. adj.*, ninety. I, 29.

nōndum, *adv.* [**nōn**, not+**dum**], not yet. I, 6.

nōnus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.*, ninth. II, 23.

Nōrēia, -ae, *f.* (Ck) Noreia (nō-rē′ya), *a town in Noricum, now* Neumarkt. I, 5.

Nōricus, -a, -um, *adj.*, pertaining to Noricum (*a country between the Danube and the Alps*), Norican. I, 5.

nōs, *see* **ego**.

nōscō, nōscere, nōvī, nōtum, *tr.*, learn, become acquainted *or* familiar with; **nōvī**, *pf.*, have learned, *hence*, know; **nōtus**, *pf. part. as adj.*, known, well known, familiar. III, 9.

nōsmet, *see* **egomet**.

noster, -tra, -trum, *poss. adj.* [**nōs**, we], our, ours, our own; *in pl. as noun*, our men, our troops. I, 1.

nōtitia, -ae, *f.* [**nōscō**, know], knowledge, acquaintance.

nōtus, -a, -um, *see* **nōscō**.

novem, *indecl. card. num. adj.*, nine.

Noviodūnum, -i, *n.*, Noviodunum (nō″vi-ō-dū′nŭm) (1), *the capital of the Suessiones, the modern* Soissons (Be); (2), *a city of the Bituriges* (Ce); (3), *a city of the Haedui* (Ce). II, 12.

novitās, -tātis, *f.* [**novus**, new], newness; strangeness, novelty. IV, 34.

novus, -a, -um, *adj.*, new, novel, unusual; fresh; **rēs novae**, a change of government, revolution; *sup.*, **novissimus, -a, -um**, latest, last; *as noun or with* **agmen**, those in the rear, the rear. I, 9.

nox, noctis, *f.*, night; **media nox**, middle of the night, midnight; **multā nocte**, late at night. I, 26.

noxia, -ae, *f.*, crime, offense.

nūbō, nūbere, nūpsī, nūptum, *intr.*, veil one's self *for the marriage ceremony*, marry. I, 18.

nūdō, 1, *tr.* [**nūdus**, bare], strip, uncover, make bare, expose. II, 6.

nūdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, naked, unclothed, bare; exposed, unprotected. I, 25.

nūllus, -a, -um, *gen.*, **nūllīus**, *adj.* [*ne-*+**ūllus**, any], not any, no: *as noun*, no one, none; **nōn nūllus**, some; *as noun*, some, some persons. I, 7.

num, *interrog. particle implying the expectation of a negative reply.* I, 14.

nūmen, -inis, *n.*, divinity; divine will.

numerus, -i, *m.*, number, quantity, amount; account; **in numerō**, *with gen.*, among, as. I, 3.

Numidae, -ārum, *m.*, the Numidae (nū′mi-dē), *better* the Numidians, *a people of North Africa, in modern Algiers.* II, 7.

nummus, -i, *m.*, coin.

numquam, *adv.* [**ne-**+**umquam**, ever], not ever, never; **nōn numquam**, sometimes. I, 8.

nunc, *adv.*, now, at present, at this time. I, 31; II. 4.

nūntiō, 1, *tr.* [**nūntius**, messenger], announce, send news, report, make known; order, direct. I, 7.

nūntius, -ī, *m.*, messenger; message, news, report. I, 26.

nūper, *adv.*, recently, not long ago. I, 6.

nūtus, -ūs, *m.* [**nuō**, nod], nod; sign, command; **ad nūtum**, at one's nod *or* command. I, 31; IV, 28.

O.

ob, *prep. with acc.*, on account of, for; *in compounds*, opposed to, to, toward, against; **quam ob rem**, wherefore, why. I, 4.

obaerātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**aes**, money], in debt; *as noun*, debtor. I, 4.

obdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**dūcō**, lead], lead towards; extend, dig. II, 8.

obeō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *tr.* [**eō**, go. App. 84], go to *or* towards; perform, attend to.

obiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō**, throw. App. 7], throw against *or* in the way; place in front *or* opposite, present; expose; **obiectus**, *pf. part. as adj.*, lying in the way *or* opposite, in the way. I, 26.

obitus, -ūs, *m.* [**obeō**, go to *death*] destruction. II, 29.

oblātus, *see* **offerō**.

obliquē, *adv.* [obliquus, slanting], obliquely, slantwise. IV, 17.

obliquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, running obliquely, slanting.

oblīviscor, oblītus sum, *intr.* [oblīviō, forgetfulness], forget. I, 14.

obsecrō, 1, *tr.* [sacer, sacred], implore, entreat, beseech. I, 20.

obsequentia, -ae, *f.* [obsequor, comply], complaisance, compliance.

observō, 1, *tr.* [servō, give heed], observe, mark, watch; regard, obey; celebrate. I, 45.

obses, -idis, *m. and f.* [obsideō, blockade], *one that is guarded*, hostage; pledge, security. I, 9.

obsessiō, -ōnis, *f.* [obsideō, blockade], blocking up, blockade, siege.

obsideō, -sēdēre, -sēdī, -sessum, *tr.* [sedeō, sit], sit in the way of, obstruct, besiege, blockade. III, 23.

obsidiō, -ōnis, *f.* [obsideō, blockade], siege, investment, blockade; peril, oppression. IV, 19.

obsignō, 1, *tr.* [signō, mark], seal, sign and seal. I, 39.

obsistō, -sistere, -stitī, -stitum, *intr.* [sistō, stand], oppose, resist, withstand.

obstinātē, *adv.*, firmly, resolutely.

obstringō, -stringere, -strīnxī, -strictum, *tr.* [stringō, tie], bind, hold *under obligations*; pledge. I, 9.

obstruō, -struere, -strūxī, -strūctum, *tr.* [struō, pile up], block up, barricade, obstruct.

obtemperō, 1, *intr.* [temperō, rule], be subject to rule. comply with, obey. IV, 21.

obtestor, 1, *tr.* [testor, witness], call to witness; beseech, entreat. IV, 25.

obtineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum, *tr.* [teneō, hold], hold, retain, possess, maintain; acquire, obtain. I, 1.

obtulī, *see* **offerō**.

obveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, *intr.* [veniō, come], come to, happen upon, meet; fall to *by lot*. II, 23.

obviam, *adv* [via, way], in the way; to meet, towards, against.

occāsiō, -ōnis, *f.* [occidō, fall, happen], occasion, opportunity. III, 18.

occāsus, -ūs, *m.* [occidō, fall, set], falling down, setting; *with* **sōlis**, sunset; the west. I, 1.

occidō, -cidere, -cidī, -cāsum, *intr.* [ob+cadō, fall], fall down, set; happen; be slain, perish; **occidēns sōl**, the west.

occīdō, -cīdere, -cīdī, -cīsum, *tr.* [ob+caedō, cut, slay], cut down, kill, slay. I, 7.

occultātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [occultō, hide], concealment.

occultē, *adv.* [occultus, secret], secretly.

occultō, 1, *tr.* [occultus, secret], hide, keep secret, conceal. I, 27.

occultus, -a, -um, *adj.*, covered, hidden, concealed, secret; *n. as noun*, a hidden place, an ambush. I, 32; II, 18.

occupātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [occupō, seize], seizing; occupation, business, engagement. IV, 16.

occupō, 1, *tr.* [ob+capiō, take], take possession of, seize, occupy; engage, employ. I, 3.

occurrō, -currere, -curri, -cursum, *intr.* [ob + currō, run], run in the way of, meet; happen upon; go to, come to; oppose, counteract; occur. I, 33; II, 21.

Ōceanus, -i, *m.*, the ocean; *as adj.*, *with* **mare**, the ocean. I, 1.

Ocelum, -i, *n.* (Dg), Ocelum (ōs'ĕ-lŭm). I, 10.

octāvus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.* [octō, eight], eighth. II, 23.

octingentī, -ae, -a, *card. num. adj.* [octō, eight], eight hundred. IV, 12.

octō (VIII), *card. num. adj. indecl.*, eight. I, 21.

Octodūrus, -i, *m.* (Cg), Octodurus (ŏk'-tō-dū'rŭs). III, 1.

octōgēnī, -ae, -a, *distr. num. adj.* [octō, eight], eighty each, eighty.

octōgintā (LXXX), *card. num. adj. indecl.* [octō, eight], eighty. I, 2.

octōnī, -ae, -a, *distr. num. adj.* [octō, eight], eight at a time, eight.

oculus, **-ī**, *m.*, eye. I, 12.

ōdī, **ōdisse**, (App. 86), *tr.*, *pf. with meaning of pres.*, hate, detest. I, 18.

odium, **-dī**, *n.*, hatred.

offendō, **-fendere**, **-fendī**, **-fēnsum**, *tr.* [ob+fendō, strike], strike against, hurt, harm; **animum offendere**, hurt the feelings, offend. I, 19.

offēnsiō, **-ōnis**, *f.* [offendō, hurt], offence. I, 19.

offerō, **offerre**, **obtulī**, **oblātum**, *tr.* [ob+ferō, bear], bring before, present; offer, confer upon, give; *with* **sē**, expose one's self *to*, charge *upon*, encounter. II, 21.

officium, **-cī**, *n.*, service, allegiance, duty; official duty, business; **esse**, **manēre**, *or* **permanēre in officiō**, to remain faithful. I, 40; III, 11.

Ollovicō, **-ōnis**, *m.*, Ollovico (ŏ-lŏv'ĭ-kō), *a king of the Nitiobroges.*

omittō, **-mittere**, **-mīsī**, **-missum**, *tr.* [ob+mittō, send], let go *or* fall, drop; give up, neglect, disregard. II, 17.

omnīnō, *adv.* [omnis, all], at all; whatever; altogether, entirely, wholly; in all, only. I, 6.

omnis, **-e**, *adj.*, all, every, all the, every kind of; the whole, as a whole; *m. pl. as noun*, all, every one; all the rest; *n. pl. as noun*, all possessions *or* goods. I, 1.

onerārius, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [onus, burden], fitted for burdens; *with* **nāvis**, transport, freight ship. IV, 22.

onerō, 1, *tr.* [onus, load], load.

onus, **-eris**, *n.*, load, burden; weight, size. II, 30.

opera, **-ae**, *f.* [opus, work], work, exertion; service; pains, attention; **dare operam**, give attention, take pains. II, 25.

opīniō, **-ōnis**, *f.* [opīnor, think], way of thinking, opinion; impression; expectation; reputation; **opīniō timōris**, impression of cowardice. II, 3.

oportet, **-ēre**, **-uit**, ——, *intr. impers.*, it is necessary, needful, becoming, proper; *when translated as personal verb*, must, ought. I, 4.

oppidānus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [oppidum, town], of *or* pertaining to a town; *in pl. as noun*, townspeople, inhabitants of a town. II, 7.

oppidum, **-ī**, *n.* fortified town, town, stronghold. I, 5.

oppōnō, **-pōnere**, **-posuī**, **-positum**, *tr.* [ob+pōnō, place], place against *or* opposite, oppose; **oppositus**, *pf. part. as adj.*, in front, opposite.

opportūnē, *adv.* [opportūnus, fit], opportunely, seasonably. IV, 22.

opportūnitās, **-tātis**, *f.* [opportūnus, fit], fitness; fit time, opportunity; advantage; *with* **locī**, favorable situation *or* position; *with* **temporis**, favorable opportunity. III, 12.

opportūnus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, fit, opportune, lucky, suitable; favorable, advantageous. I, 30; II, 8.

oppositus, *see* **oppōnō**.

opprimō, **-primere**, **-pressī**, **-pressum**, *tr.* [ob+premō, press], press down, oppress; overwhelm, overpower, destroy; fall upon, surprise. I, 44; III, 2.

oppugnātiō, **-ōnis**, *f.* [oppugnō, storm], a storming, besieging, siege, assault, attack; plan *or* method of storming. II, 6.

oppugnō, 1, *tr.* [ob+pugnō, fight], fight against, attack, assault, storm, besiege. I, 5.

ops, **opis**, *f.*, help, aid; *pl.*, wealth, resources; authority, influence, strength. I, 20.

optātus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [optō, wish], wished for, desired, welcome.

optimē, *sup. of* **bene**.

optimus, *sup. of* **bonus**.

opus, **operis**, *n.*, work, labor; military work *or* works, fortifications, defenses; a work *of engineering or architecture;* **nātūrā et opere**, by nature and art; **opera**, crafts. I, 8.

opus, *indecl. noun*, *n.* [*cf.* **opus**, work, deed], need, necessity; **opus est**, it is necessary, there is need, *the thing needed being expressed either by the nom. or abl.* (App. 146). I, 34; II, 8.

ōra, **-ae**, *f.*, border, margin; coast, shore. III, 8.

ōrātiō, **-ōnis**, *f.* [ōrō, speak], a speak-

ing, speech, language, words, address, argument. I, 3.

ōrātor, -ōris, *m.* [ōrō, speak], speaker; ambassador, envoy. IV, 27.

orbis, -is, *m.*, orb, ring, circle; **orbis terrārum,** the world. IV, 37.

Orcynia, -ae, *f.* Orcynia (ôr-sĭn'ĭ-ą), *same as* **Hercynia.**

ōrdō, -inis, *m.*, row, tier, layer; rank, line *of soldiers;* arrangement, order; degree, rank; **primi ōrdinēs,** centurions of the first rank. I, 40; II, 11.

Orgetorix, -igis, *m.*, Orgetorix (ôr-jĕt'-ō-rĭks), *a chief of the Helvetii.* I, 2.

orior, orīrī, ortus sum, *intr.*, arise, begin, spring up, rise, start; be born, descend; **oriēns sōl,** the rising sun, sunrise; the east. I, 1.

ōrnāmentum, -ī, *n.* [ōrnō, adorn], ornament; mark of honor. I, 44.

ōrnō, 1, *tr.*, adorn; furnish, supply; **ōrnātus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, equipped, furnished, fitted out. III, 14.

ōrō, 1, *tr.* [ōs, mouth], speak; beseech, entreat. I, 20.

ortus, -ūs, *m.* [orior, rise], rising.

ōs, ōris, *n.*, mouth; face, countenance.

Osismī, -ōrum, *m.* (Bb), the Osismi (ō-sĭs'mī), *a Gallic people in modern Brittany.* II, 34.

ostendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentum, *tr.* [obs+tendō, stretch], stretch before; present, show, bring into view, reveal; tell, declare; point out, mention. I, 8.

ostentātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [ostentō, show], show, display; pretence; pride.

ostentō, 1, *tr.* [*freq. of* ostendō, show], show frequently; show, exhibit.

ōtium, -ī, *n.*, leisure, inactivity, quiet.

ōvum, -ī, *n.*, egg. IV, 10.

P.

P., *abbr. for* **Pūblius,** *a Roman praenomen.* I, 21.

pābulātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [pābulor, forage], getting fodder, foraging. I, 15.

pābulātor, -ōris, *m.* [pābulor, forage], forager.

pābulor, 1, *intr.* [pābulum, fodder], forage.

pābulum, -ī, *n.* [*cf.* **pāscō,** feed], fodder, provender. I, 16.

pācō, 1, *tr.* [**pāx,** peace], make peaceful, subdue, pacify; **pācātus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, peaceful, quiet, subdued. I, 6.

pactum, -ī, *n.* [**paciscor,** agree to], agreement; manner.

Padus, -ī, *m.* (Dh), the Padus (pā'dŭs), *better*, the Po, *the largest river of northern Italy.*

paene, *adv.*, nearly, almost. I, 11.

paenitet, paenitēre, paenituit, ——, *tr., impers.*, it causes regret; makes one repent; *when translated as pers. verb*, repent (App. 109). IV, 5.

pāgus, -ī, *m.*, village; district, province, canton. I, 12.

palam, *adv.*, openly, publicly.

palma, -ae, *f.*, palm *of the hand.*

palūs, -ūdis, *f.*, marsh, morass, swamp. I, 40; II, 9.

palūster, -tris, -tre, *adj.* [palūs, swamp], swampy, marshy.

pandō, pandere, pandī, passum, *tr.*, spread *or* stretch out, extend; **passīs capillīs,** with disheveled hair; **passīs manibus,** with outstretched hands. I, 51; II, 13.

pār, paris, *adj.*, equal, like, similar; equal to, a match for; *with words of number and quantity,* the same; **pār atque,** the same as. I, 28.

parcē, *adv.* [**parcus,** frugal], frugally, sparingly.

parcō, parcere, peperci, parsum, *intr.* [parcus, frugal], be frugal *or* economical; spare, not injure.

parēns, -entis, *m., f.* [parīō, bring forth], parent.

parentō, 1, *intr.* [parēns, parent], make funeral offerings *especially for parents;* avenge.

pāreō, 2, *intr.* [*cf.* **parīō,** bring forth], appear; obey, yield to, be subject to. I, 27.

parīō, parere, peperī, partum, *tr.*, bring forth; gain, acquire, win.

Parisiī, -ōrum, *m.* (Be), the Parisii (pą-rĭzh'yī), *a Gallic tribe about modern Paris.*

parō, 1, *tr.*, prepare, get ready; procure, acquire; prepare for, get ready for;

parātus, *pf. part. as adj.*, ready, prepared; equipped. I, 5.

pars, partis, *f.*, part, portion; party, faction; direction, side, place; district. I, 1.

partim, *adv.* [*acc. of* **pars**, part], partly, in part; **partim . . . partim**, some . . . others. II, 1.

partior, 4, *tr.* [**pars**, part], part, share, divide. III, 10.

partus, *see* **parīō**.

parum, *adv.* [**parvus**, little], little, too little, not sufficiently. III, 18.

parvulus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*dim. of* **parvus**, little], small, insignificant, slight; **parvula proelia**, skirmishes; **parvulī**, children. II, 30.

parvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, little, small, insignificant; *comp.*, **minor, minus**, lesser, smaller; shorter; **minus**, *as noun*, less; *sup.*, **minimus, -a, -um**, least, very small. I, 8.

passim, *adv.*, in all directions. IV, 14.

passus, -ūs, *m.* [**pandō**, extend], a pace, *the distance from where the foot leaves the ground to where the same foot strikes it again, a measure of 4 feet, 10 1-4 inches (five Roman feet)*; **mille passūs** *or* **passuum**, a *Roman* mile, *4851 feet*. I, 2.

passus, *see* **pandō** *and* **patior**.

patefaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum, *tr.* [**pateō**, be open + **faciō**, make], make *or* throw open, open. II, 32.

patefīō, -fierī, -factus sum, *pass. of* **patefaciō**.

patēns, -entis, *adj.* [**pateō**, be open], open, unobstructed, accessible. I, 10.

pateō, **-ēre, -uī**, ——, *intr.*, lie or be open, be passable; stretch out, extend. I, 2.

pater, -tris, *m.*, father; *in pl.*, forefathers, ancestors; **pater familiae**, father *or* head of a family. I, 3.

patienter, *adv.* [**patiēns**; **patior**, endure], patiently.

patientia, -ae, *f.* [**patiēns**; **patior**, endure], endurance, patience.

patior, patī, passus sum, *tr. and intr.*, endure, withstand, suffer; permit, allow. I, 6.

patrius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**pater**, father], fatherly; ancestral. II, 15.

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paucitās, -tātis, *f.* [**paucus**, few], fewness, small number. III, 2.

paulātim, *adv.* [**paulus**, little], little by little, by degrees, gradually. I, 33; II, 8.

paulisper, *adv.* [**paulus**, little], for a short time, for a little while. II, 7.

paulō, *adv.* [**paulus**, little], a little, somewhat, slightly. I, 54; II, 20.

paululum, *adv.* [**paulus**, little], a very little. II, 8.

paulum, *adv.* [**paulus**, little], a little, somewhat, slightly. I, 50; II, 25.

paulus, -a, -um, *adj.*, little; **paulum**, *as noun*, a little; **post paulum**, soon after.

pāx, pācis, *f.*, peace; favor. I, 3.

peccō, 1, *intr.*, sin, transgress, do wrong. I, 47.

pectus, -oris, *n.*, the breast.

pecūnia, -ae, *f.*, property, wealth; money.

pecus, -oris, *n.*, cattle, a herd; *usually* small cattle, sheep; meat, flesh. III, 29.

pedālis, -e, *adj.* [**pēs**, foot], of a foot *in thickness or diameter*. III, 13.

pedes, peditis, *m.* [**pēs**, foot], foot soldier; *pl.*, infantry, foot. I, 42; II, 24.

pedester, -tris, -tre, *adj.* [**pēs**, foot], on foot, pedestrian; **pedestrēs cōpiae**, infantry. II, 17.

peditātus, -ūs, *m.* [**pedes**, foot soldier], foot soldiers, infantry. IV, 34.

Pedius, -dī, *m.*, Quintus Pedius (kwĭn′ tŭs pē′ dĭ-ŭs), *one of Caesar's lieutenants*. II, 2.

peius, *comp. of* **malus**.

pellis, -is, *f.*, a hide, a skin (*either on or off the body of an animal*); tent *made of hides*. II, 33.

pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsum, *tr.*,

beat, defeat, rout; drive out, expel. I, 7.

pendō, pendere, pependī, pēnsum, *tr.*, weigh, weigh out; weigh out *money*, pay, pay out; *with* **poenās,** suffer. I, 36.

penitus, *adv.*, deeply; far within.

per, *prep. with acc.*, through, throughout; by means of, through the agency of, on account of, through the efforts *or* influence of; **per sē,** of their own accord, on their own responsibility; *sometimes with intensive force*, in itself, themselves; *in composition*, through, very, thoroughly, completely. I, 3.

peragō, -agere, -ēgī, -āctum, *tr.* [**agō,** lead], lead through; complete, finish.

perangustus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**angustus,** narrow], very narrow.

percipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *tr.* [**capiō,** take], take completely, obtain; learn of, hear.

percontātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, inquiring, inquiry. I, 39.

percurrō, -currere, -curri, -cursum, *intr.* [**currō,** run], run along *or* over. IV, 33.

percutiō, -cutere, -cussī, -cussum, *tr.*, strike *or* thrust through, slay.

perdiscō, -discere, -didicī, ——, *tr.* [**discō,** learn], learn thoroughly, learn by heart.

perdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [**dō,** give], give over, ruin; **perditus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, desperate, ruined. III, 17.

perdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**dūcō,** lead], lead through *or* along, conduct, bring over, bring; construct, extend; influence, win over; draw out, prolong. I, 8.

perendinus, -a, -um, *adj.*, after to-morrow.

pereō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *intr.* [**eō,** go. App. 84], be destroyed *or* killed, perish. I, 53; IV, 15.

perequitō, 1, *intr.* [**equitō,** ride], ride about, ride through *or* around. IV, 33.

perexiguus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**exiguus,** little], very little.

perfacilis, -e, *adj.* [**facilis,** easy], very easy. I, 2.

perfectus, *see* **perficiō.**

perferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, *tr.* [**ferō,** bear], bear *or* carry through, convey, deliver; announce, report; submit to, endure, suffer. I, 17.

perficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *tr.* [**faciō,** make, do], make *or* do thoroughly *or* completely, complete, finish; construct, build; achieve, accomplish, cause. I, 3.

perfidia, -ae, *f.* [**perfidus,** faithless], treachery, perfidy; falsehood, dishonesty. IV, 13.

perfringō, -fringere, -frēgī, -frāctum, *tr.* [**frangō,** break], break *or* burst through. I, 25.

perfuga, -ae, *m.* [**perfugiō,** flee for refuge], refugee, deserter. I, 28.

perfugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, -fugitum, *intr.* [**fugiō,** flee], flee for refuge, take refuge; desert. I, 27.

perfugium, -gī, *n.* [**perfugiō,** flee for refuge], place of refuge, refuge. IV, 38.

pergō, pergere, perrēxī, perrēctum, *intr.* [**per**+**regō,** keep straight], go on, proceed. III, 18.

periclitor, 1, *tr. and intr.* [**periculum,** trial, danger], try, test; be in danger *or* peril. II, 8.

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patior, patī, passus sum, *tr. and intr.*, endure, withstand, suffer; permit, allow. I, 6.

patrius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**pater**, father], fatherly; ancestral. II, 15.

patrōnus, -ī, *m.* [**pater**, father], protector, patron.

patruus, -ī, *m.* [**pater**, father], a father's brother, uncle.

paucī, -ae, -a, *adj.* (*used rarely in sing.*), few; *as noun*, few *persons or things*. I, 15.

paucitās, -tātis, *f.* [**paucus**, few], fewness, small number. III, 2.

paulātim, *adv.* [**paulus**, little], little by little, by degrees, gradually. I, 33; II, 8.

paulisper, *adv.* [**paulus**, little], for a short time, for a little while. II, 7.

paulō, *adv.* [**paulus**, little], a little, somewhat, slightly. I, 54; II, 20.

paululum, *adv.* [**paulus**, little], a very little. II, 8.

paulum, *adv.* [**paulus**, little], a little, somewhat, slightly. I, 50; II, 25.

paulus, -a, -um, *adj.*, little; **paulum**, *as noun*, a little; **post paulum**, soon after.

pāx, pācis, *f.*, peace; favor. I, 3.

peccō, 1, *intr.*, sin, transgress, do wrong. I, 47.

pectus, -oris, *n.*, the breast.

pecūnia, -ae, *f.*, property, wealth; money.

pecus, -oris, *n.*, cattle, a herd; *usually* small cattle, sheep; meat, flesh. III, 29.

pedālis, -e, *adj.* [**pēs**, foot], of a foot *in thickness or diameter*. III, 13.

pedes, peditis, *m.* [**pēs**, foot], foot soldier; *pl.*, infantry, foot. I, 42; II, 24.

pedester, -tris, -tre, *adj.* [**pēs**, foot], on foot, pedestrian; **pedestrēs cōpiae**, infantry. II, 17.

peditātus, -ūs, *m.* [**pedes**, foot soldier], foot soldiers, infantry. IV, 34.

Pedius, -dī, *m.*, Quintus Pedius (kwĭn′ tŭs pē′dĭ-ŭs), *one of Caesar's lieutenants*. II, 2.

peius, *comp. of* **malus**.

pellis, -is, *f.*, a hide, a skin (*either on or off the body of an animal*); tent *made of hides*. II, 33.

pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsum, *tr.*,

beat, defeat, rout; drive out, expel. I, 7.

pendō, pendere, pependī, pēnsum, *tr.*, weigh, weigh out; weigh out *money*, pay, pay out; *with* **poenās,** suffer. I, 36.

penitus, *adv.*, deeply; far within.

per, *prep. with acc.*, through, throughout; by means of, through the agency of, on account of, through the efforts *or* influence of; **per sē,** of their own accord, on their own responsibility; *sometimes with intensive force*, in itself, themselves; *in composition*, through, very, thoroughly, completely. I, 3.

peragō, -agere, -ēgī, -āctum, *tr.* [**agō,** lead], lead through; complete, finish.

perangustus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**angustus,** narrow], very narrow.

percipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *tr.* [**capiō,** take], take completely, obtain; learn of, hear.

percontātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, inquiring, inquiry. I, 39.

percurrō, -currere, -curri, -cursum, *intr.* [**currō,** run], run along *or* over. IV, 33.

percutiō, -cutere, -cussī, -cussum, *tr.*, strike *or* thrust through, slay.

perdiscō, -discere, -didicī, ——, *tr.* [**discō,** learn], learn thoroughly, learn by heart.

perdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [**dō,** give], give over, ruin; **perditus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, desperate, ruined. III, 17.

perdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**dūcō,** lead], lead through *or* along, conduct, bring over, bring; construct, extend; influence, win over; draw out, prolong. I, 8.

perendinus, -a, -um, *adj.*, after to-morrow.

pereō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *intr.* [**eō,** go. App. 84], be destroyed *or* killed, perish. I, 53; IV, 15.

perequitō, 1, *intr.* [**equitō,** ride], ride about, ride through *or* around. IV, 33.

perexiguus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**exiguus,** little], very little.

perfacilis, -e, *adj.* [**facilis,** easy], very easy. I, 2.

perfectus, *see* **perficiō.**

perferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, *tr.* [**ferō,** bear], bear *or* carry through, convey, deliver; announce, report; submit to, endure, suffer. I, 17.

perficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *tr.* [**faciō,** make, do], make *or* do thoroughly *or* completely, complete, finish; construct, build; achieve, accomplish, cause. I, 3.

perfidia, -ae, *f.* [**perfidus,** faithless], treachery, perfidy; falsehood, dishonesty. IV, 13.

perfringō, -fringere, -frēgī, -frāctum, *tr.* [**frangō,** break], break *or* burst through. I, 25.

perfuga, -ae, *m.* [**perfugiō,** flee for refuge], refugee, deserter. I, 28.

perfugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, -fugitum, *intr.* [**fugiō,** flee], flee for refuge, take refuge; desert. I, 27.

perfugium, -ī, *n.* [**perfugiō,** flee for refuge], place of refuge, refuge. IV, 38.

pergō, pergere, perrēxī, perrēctum, *intr.* [**per**+**regō,** keep straight], go on, proceed. III, 18.

periclitor, 1, *tr. and intr.* [**periculum,** trial, danger], try, test; be in danger *or* peril. II, 8.

periculōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**perīculum,** danger], full of danger, dangerous, perilous. I, 33.

perīculum, -ī, *n.*, trial, test, attempt; risk, danger, peril. I, 5.

peritus, -a, -um *adj.* [*cf.* **experior,** try], tried, experienced, skilled; familiar with, acquainted with. I, 21.

perlātus, *see* **perferō.**

perlegō, -legere, -lēgī, -lēctum, *tr.* [**legō,** read], read through, read.

perluō, -luere, -luī, -lūtum, *tr.* [**luō,** wash], wash completely, bathe; *pass. as middle voice*, bathe one's self.

permagnus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**magnus,** large], very large, very great.

permaneō, -manēre, -mānsī, -mānsum, *intr.* [**maneō,** remain], stay through *or* to the end, stay, remain; continue, persist. I, 32; III, 8.

permisceō, -miscēre, -miscuī, -mixtum, *tr.* [**misceō,** mix], mix thoroughly, mingle.

permittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**mittō,** send], give up *or* over, surrender; entrust, commit; permit, allow. I, 30; II, 3.

permixtus, *see* **permisceō.**

permoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, *tr.* [**moveō,** move], move thoroughly, arouse, incite, excite; affect, influence. I, 3.

permulceō, -mulcēre, -mulsī, -mulsum, *tr.* [**mulceō,** soothe], soothe completely, appease. IV, 6.

perniciēs, -ēī, *f.* [*cf.* **nex,** death], ruin, destruction. I, 20.

perpaucī, -ae, -a, *adj.* [**paucī,** few], very few, but very few; *m. pl. as noun,* very few. I, 6.

perpendiculum, -ī, *n.*, plummet, plumbline. IV, 17.

perpetior, -petī, -pessus sum, *tr.* [**patior,** suffer], suffer, bear patiently.

perpetuō, *adv.* [**perpetuus,** continuous], continuously, constantly; forever. I, 31.

perpetuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, continuous, uninterrupted; permanent, lasting, continual; whole, entire; *n. as noun in phrase* **in perpetuum,** forever. I, 35; III, 2.

perquīrō, -quīrere, -quīsīvī, -quīsītum, *tr.* [**quaerō,** ask], ask about, make careful inquiry.

perrumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, -ruptum, *tr. and intr.* [**rumpō,** break], break through, force one's way through, force a passage. I, 8.

perscrībō, -scrībere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptum, *tr.* [**scrībō,** write], write out, report, describe.

persequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, *tr.* [**sequor,** follow], follow through, continue in; pursue, follow up; avenge. I, 13.

persevērō, 1, *intr.*, persist, persevere. I, 13.

persolvō, -solvere, -solvī, -solūtum, *tr.* [**solvō,** pay], pay in full; suffer (*punishment*). I, 12.

perspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectum, *tr.* [**speciō,** look], look *or* see through, *view,* examine, inspect; perceive, realize, learn, find out, ascertain. I, 40; II, 11.

perstō, -stāre, -stitī, -stātum, *intr.* [**stō,** stand], stand firm, persist.

persuādeō, -suādēre, -suāsī, -suāsum, *tr. and intr.* [**suādeō,** advise], *advise prevailingly;* convince, persuade, prevail upon; inculcate; **sibi persuādērī,** be convinced. I, 2.

perterreō, 2, *tr.* [**terreō,** frighten], frighten thoroughly, terrify greatly. I, 18.

pertinācia, -ae, *f.* [**pertineō,** hold through *or* fast], obstinacy, stubbornness, pertinacity. I, 42.

pertineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, ——, *intr.* [**teneō,** hold], hold *or* reach to, extend; pertain, have reference to, concern; tend, aim at; **eōdem pertinēre,** tend to the same purpose *or* result, amount to the same thing. I, 1.

pertulī, *see* **perferō.**

perturbātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**perturbō,** disturb], disturbance, disorder, confusion IV, 29.

perturbō, 1, *tr.* [**turbō,** disturb], disturb greatly, throw into confusion, embarrass, disturb; alarm, terrify. I, 39; II, 11.

pervagor, 1, *intr.* [**vagor,** wander], wander about, scatter.

perveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, *intr.* [**veniō,** come], come through; come to, arrive at, reach; *of property,* fall, revert. I, 7.

pēs, pedis, *m.*, the foot; a foot, *11.65 inches in length* · **pedibus,** on foot; **pedem referre,** retreat. I, 8.

petō, -ere, -īvī *or* **-iī, -ītum,** *tr. and intr.*, seek, hunt for, aim at, make for, attack, go to, direct one's course to *or* toward; seek to obtain, strive after; ask, request, beseech I, 19.

Petrocorii, -ōrum, *m.* (Dcd), the Petrocorii (pĕt′rō-kō′rĭ-ī).

Petrōnius, -nī, *m.*, Marcus Petronius (mär′kŭs pē-trō′nĭ-ŭs), *a centurion of the 8th legion.*

Petrosidius, -dī, *m.*, Lucius Petrosidius (lū′shyŭs pĕt′rō-sĭd′ĭ-ŭs), *a standard bearer.*

phalanx, -ngis, *f.*, a compact body of troops, phalanx. I, 24.

Pictonēs, -um, *m.* (Ccd), the Pictones (pĭk′tō-nēz). III, 11.

pietās, -tātis, *f.* [**pius**, dutiful], devotion, loyalty.

pīlum, -ī, *n.*, heavy javelin, pike. I, 25.

pīlus, -ī, *m.*, century *of soldiers;* **prīmus pīlus**, first century *of a legion;* **prīmī pīlī centuriō**, *or* **prīmīpīlus**, the centurion of the first century, chief centurion. III, 5.

pinna, -ae, *f.*, feather; battlement, parapet.

Pirūstae, -ārum, *m.*, the Pirustae (pĭ-rūs′tē), *a tribe of Illyricum.*

piscis, -is, *m.*, fish. IV, 10.

Pisō, -ōnis, *m.* (1), Marcus Pupius Piso Calpurnianus (mär′kŭs pū′pĭ-us pī′sō kăl-pĕr′nĭ-ā′nŭs), *consul with Messala,* 61 B.C. I, 2. (2), Lucius Calpurnius Piso (lū′shyŭs kăl-pĕr′nĭ-ŭs pī′sō), *killed in the defeat of Cassius' army by the Tigurini,* 107 B.C. I, 12. (3), Lucius Calpurnius Piso, *Caesar's father-in-law; consul* 58 B.C. I, 6. (4), Piso, *an Aquitanian.* IV, 12.

pix, picis, *f.*, pitch.

placeō, 2, *intr.* [*cf.* **plācō, appease**], please, satisfy; *often impers.*, seem good *to one, hence,* decide, resolve, determine. I, 34; III, 8.

placidē, *adv.* [**placidus**, calm], calmly.

plācō, 1, *tr.*, appease.

Plancus, *see* **Munātius.**

plānē, *adv.* [**plānus**, even, plain], plainly, clearly, distinctly. III, 26.

plānitiēs, -ēī, *f.* [**plānus**, level], level ground, plain. I, 43; II, 8.

plānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, even, level, flat, plain. III, 13.

plēbs, plēbis, *or* **plēbēs, -ēī,** *f.*, populace, common people. I, 3.

plēnē, *adv.* [**plēnus**, full], fully. III, 3.

plēnus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**pleō**, fill], full, whole, complete. III, 2.

plērīque, -aeque, -aque, *adj. pl.*, very many, the most of; *as noun,* a great many, very many. II, 4.

plērumque, *adv.* [**plērusque**, the greater part], for the most part, mostly, generally; again and again, very often. I, 40; II, 30.

Pleumoxiī, -ōrum, *m.* (Af), the Pleumoxii (plū-mŏk′sĭ-ī).

plumbum, -ī, *n.*, lead; **plumbum album**, tin.

plūrimum, *see* **multum.**

plūrimus, *see* **multus.**

plūs, *see* **multus** *and* **multum.**

pluteus, -ī, *m.*, parapet; a mantelet *or* screen *of movable shields.*

pōculum, -ī, *n.*, cup.

poena, -ae, *f.*, punishment, penalty. I, 4.

pollex, -icis, *m.*, the thumb, *with or without* **digitus.** III, 13.

polliceor, 2, *tr. and intr.* [**prō**+**liceor**, bid, offer], hold forth, offer, promise, pledge. I, 14.

pollicitātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**polliceor**, promise], promise, offer. III, 18.

pollicitus, *see* **polliceor.**

Pompēius, -ī, *m.* (1), Gnaeus Pompeius (nē′ŭs pŏm-pē′yŭs), *better,* Pompey, *triumvir with Caesar and Crassus in* 60 B.C., *defeated by Caesar at Pharsalia, and murdered in Egypt by Ptolemy,* 48 B.C. IV, 1. (2), Gnaeus Pompeius, *an interpreter of Quintus Titurius.*

pondus, -eris, *n.* [*cf.* **pendō**, weigh], weight. II, 29.

pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positum, *tr.*, place, put, place over; lay down, set aside; station, post; regard, consider; make, build; *with* **castra**, pitch; *pass.*, be situated; *with in and abl.*, depend on, *in addition to above meanings.* I, 16.

pōns, pontis, *m.*, bridge. I, 6.

poposcī, *see* **poscō.**

populātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**populor**, ravage], ravaging, pillaging. I, 15.

populor, 1, *tr.*, devastate, ravage, lay waste. I, 11.

populus, -ī, *m.*, the people, the mass, the crowd, *as opposed to individuals;* a people *or* nation. I, 3.

porrigō, -rigere, -rēxī, -rēctum, *tr.* [**prō**+**regō**, keep straight], extend; **porrēctus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, extended, in extent. II, 19.

porrō, *adv.*, farther on; furthermore, then.

porta, **-ae**, *f.*, gate. II, 24.

portō, 1, *tr.*, carry, transport, bring, take. I, 5.

portōrium, **-rī**, *n.*, toll, tariff *on imports or exports*. I, 18.

portus, **-ūs**, *m.* [*cf.* **porta**, gate], harbor, haven, port. III, 8.

poscō, **poscere**, **poposcī**, ——, *tr.*, ask, demand, request, require. I, 27.

positus, *see* **pōnō**.

possessiō, **-ōnis**, *f.* [**possideō**, possess], possession, occupation; a possession, property. I, 11.

possideō, **-sidēre**, **-sēdī**, **-sessum**, *tr.* [**sedeō**, sit], occupy, hold, possess. I, 34; II, 4.

possidō, **-sīdere**, **-sēdī**, **-sessum**, *tr.*, take possession of, seize. IV, 7.

possum, **posse**, **potuī**, ——, (App. 80), *intr.* [**potis**, able+**sum**, be], be able, can; to have power *or* influence, have strength, be strong; *with* **quam** *and sup.*, as possible, *e.g.*, **quam plūrimās possunt**, as many as possible; **multum posse**, **plūs posse** *and* **plūrimum posse**, *see* **multum**. I, 2.

post, *adv., and prep. with acc.* (1) *As adv.*, later, afterwards. (2) *As prep.*, behind, after; **post tergum** *or* **post sē**, in the rear. I, 5.

posteā, *adv.* [**post**, after], after this, afterwards. I, 21.

posteāquam, *adv.* [**posteā**, afterwards +**quam**, than], after. I, 31; IV, 19.

posterus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [**post**, after], after, following, next; *in m. pl. as noun*, posterity; *sup.*, **postrēmus** *or* **postumus**, last. I, 15.

postpōnō, **-pōnere**, **-posuī**, **-positum**, *tr.* [**post**, after+**pōnō**, place], place after, postpone; disregard.

postquam, *conj.* [**post**, afterwards+**quam**, than], after, as soon as. I, 24.

postrēmō, *adv.* [**postrēmus**, last], finally, at last.

postrīdiē, *adv.* [**posterus**, following+**diēs**, day], on the day following, the next day; **postrīdiē eius diēī**, on the next *or* following day. I, 23.

postulātum, **-ī**, *n.* [**postulō**, demand], demand, claim, request. I, 40; IV, 11.

postulō, 1, *tr.*, request, ask, demand; require, necessitate. I, 31; II, 4.

potēns, **-entis**, *adj.* [*pres. part. of* **possum**, be able], powerful, influential. I, 3.

potentātus, **-ūs**, *m.* [**potēns**, powerful], chief power, supremacy. I, 31.

potentia, **-ae**, *f.* [**potēns**, powerful], power, authority, influence. I, 18.

potestās, **-tātis**, *f.* [**potēns**, powerful], ability, power, authority; control, sway, rule; chance, opportunity, possibility; **potestātem facere**, grant permission, give a chance. I, 16.

potior, 4, *intr.* [**potis**, powerful], become master of, get control *or* possession of, obtain, capture. I, 2.

potius, *adv.* [*comp. of* **potis**, able], rather. I, 45; II, 10.

potītus, *see* **potior**.

prae, *prep. with abl.*, before, in front of; on account of; in comparison with; *in composition*, before, at the head of, in front, very. II, 30.

praeacūtus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* **praeacuō**, sharpen at the end], sharp in front *or* at the end, sharpened, pointed. II, 29.

praebeō, 2, *tr.* [**prae**+**habeō**, hold], hold out, offer, furnish, present. II, 17.

praecaveō, **-cavēre**, **-cāvī**, **-cautum**, *intr.* [**caveō**, guard against], guard against before hand, take precautions. I, 38.

praecēdō, **-cēdere**, **-cessī**, **-cessum**, *tr.* [**cēdō**, go], go before; surpass, excel. I, 1.

praeceps, **-cipitis**, *adj.* [**caput**, head], headforemost, headlong; steep, precipitous. II, 24.

praeceptum, **-ī**, *n.* [**praecipiō**, instruct], instruction, injunction, command.

praecipiō, **-cipere**, **-cēpī**, **-ceptum**, *tr.* [**capiō**, take], take *or* obtain beforehand, anticipate; instruct, bid, order. I, 22.

praecipitō, 1, *tr.* [**praeceps**, headlong], throw *or* hurl headlong, precipitate. IV, 15.

praecipuē, *adv.* [**praecipuus**, especial], especially, particularly. I, 40.

praecipuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, especial.

praeclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsum, *tr.* [prae+claudō, shut], close *or* shut in front, block up, close.

praecō, -ōnis, *m.*, herald.

Praecōnīnus, *see* **Valerius.**

praecurrō, -currere, -currī, -cursum, *intr.* [currō, run], run before, hasten on before, precede; outstrip, surpass.

praeda, -ae, *f.*, booty, plunder, spoil. IV, 34.

praedicō, 1, *tr.* [dicō, proclaim], proclaim publicly *or* before others; declare, report, tell of. I, 39; IV, 34.

praedor, 1, *tr.* [praeda, booty], make booty, plunder, rob, despoil. II, 17.

praedūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [dūcō, lead], lead before, construct before or in front.

praefectus, -ī, *m.* [praeficiō, place over], overseer, prefect, commander, officer, captain (*usually of cavalry*). I, 39; III, 7.

praeferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, *tr.* [ferō, bear, bring. App. 81], place before, esteem above, prefer to *with* **quam; praeferre sē alicuī,** surpass. II, 27.

praeficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *tr.* [faciō, make], make before; place over, put in command of, put at the head of, place in charge of. I, 10.

praefīgō, -fīgere, -fīxī, -fixum, *tr.* [fīgō, fix], fix *or* set in front.

praefuī, *see* **praesum.**

praemetuō, -metuere, -metuī, ——, *intr.* [metuō, fear], fear beforehand, be apprehensive.

praemittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [mittō, send], send before *or* in advance. I, 15.

praemium, -mī, *n.*, distinction, prize, reward. I, 43; III, 18.

praeoccupō, 1, *tr.* [occupō, seize], seize upon beforehand, preoccupy, take possession of.

praeoptō, 1, *tr.* [optō, wish], wish before; prefer. I, 25.

praeparō, 1, *tr.* [parō, prepare], prepare beforehand, provide. III, 14.

praepōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *tr.* [pōnō, place], place before *or* over, put in command of, put in charge of. I, 54.

praerumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, -ruptum, *tr.* [rumpō, break], break off, tear away; **praeruptus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, steep, precipitous. III, 14.

praesaepiō, -saepīre, -saepsī, -saeptum, *tr.* [saepiō, hedge], hedge *or* block up.

praescrībō, -scrībere, -scrīpsī, -scriptum, *tr.* [scrībō, write], write beforehand; order, direct, prescribe, dictate to. I, 36; II, 20.

praescriptum, -ī, *n.* [praescrībō, order], order, dictation, command. I, 36.

praesēns, -entis, *pres. part. of* **praesum.**

praesentia, -ae, *f.* [praesēns; praesum, be present], presence; the present moment; **in praesentiā,** for the present; then. I, 15.

praesentiō, -sentīre, -sēnsī, -sēnsum, *tr.* [sentiō, feel], feel beforehand, foresee.

praesertim, *adv.*, particularly, especially. I, 16.

praesidium, -dī, *n.* [praesideō, guard], guard, garrison; safeguard, protection; fortification, stronghold; help, aid; safety. I, 8.

praestō, *adv.*, at hand, ready; *with* **sum,** meet.

praestō, -stāre, -stitī, -stātum, *tr. and intr.* [stō, stand], stand *or* place before; show, exhibit, supply, furnish; be superior, excel, surpass; *impers.*, **praestat,** it is better *or* more advisable. I, 2.

praesum, -esse, -fuī, *intr.* [sum, be. App. 77], be before *or* over, be in command of, rule over, be at the head of; **praesēns,** *pres. part. as adj.*, present, in person; for the present. I, 16.

praeter, *prep. with acc.* [prae, before], before; beyond, past; contrary to; in addition to, except, besides. I, 11.

praeterea, *adv.* [praeter, beyond], beyond this, besides, furthermore. I, 34; III, 17.

praetereō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *tr. and intr.* [eō, go. App. 84], go beyond, pass by,

omit; **praeteritus**, *pf. part. as adj.*, past; *n. plu. as noun*, the past. I, 20.

praetermittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [mittō, send], send by; let pass, overlook. IV, 13.

praeterquam, *adv.*, besides, except. I, 5.

praetor, -ōris, *m.*, praetor; commander. I, 21.

praetōrius, -a, -um, *adj.* [praetor, commander], praetorian, belonging to the general. I, 40.

praeūrō, -ūrere, -ussī, -ustum, *tr.* [ūrō, burn], burn in front *or* at the end.

praevertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum, *tr.* [vertō, turn], forestall, anticipate.

prāvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, perverse, wrong.

premō, -premere, -pressī, -pressum, *tr.*, press, press upon, press hard; oppress, burden, annoy, harass. I, 52; II, 24.

prēndō, prēndere, prēndī, prēnsum, *tr.*, seize, grasp. I, 20.

pretium, -tī, *n.*, price. I, 18.

prex, precis, *f.* (*in sing. only in dat., acc. and abl.*) [precor, pray], prayer, entreaty; imprecation. I, 16.

prīdiē, *adv.* [diēs, day], on the day before. I, 23.

primipilus, -ī, *m.* [primus, first+pilus, a century], the centurion of the first century, chief centurion. II, 25.

primō, *adv.* [primus, first], at first, in the first place. I, 31; II, 8.

primum, *adv.* [primus, first], first, at first, in the first place, for the first time; **cum primum**, *or* **ubi primum**, as soon as; **quam primum**, as soon as possible, very soon. I, 25.

primus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *sup.* (App. 43), first, foremost; first part of; *pl. as noun*, the first, the front rank *or* ranks; leaders, chiefs; **in primis**, especially. I, 10.

princeps, -ipis, *adj.* [primus, first+capiō, take], *taking the first place;* chief, most prominent, first; *as noun*, chief *or* principal person, leader, chief. I, 7.

principātus, -ūs, *m.* [princeps, chief], chief place *or* position; chief authority, leadership. I, 3.

prior, prius, *adj.*, *comp.* (App. 43), former, previous, prior, first; *pl. as noun*, those in front. II, 11.

prīstinus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*for* priustinus *from* prior, former], former, original; previous, preceding. I, 13.

prius, *adv.* [prior, former], before, sooner, previously; **prius quam**, *see* priusquam.

priusquam *or* **prius . . . quam**, *conj.*, sooner than, before; until. I, 19.

privātim, *adv.* [privātus, private], privately, individually, as private citizens. I, 17.

privātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, private, personal, individual; *as noun*, person, individual. I, 5.

prō, *prep. with abl.* [*cf.* prae, before], before, in front of; for, in behalf of; on account of, in consideration of, in return for; as, in the disguise of; in place of, instead of; in proportion to, according to; *in compounds* (*written* **prō, pro**, *and* **prōd**), for, before, forward, forth. I, 2.

probō, 1, *tr.* [probus, good], consider good, approve; prove, show, demonstrate. I, 3.

prōcēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *intr.* [cēdō, go], go forth *or* forward, proceed, advance. I, 38; II, 20.

Procillus, *see* **Valerius**.

prōclīnō, 1, *tr.* [clīnō, incline], bend forward, incline; **prōclīnātus**, *pf. part. as adj.*, tottering, critical.

prōcōnsul, -is, *m.*, a proconsul, *one who at the close of his consulship in Rome became governor of a province.* III, 20.

procul, *adv.*, afar off, from afar, in the distance, at a distance. II, 30.

prōcumbō, -cumbere, -cubuī, -cubitum, *intr.* [cubō, lie down], lean forwards, fall down, lie down; be beaten down; incline. II, 27.

prōcūrō, 1, *tr.* [cūrō, care], care for, attend to.

prōcurrō, -currere, -curri, -cursum, *intr.* [currō, run], run *or* rush forward, rush out, charge. I, 52.

prōdeō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *intr.* [prō+eō,

app. 84], go *or* come forth, go for-
advance. I, 48.
se, *see* **prōsum.**
ō, -ōnis, *f.* [**prōdō**, betray], be-
, treason.
or, -ōris, *m.* [**prōdō**, betray], be-
, traitor.
-dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [**dō**,
give forth, reveal; betray, give
ansmit, hand down; **memoriā**
tum, told in tradition, handed
I, 13.
ō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.*
, lead], lead out *or* forth, bring
prolong, protract; produce;
ōpiās, arrange, draw up. I, 48;
7.
ır, ?, *intr.* [**proelium**, battle],
r engage in battle, fight. II, 23.
ım, -lī, *n.*, battle, contest, engage-
; **proelium committere**, join *or*
battle, risk a fight, engage in
, fight. I, 1.
ilō, -ōnis, *f.* [**proficiscor**, set
a setting out, start, departure.

ıus, *see* **prōficiō.**
ıus, *see* **proficiscor.**
ō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, *tr.* [**fe-**
ing. App. 81], bring forth *or* out,
ice.
ō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *tr. and*
faciō, make], make progress, ad-
; effect, accomplish, gain. III,

scor, proficīscī, profectus *intr.* [*cf.* **prōficiō**, advance], set
start, depart; set out for, start
go, proceed. I, 3.
or, -fitērī, -fessus sum, *tr.*
or, confess], admit, acknowledge,
re, offer.
ō, 1, *tr.* [**fligō**, strike], strike
; overcome; put to flight. II, 23.
ō, -fluere, -flūxī, ——, *intr.* [**fluō**,
flow forth, rise. IV, 10.
iō, -fugere, -fūgī, -fugitum,
[**fugiō**, flee], flee, flee from, run
, escape. I, 31; II, 14.
, *see* **prōsum.**
ātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**nāscor**, be
], born; descended, sprung. II, 29.

prōgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum, *intr.* [**gradior**, step], step *or* go forward, advance, proceed, go. I, 50; II, 10.
prohibeō, 2, *tr.* [**habeō**, have, hold], keep from, keep, restrain, prevent, prohibit; keep out *or* away from; protect, guard. I, 1.
prōiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō**, throw. App. 7], throw forward *or* away; throw, cast; reject, give up; **sē prōicere**, cast one's self; jump. I, 27.
proinde, *adv.*, hence, accordingly, therefore.
prōlātus, *see* **prōferō.**
prōmineō, -minēre, -minuī, ——, *intr.*, project, lean out.
prōmiscuē, *adv.*, promiscuously, in common.
prōmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**mittō**, send], send forward; let grow.
prōmoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, *tr.* [**moveō**, move], move forward, advance, push forward. I, 48; II, 31.
prōmptus, -a, -um, *adj.*, ready, active. III, 19.
prōmunturium, -rī, *n.* [**prōmineō**, project], promontory, headland. III, 12.
prōnē, *adv.* [**prōnus**, inclined], sloping downwards. IV, 17.
prōnūntiō, 1, *tr.* [**nūntiō**, announce], announce, give out publicly, tell, relate, report, say; give orders; *with* **sententia**, pronounce. IV, 5.
prope, *adv. and prep. with acc.* (1) *As prep.*, near, close to. (2) *As adv.*, almost, nearly; recently. I, 22.
prōpellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsum, *tr.* [**pellō**, drive], drive forward, put to flight, rout; dislodge, drive back. I, 15.
properō, 1, *intr.* [**properus**, quick], hasten, hurry. II, 11.
propinquitās, -tātis, *f.* [**propinquus**, neighboring, near], nearness, vicinity; relationship. II, 4.
propinquus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**prope**, near], near, neighboring, close at hand; *pl. as noun*, relatives. I, 16.
propius, *adv. and prep. with acc.* (App. 122, *b*) [*comp. of* **prope**, near], nearer. I, 42; IV, 9.

prōpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *tr.* [**pōnō**, place], place *or* put forward, present, offer; relate, tell of, explain; propose, purpose; expose. I, 17.

proprius, -a, -um, *adj.*, one's own, characteristic, indicative.

propter, *prep. with acc.* [**prope**, near], on account of, because of, in consequence of. I, 9.

propterea, *adv.* [**propter**, because of], on this account; **propterea quod**, because. I, 1.

prōpugnātor, -ōris, *m.* [**prōpugnō**, fight for], defender.

prōpugnō, 1, *intr.*, fight for, defend; rush out to fight, attack. II, 7.

prōpulī, *see* **prōpellō.**

prōpulsō, 1, *tr.* [*freq. of* **prōpellō**, drive forward], drive back, repel; ward off. I, 49.

prōra, -ae, *f.*, prow. III, 13.

prōruō, -ruere, -ruī, -rutum, *tr.* [**ruō**, fall], overthrow. III, 26.

prōsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, *tr.* [**sequor**, follow], follow, accompany; pursue; *with* **ōrātiōne**, address. II, 5.

prōspectus, -ūs, *m.* [**prōspiciō**, look forth], view, prospect; sight. II, 22.

prōspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectum, *intr.* [**speciō**, look], look forward; look to beforehand, see to, provide for, take care. I, 23.

prōsternō, -sternere, -strāvī, -strātum, *tr.* [**sternō**, stretch out], prostrate, destroy.

prōsum, prōdesse, prōfuī, *intr.* [**sum**, be. App. 79], be useful, benefit.

prōtegō, -tegere, -tēxī, -tēctum, *tr.* [**tegō**, cover], cover, protect.

prōterreō, 2, *tr.* [**terreō**, frighten], terrify, frighten off.

prōtinus, *adv.* [**tenus**, as far as], continuously; forthwith, immediately. II, 9.

prōturbō, 1, *tr.* [**turbō**, disturb], drive in confusion; dislodge. II, 19.

prōvehō, -vehere, -vexī, -vectum, *tr.* [**vehō**, carry], carry forward; *pass.*, be carried forward, sail. IV, 28.

prōveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, *intr.* [**veniō**, come], come forth, grow; *be* produced, yield (*of grain*).

prōventus, -ūs, *m.* [**prōveniō**, come forth], a coming forth, result.

prōvideō, -vidēre, -vīdī, -vīsum, *tr.* [**videō**, see], see beforehand, foresee; care for, provide. II, 22.

prōvincia, -ae, *f.*, office *of governor of a province;* province, *a territory subject to Rome and governed by a Roman governor; especially* the Province, *the southern part of France.* I, 1.

prōvinciālis, -e, *adj.* [**prōvincia**, province], of a province; of the Province.

prōvīsus, *see* **prōvideō.**

prōvolō, 1, *intr.* [**volō**, fly], fly *or* rush forth. II, 19.

proximē, *adv.* [**proximus**, last], last; lately. I, 24.

proximus, -a, -um, *adj., sup.* (App. 43), nearest, next; last, previous; *with acc.* (App. 122, *b*), next to. I, 1.

prūdentia, -ae, *f.* [**prūdēns**, foreseeing], prudence, foresight. II, 4.

Ptianī, -ōrum, *m.* (Ec), the Ptianii (tī-ā'nī-ī). III, 27.

pūbēs, -eris, *adj.*, grown up, adult; *pl. as noun*, grown men, adults.

pūblicē, *adv.* [**pūblicus**, public], publicly, in the name of the state, on behalf of the state. I, 16.

pūblicō, 1, *tr.* [**pūblicus**, public], adjudge to public use; confiscate.

pūblicus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**populus**, people], of the state *or* people, common, public; *n. as noun*, public, public view; **rēs pūblica**, common weal, state. I, 12.

pudet, -ēre, -uit, -itum, *tr., impers.*, it shames; *translated as personal*, be ashamed, feel shame.

pudor, -ōris, *m.* [**pudet**, it shames], shame, sense of shame; sense of honor. I, 39.

puer, -erī, *m.*, boy, child, son; *in pl.*, children (*of both sexes*); **ā pueris**, from childhood. I, 29.

puerīlis, -e, *adj.* [**puer**, child], childish.

pugna, -ae, *f.* [**pugnō**, fight], fight, battle, contest; **genus pugnae**, method of fighting. I, 25.

pugnō, 1, *intr.*, fight, give battle, contend; strive; *often impers., as* **pugnātur**, it is fought, *i.e.*, they fight. I, 25.

, **-chra, -chrum,** *adj.*, beautiful, glorious.

ōnis, *m.*, Titus Pullo (tĭ'tŭs *a centurion of Cicero's legion.*

see **pellō.**

-ūs, *m.* [**pellō,** strike], stroke.

-eris, *m.*, dust. IV, **32.**

-is, *f.*, stern *of a ship.* III, **13.**

l, *tr.* [**pūrus,** clean+**agō,** do, clean, clear, excuse, exonerate; **tus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, freed from exonerated. I, **28.**

r., think, consider, believe. I,

us, -a, -um, *adj.*, Pyrenean; **el montēs** (Ecde), the Pyrepīr''ē-nē'ī), *better*, **Pyrenees ains. I, 1.**

Q.

for **Quintus,** Quintus (kwĭn'*Roman praenomen.* I, **45**; II, **2.**

. [*abl. fem. of* **quī**], by which road; in which place, where.

ēnī, -ae, -a, *distr. num. adj.*, **āgintā,** forty], forty each.

intā (XL), *card. num. adj.*, forty. I, **2.**

genti, -ae, -a, *card. num. adj.*, ndred. I, **5.**

quaerere, quaesīvī, quaesī-*r. and intr.*, seek *or* look for; inask, ask *or* inquire about. I,

ō, -ōnis, *f.* [**quaerō,** inquire], y; examination, investigation.

r, -ōris, *m.* [**quaerō,** seek], a or (kwēs'tôr), *one of a class of in charge of the public revenues finances of the army.* I, **52**; IV,

is, -ūs, *m.* [**quaerō,** seek], gain, ition.

-e, *interrog. adj.*, of what sort, r nature? I, **21.**

(1) *adv.*, (*a*) *interrog.*, how? (*b*) ; *with sup. and with or without* , as . . . as possible, very; **quam s** long as; (2) *conj. with comp.*, than; **prius . . . quam,** before; **post . . . quam, posteā . . . quam,** after. I, **3.**

quamvīs, *adv.* [**quam,** as+**vīs,** you wish], as you wish, however, very. IV, **2.**

quandō, *indef. adv.*, ever, at any time. III, **12.**

quantopere, *adv.* [**quantus,** how much +**opus,** work], (1) *interrog.*, how greatly? how much? (2) *rel.*, as much as. II, **5.**

quantus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*cf.* **quam,** how? as], (1) *interrog.*, how much? how great? how large? what? **quantum,** *as adv.*, how much? (2) *rel.*, as much as, as; **quantum,** *as adv.*, as much as, as; **quantō . . . tantō** (*with comparatives*), the . . . the. I, **17.**

quantusvīs, -avīs, -umvīs, *adj.* [**quantus,** as great as+**vīs,** you wish], as great as you wish, however great.

quārē, *adv.* [**quī,** which+**rēs,** thing], (1) *interrog.*, why? wherefore? (2) *rel.*, wherefore; on this account, therefore. I, **13.**

quārtus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.* [**quattuor,** four], fourth. I, **12.**

quasi, *conj.* [**qua(m),** as+**sī,** if], as if, just as if.

quattuor (IV), *card. num. adj., indecl.*, four. I, **12.**

quattuordecim (XIV), *card. num. adj., indecl.*, fourteen. I, **29.**

-que, *conj.* (*always affixed to the word or some part of the expression it connects*), and; **que . . . que,** *or* **que . . . et,** both . . . and. I, **1.**

queror, querī, questus sum, *tr. and intr.*, complain, bewail, lament. I, **16.**

quī, quae, quod, *rel. pron.* (*and see* **quis**), who, which, what; *often implying an antecedent*, he who, those who; *with force of dem.*, this, that; **quam ob rem,** wherefore; **quem ad modum,** in what manner, how, as; **quō,** *with comparatives*, the; **quō . . . eō,** the . . . the. I, **1.**

quicquam, *see* **quisquam.**

quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, *indef.* (*or generalizing*) *rel. pron.*, whoever, whatever; whosoever, whatsoever

prōpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *tr.* [pōnō, place], place *or* put forward, present, offer; relate, tell of, explain; propose, purpose; expose. I, 17.

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-ūs, *m.* [**pellō**, strike], stroke.
.
-eris, *m.*, dust. IV, **32.**
-is, *f.*, stern *of a ship.* **III, 13.**
1, *tr.* [**pūrus**, clean+**agō**, do,
, clean, clear, excuse, exonerate;
tus, *pf. part. as adj.*, freed from
, exonerated. I, **28.**
tr., think, consider, believe. I,

sus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Pyrenean;
aeī montēs (Ecde), the Pyre-
(pĭr''ē-nē'ī), *better*, **Pyrenees**
ains. I, 1.

Q.

. *for* **Quīntus,** Quintus (kwĭn'-
: *Roman praenomen.* I, **45**; II, 2.
v. [*abl. fem. of* **quī**], by which
r road; in which place, where.

gēnī, -ae, -a, *distr. num. adj.*,
rāgintā, forty], forty each.
.
gintā (XL), *card. num. adj.*,
, forty. I, 2.
ngentī, -ae, -a, *card. num. adj.*,
undred. I, 5.
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tr. and intr., seek *or* look for; in-
ask, ask *or* inquire about. I,

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(1) *adv.*, (*a*) *interrog.*, how? (*b*)
s; *with sup. and with or without*
, as . . . as possible, very; **quam**
as long as; (2) *conj. with comp.*,
than; **prius . . . quam,** before; **post**
. . . quam, posteā . . . quam, after.
I, **3.**
quamvīs, *adv.* [**quam**, as+**vīs**, you
wish], as you wish, however, very. IV,
2.
quandō, *indef. adv.*, ever, at any time.
III, **12.**
quantopere, *adv.* [**quantus**, how much
+**opus**, work], (1) *interrog.*. how
greatly? how much? (2) *rel.*, as much
as. II, **5.**
quantus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*cf.* **quam**, how?
as], (1) *interrog.*, how much? how great?
how large? what? **quantum,** *as adv.*,
how much? (2) *rel.*, as much as, as;
quantum, *as adv.*, as much as, as;
quantō . . . tantō (*with comparatives*),
the . . . the. I. **17.**
quantusvīs, -avīs, -umvīs, *adj.* [**quan-**
tus, as great as+**vīs**, you wish], as
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interrog., why? wherefore? (2) *rel.*,
wherefore; on this account, therefore.
I, **13.**
quārtus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.* [**quat-**
tuor, four], fourth. I, **12.**
quasi, *conj.* [**qua(m)**, as+**sī**, if], as if,
just as if.
quattuor (IV), *card. num. adj.*, *indecl.*,
four. I, **12.**
quattuordecim (XIV), *card. num. adj.*,
indecl., fourteen. I, **29.**
-que, *conj.* (*always affixed to the word or*
some part of the expression it connects),
and; **que . . . que,** *or* **que . . . et,**
both . . . and. I, **1.**
queror, querī, questus sum, *tr. and*
intr., complain, bewail, lament. I, **16.**
quī, quae, quod, *rel. pron.* (*and see*
quis), who, which, what; *often imply-*
ing an antecedent, he who, those who;
with force of dem., this, that; **quam ob**
rem, wherefore; **quem ad modum,**
in what manner, how, as; **quō,** *with*
comparatives, the; **quō . . . eō,** the
. . . the. I, **1.**
quicquam, *see* **quisquam.**
quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcum-
que, *indef.* (*or generalizing*) *rel. pron.*,
whoever, whatever; **whosoever, what-**

scever, any . . . whatever; everyone who, everything that. I, 31; III, 4.

quid, *interrog. adv.*, why? *with* **posse,** how? *e. g.*, **quid Germāni possent,** how strong were the Germans. I, 36; II, 4.

quidam, quaedam, quiddam *and* **quidam, quaedam, quoddam,** *indef. pron.* (App. 62 *and b*), a certain one, some one; a certain, some, a; a kind of. I, 30; II, 17.

quidem, *adv.*, indeed, at any rate, at least, truly; on the other hand; **nē . . . quidem,** not even. I, 16.

quiēs, -ētis, *f.*, quiet, rest, repose.

quiētus, -a, -um, *adj.*, in repose, undisturbed, peaceful, calm, quiet.

quin, *conj.* [**qui,** who *or* how+**ne,** *negative*], that not, but that; *after negative words of doubt or hindrance*, but that, that, from, to; **quin etiam,** nay even, moreover. I, 3.

quinam, *see* **quisnam.**

quincūnx, -uncis, *m.*, **quincunx,** *an arrangement like the five spots on a die.*

quindecim (XV), *card. num. adj., indecl.* [**quinque,** five+**decem,** ten], fifteen. I, 15.

quingentī, -ae, -a (D), *card. num. adj.* [**quinque,** five+**centum,** hundred], five hundred. I, 15.

quīnī, -ae, -a, *distr. num. adj.* [**quinque,** five], five each, five at a time, five. I, 15.

quinquāgintā (L), *card. num. adj., indecl.*, fifty. I, 41; II, 4.

quinque (V), *card. num. adj., indecl.*, five. I, 10.

quīntus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.* [**quinque,** five], fifth. I, 6.

quis, quid, *and* **quī, quae, quod** (App. 61 and 62), (1) *interrog. pron.*, who? which? what? **quam ob rem,** why? **quem ad modum,** how? (2) *indef. pron., especially after* **sī, nisi, nē, num,** anyone, anything, any; somebody, something, some. I, 7.

quisnam, quidnam, *and* **quīnam, quaenam, quodnam,** *interrog. pron.* (App. 61 *and a*), who? which? what? who then? what pray? II, 30.

quispiam, quidpiam, *and* **quaepiam, quodpiam,** *indef. pron.* (App. 62), any one, any.

quisquam, quicquam, *indef. pron.* (App. 62), any; any person *or* thing. I, 19.

quisque, quidque, *and* **quisque, quaeque, quodque,** *universal indef. pron.* (App. 62), each one, each; every one, all. I, 5.

quisquis, quicquid, *indef. (or generalizing) rel. pron.* (App. 60, *a*), whoever, whatever. II, 17.

quīvis, quaevis, quidvis, *and* **quīvis, quaevis, quodvis,** *indef. pron.* (App. 62), [**qui,** who+**vis,** you wish], whom *or* what you wish; any one, anything, any whatever, any. II, 31.

quō, *adv.* [*old dat. case form of* **quī,** who, which], (1) *interrog.*, whither? to what place? (2) *rel.*, to which, to whom; to where, whither; toward which; where, wherein; (3) *indef.*, to any place, anywhere. I, 48; II, 8.

quō, *conj.* [*abl. case form of* **quī,** who, which], in order that, so that, that. I, 8.

quoad, *adv.* [**quō,** whither+**ad,** to], to where; as long as, as far as; till, until. IV, 11.

quod, *conj.* [*adv. acc. of the neuter of* **quī,** who, which], as to which, in that, that; as to the fact that, in so much as; because; **quod sī,** but if; **propterea quod,** because. I, 1.

quōminus, *conj.* [**quō,** so that+**minus,** not], so that not, that not; from. I, 31; IV, 22.

quoniam, *conj.* [**quom = cum,** since+**iam,** now], since now, since, inasmuch as, because, whereas. I, 35.

quoque, *conj., following the word emphasized*, also, too, likewise. I, 1.

quōqueversus, *adv.*, in every direction, all around. III, 23.

quot, *adj., indecl.*, (1) *interrog.*, how many? (2) *rel.*, as many as, the number that. I, 29.

quotannīs, *adv.* [**quot,** as many as+**annus,** year], every year, yearly. I, 36; IV, 1.

quotiēns, *adv.* [**quot,** how many], (1) *interrog.*, how many times? how often? (2) *rel.*, as often as. I, 43.

R

rādix, -icis, *f.*, root; *in pl. with* **montis** *or* **collis,** foot, base. I, 38.

rādō, rādere, rāsī, rāsum, *tr.*, scrape, shave.

raeda, -ae, *f.*, wagon *with four wheels.* I, 26.

rāmus, -ī, *m.*, branch, bough. II, 17.

rapiditās, -tātis, *f.* [**rapidus,** swift], swiftness. IV, 17.

rapīna, -ae, *f.* [**rapiō,** seize], plunder; *pl.*, plundering. I, 15.

rārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, scattered, far apart; in small detachments, a few at a time; few. III, 12.

rāsus, *see* **rādō.**

ratiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**reor,** reckon], reckoning, account, estimate; design, plan, strategy, science; method, arrangement; cause, reason; regard, consideration; condition, state of affairs; manner, way; condition, terms; *in pl.*, transactions. I, 28.

ratis, -is, *f.*, raft. I, 8.

Rauracī, -ōrum, *m.* (Cg), the Rauraci (raw′rā-sī). I, 5.

re- *and* **red-,** *inseparable prefixes*, again, back, un-, re-.

rebelliō, -ōnis, *f.* [**rebellō,** renew war], renewal of war, rebellion, revolt. III, 10.

Rebilus, -ī, *m.*, *see* **Canīnius.**

recēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *intr.* [**re-**+**cēdō,** go], go back, retire.

recēns, -entis, *adj.*, recent, late; fresh, new, vigorous. I, 14.

recēnseō, -cēnsēre, -cēnsuī, -cēnsum, *tr.*, inspect, review.

receptāculum, -ī, *n.* [**recipiō,** receive], retreat, refuge.

receptus, *see* **recipiō.**

receptus, -ūs, *m.* [**recipiō,** receive], retreat; refuge, shelter. IV, 33.

recessus, -ūs, *m.* [**recēdō,** go back], going back, retreat; chance to retreat.

recidō, -cidere, -cidī, -cāsum, *intr.* [**cadō,** fall], fall back; fall upon; be reduced.

recipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *tr.* [**re-**+**capiō,** take], take *or* get back, recover; admit, receive, receive in surrender *or* submission; admit of, allow; *with* **sē,** withdraw one's self, retreat, escape, flee, run back; recover one's self. I, 5.

recitō, 1, *tr.*, read aloud.

reclīnō, 1, *tr.* [**re-**+**clīnō,** incline], lean back, recline, lean.

rēctē, *adv.* [**rēctus,** straight], properly, rightly.

rēctus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**regō,** keep straight], straight.

recuperō, 1, *tr.*, recover, regain. III, 8.

recūsō, 1, *tr. and intr.*, refuse, reject; object to, make objections, complain; *with* **perīculum,** shrink from. I, 31; III, 22.

redāctus, *see* **redigō.**

reddō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [**red-**+**dō,** give], give back, return, restore; give *something due;* make *or* cause to be, render. I, 35; II, 5.

redēmptus, *see* **redimō.**

redeō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *intr.* [**red-**+**eō,** go. App. 84], go *or* turn back, return; come; fall to, descend; be referred. I, 29.

redigō, -igere, -ēgī, -āctum, *tr.* [**red-**+**agō,** put in motion], bring back, bring under; render, make; reduce. I, 45; II, 14.

redimō, -imere, -ēmī, -ēmptum, *tr.* [**red-**+**emō,** buy], buy back; buy up, purchase. I, 18.

redintegrō, 1, *tr.* [**red-**+**integrō,** make whole], make whole again, renew, restore, revive. I, 25.

reditiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**redeō,** return], return. I, 5.

reditus, -ūs, *m.* [**redeō,** return], returning, return. IV, 30.

Redonēs, -um, *m.* (BCc), the Redones (rĕd′ō-nēz). II, 34.

redūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**re-**+**dūcō,** lead], lead *or* bring back; draw back, pull back; extend back. I, 28.

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referō, referre, rettulī, relātum, *tr.* [**re-**+**ferō,** bear. App. 81], bear, carry *or* bring back, report; **pedem referre,** go back, retreat; **grātiam referre,** show one's gratitude, make a requital. I, 25.

soever, any . . . whatever; everyone who, everything that. I, 31; III, 4.

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redintegrō, 1, *tr.* [**red-**+**integrō,** make whole], make whole again, renew, restore, revive. I, 25.

reditiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**redeō,** return], return. I, 5.

reditus, -ūs, *m.* [**redeō,** return], returning, return. IV, 30.

Redonēs, -um, *m.* (BCc), the Redones (rĕd′ō-nēz). II, 34.

redūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**re-**+**dūcō,** lead], lead *or* bring back; draw back, pull back; extend back. I, 28.

refectus, *see* **reficiō.**

referō, referre, rettulī, relātum, *tr.* [**re-**+**ferō,** bear. App. 81], bear, carry *or* bring back, report; **pedem referre,** go back, retreat; **grātiam referre,** show one's gratitude, make a requital. I, 25.

reficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *tr.* [re-+faciō, make], remake, repair; allow to rest; *with* **sē,** refresh one's self, rest. III, 5.

refringō, -fringere, -frēgī, -frāctum, *tr.* [re-+frangō, break], break in *or* open; break, diminish. II, 33.

refugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, -fugitum, *intr.* [re-+fugiō], flee back, retreat; escape.

Rēginus, -ī, *m., see* **Antistius.**

regiō, -ōnis, *f.* [regō, keep straight], line, direction; quarter, region, country, territory, place; **ē regione,** *with gen.*, opposite. I, 44; II, 4.

rēgius, -a, -um, *adj.* [rēx, king], of a king, royal.

rēgnō, 1, *intr.* [rēgnum, royal power], reign, rule.

rēgnum, -ī, *n.* [rēx, king], kingly *or* royal authority, royal power, sovereignty; kingdom. I, 2.

regō, regere, rēxī, rēctum, *tr.*, keep straight; guide, direct, control. III, 13.

rēiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [re-+iaciō, hurl. App. 7], hurl *or* drive back, repel; cast down *or* off; drive off *or* out. I, 24.

relanguēscō, -languēscere, -languī, ——, *intr.* [re-+languēscō, become weak], become weak *or* enfeebled. II, 15.

relātus, *see* **referō.**

relēgō, 1, *tr.* [re-+lēgō, depute], send away; remove.

relictus, -a, -um, *see* **relinquō.**

religiō, -ōnis, *f.*, religion; *in pl.*, religious observances, rites; superstitions.

relinquō, -linquere, -līquī, -lictum, *tr.* [re-+linquō, leave], leave behind, leave, abandon; *pass.*, be left, remain. I, 9.

reliquus, -a, -um, *adj.* [relinquō, leave], left, remaining, the rest, the rest of; future, subsequent; *n. as noun*, remainder, rest. I, 1.

remaneō, -manēre, -mānsī, -mānsum, *intr.* [re-+maneō, remain], stay *or* remain behind, remain. I, 39; IV, 1.

rēmex, -igis, *m.* [*cf.* rēmus, oar], oarsman, rower. III, 9.

rēmigō, 1, *intr.* [rēmex, rower], row.

remigrō, 1, *intr.* [re-+migrō, move], move back, return. IV, 4.

reminiscor, -ī, *intr.* [mēns, mind], call to mind, remember. I, 13.

remittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [re-+mittō, send], send *or* despatch back, return, restore, remit; release, relax, give up; **remissus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, mild. I, 43; II, 15.

remollēscō, -mollēscere, ——, ——, *intr.*, become weak, become enervated. IV, 2.

removeō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, *tr.* [re-+moveō, move], move back *or* away, remove, withdraw; **remōtus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, remote, far away. I, 19.

remūneror, 1, *tr.* [re-+mūneror, present], repay, reward. I, 44.

rēmus, -ī, *m.*, oar. III, 13.

Rēmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, belonging to *or* one of the Remi; *pl. as noun*, **Rēmī,** *m.* (Bef), the Remi (rē'mī). II, 3.

rēnō, -ōnis, *m.*, deerskin.

renovō, 1, *tr.* [re-+novus, new], renew. III, 2.

renūntiō, 1, *tr.* [re-+nūntius, message], bring back word, bring news, report; declare elected. I, 10.

repellō, repellere, reppulī, repulsum, *tr.* [re-+pellō, beat, drive], beat *or* drive back, repel, repulse. I, 8.

repente, *adv.* [repēns, sudden], suddenly, unexpectedly. I, 52; II, 33.

repentīnus, -a, -um, *adj.* [repēns, sudden], sudden, unexpected, hasty. I, 13.

reperiō, reperīre, repperī, repertum, *tr.* [re-+pariō, procure], procure; find; find out, discover, ascertain; devise. I, 18.

repetō, -petere, -petīvī, -petītum, *tr.* re-+petō, seek], seek *or* ask again, demand back; *with* **poenās,** exact, inflict. I, 30.

repleō, -plēre, -plēvī, -plētum, *tr.* re-+pleō, fill], fill again, replenish, supply.

reportō, 1, *tr.* [re-+portō, carry], carry *or* bring back, convey. IV, 29.

reposcō, -poscere, ——, ——, *tr.* [re-+

poscō, demand], demand back, exact, ask for.

reppulī, *see* **repellō**.

repraesentō, 1, *tr.* [re-+praesēns, present], make present; do at once. I, 40.

reprehendō, -prehendere, -prehendī, -prehēnsum, *tr.* [re-+prehendō (=prēndō), seize], hold back; criticise, blame, censure. I, 20.

reprimō, -primere, -pressī, -pressum, *tr.* [re-+premō, press], press *or* keep back, check, restrain. III, 14.

repudiō, 1, *tr.*, reject. I, 40.

repugnō, 1, *intr.* [re-+pugnō, fight], fight back; resist, oppose. I, 19.

repulsus, *see* **repellō**.

requīrō, -quīrere, -quīsīvī, -quīsītum, *tr.* [re-+quaerō, seek], seek again; require, demand; miss, desire, long for.

rēs, reī, *f.*, *of indefinite meaning; variously translated according to the context;* thing, object, matter, event, affair, occurrence; circumstance, case; act, action, deed; reason, ground; **rēs familiāris**, property; **rēs frūmentāria**, supplies; **rēs mīlitāris**, warfare; **novae rēs**, revolution; **rēs pūblica**, state; **rēs āctae**, deeds, achievements; **quam ob rem**, *see* **quī** *and* **quis**. I, 2.

rescindō, -scindere, -scidī, -scissum, *tr.* [re-+scindō, cleave], cut away *or* down, break down, destroy. I, 7.

rescīscō, -scīscere, -scīvī, -scītum, *tr.* [re-+scīscō, inquire], find out, learn. I, 28.

rescrībō, -scrībere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptum, *tr.* [re-+scrībō, write], write again; transfer. I, 42.

reservō, 1, *tr.* [re-+servō, save, keep], keep back, save up, reserve. I, 53; III, 3.

resideō, -sidēre, -sēdī, ——, *intr.* [re-+sedeō, sit], sit back; remain.

resīdō, -sīdere, -sēdī, ——, *intr.* [re-+sīdō, sit down], settle, become calm.

resistō, -sistere, -stitī, ——, *intr.* [re-+sistō, stand], stand back, remain behind, halt, stand still; withstand, resist, oppose. I, 25.

respiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectum, *tr.* [re-+speciō, look], look back; look at, take notice of; consider, regard. II, 24.

respondeō, -spondēre, -spondī, -spōnsum, *tr. and intr.* [spondeō, promise], reply, answer. I, 7.

respōnsum, -ī, *n.* [respondeō, answer], reply, answer. I, 14.

respuō, -spuere, -spuī, ——, *tr.*, reject, spurn. I, 42.

restinguō, -stinguere, -stinxī, -stinctum, *tr.*, extinguish.

restitī, *see* **resistō**.

restituō, -stituere, -stituī, -stitūtum, *tr.* [re-+statuō, set up], set up again, rebuild, renew, restore. I, 18.

retineō, 2, *tr.* [re-+teneō, hold], hold back, detain, keep; restrain, hinder; detain forcibly, seize; retain, preserve, maintain. I, 18.

retrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum, *tr.* [re-+trahō, drag], drag back; bring back.

rettulī, *see* **referō**.

revellō, -vellere, -vellī, -vulsum, *tr.* [re-+vellō, pluck], pluck *or* tear away, pull out. I, 52.

revertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum, *intr., used almost exclusively in the perfect tenses, and* **revertor, -vertī, -versus sum**, *intr., used in the tenses formed on the present stem* [re-+vertō, turn], turn back, come back, return. I, 7.

revinciō, -vincīre, -vinxī, -vīnctum, *tr.* [re-+vinciō, bind], bind back; fasten, bind. III, 13.

revocō, 1, *tr.* [re-+vocō, call], call back, recall; withdraw. II, 20.

rēx, rēgis, *m.*, king. I, 31; II, 4.

Rhēnus, -ī, *m.* (ABCfgh), the *river* Rhenus (rē'nŭs), *better* the Rhine. I, 1.

Rhodanus, -ī, *m.* (CDfg), the *river* Rhodanus (rŏd'ą-nŭs), *better* the Rhone. I, 1.

rīpa, -ae, *f.*, bank (*of a stream*). I, 6.

rīvus, -ī, *m.*, small stream, brook.

rōbur, -oris, *n.*, oak. III, 13.

rogō, 1, *tr.*, ask; request, ask for. I, 3.

Rōma, -ae, *f.*, Rome. I, 31.

Rōmānus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**Rōma,** Rome], Roman; *as noun,* a Roman. I, 3.

Rōscius, -cī, *m.,* Lucius Roscius (lū'shyŭs rŏsh'yŭs), *one of Caesar's lieutenants.*

rōstrum, -ī, *n.* [**rōdō,** gnaw, consume], beak *of a bird;* beak or prow *of a ship.* III, 13.

rota, -ae, *f.,* wheel. IV, 33.

rubus, -ī, *m.,* bramble. II, 17.

Rūfus, -ī, *m. See* **Sulpicius.**

rūmor, -ōris, *m.,* hearsay, report, rumor. II, 1.

rūpēs, -is, *f.,* rock, cliff. II, 29.

rūrsus, *adv.* [*for* **reversus,** *from* **revertō,** turn back], again, back, anew; in turn. I, 25.

Rutēnī, -ōrum, *m.* (DEde), the Ruteni, (rụ-tē'nī). I, 45.

Rutilus, -ī, *m.,* Marcus Sempronius Rutilus (mär'kŭs sĕm-prō'nĭ-ŭs rụ'tĭ-lŭs), *one of Caesar's lieutenants.*

S.

Sabīnus, -ī, *m.,* Quintus Titurius Sabinus (kwĭn'tŭs tĭ-tū'rĭ-ŭs sạ-bī'nŭs), *one of Caesar's lieutenants.* II, 5.

Sabis, -is, *m.* (Af), the *river* Sabis (sā'bĭs). II, 16.

sacerdōs, -ōtis, *m.* [**sacer,** sacred], priest.

sacrāmentum, -ī, *n.* [**sacrō, sacer,** sacred], oath.

sacrificium, -cī, *n.* [**sacer,** sacred + **faciō,** make], sacrifice.

saepe, often, frequently; many times, again and again; **saepe numerō,** often, time and again, frequently; *comp.* **saepius,** oftener, more frequently; time and again; too often. I, 1.

saepēs, -is, *f.,* hedge. II, 17.

saeviō, -īre, -iī, -ītum, *intr.* [**saevus,** raging], rage; be fierce. III, 13.

sagitta, -ae, *f.,* arrow. IV, 25.

sagittārius, -rī, *m.* [**sagitta,** an arrow], bowman, archer. II, 7.

sagulum, -ī, *n.,* a military cloak.

saltus, -ūs, *m.,* pass, wooded ravine, glade.

salūs, salūtis, *f.* [**salvus,** safe], welfare, security, safety; preservation, deliverance; place of safety; life (**ones** *in danger*). I, 27.

Samarobrīva, -ae, *f.* (Be), Samarobriva (săm''ạ-rō-brī'vạ).

sanciō, sancīre, sānxī, sānctum, *tr.* [*cf.* **sacer,** sacred], make sacred, sanction; bind; **sānctus,** *pf. part. as adj.,* sacred, inviolable; established. I, 30; III, 9.

sanguis, -inis, *m.,* blood.

sānitās, -tātis, *f.* [**sānus,** sound], soundness of mind, good sense, discretion, sanity. I, 42.

sānō, 1, *tr.* [**sānus, sound**], make sound; make good, repair.

Santonī, -ōrum, *or* **Santonēs, -um,** *m.* (Dcd), the Santoni (săn'tō-nī), *or* Santones (săn'tō-nēz). I, 10.

sānus, -a, -um, *adj.,* sound; sensible, sane.

sānxī, *see* **sanciō.**

sapiō, -ere, -īvī, ——, *intr.,* taste; be wise, understand.

sarcina, -ae, *f.,* pack, luggage; *pl.,* baggage, packs (*of individual soldiers, which they carried*). I, 24.

sarciō, sarcīre, sarsī, sartum, *tr.,* make good, repair, compensate for.

sarmentum, -ī, *n.,* brushwood, fagots. III, 18.

satis, *adv., and indecl. adj. and noun,* (1) *as adv.,* enough, sufficiently; rather; very; well; (2) *as adj.,* sufficient; (3) *as noun,* enough. I, 3.

satisfaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum, *intr.* [**satis,** enough + **faciō,** make], make *or* do enough for; give satisfaction, satisfy; make amends, apologize, ask pardon. I, 14.

satisfactiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**satisfaciō,** give satisfaction], satisfaction; excuse, apology. I, 41.

saucius, -a, -um, *adj.,* wounded. III, 4.

saxum, -ī, *n.,* rock, large stone. II, 29.

scālae, -ārum, *f.* [**scandō,** climb], stairs; scaling ladder.

Scaldis, -is, *m.* (Aef), the *river* Scaldis (skăl'dĭs) *or* Scheldt.

scapha, -ae, *f.,* skiff, boat. IV, 26.

scelerātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**scelerō,** pollute], accursed, infamous; *as noun,* criminal.

scelus, -eris, *n.*, crime, wickedness. I, 14.

scienter, *adv.* [sciō, know], knowingly, skillfully.

scientia, -ae, *f.* [sciō, know], knowledge, science, skill. I, 47; II, 20.

scindō, scindere, scidī, scissum, *tr.*, split; tear down, destroy. III, 5.

sciō, 4, *tr.*, distinguish; know, understand. I, 20.

scorpiō, -ōnis, *m.*, scorpion, *a military engine for hurling missiles.*

scrībō, scrībere, scrīpsī, scrīptum, *tr.*, write, record *or* make mention *in writing.* II, 29.

scrobis, -is, *m. and f.*, pit.

scūtum, -ī, *n.*, shield, buckler; *oblong, convex* (2½×4 *ft.*), *made of wood covered with leather or iron plates, with a metal rim.* I, 25.

sē- *and* **sēd-,** *inseparable prefix*, apart, away.

sē, *see* **sui.**

sēbum, -ī, *n.*, tallow.

secō, secāre, secuī, sectum, *tr.*, cut, reap.

sēcrētō, *adv.* [sēcernō, separate], separately, privately, secretly. I, 18.

sectiō, -ōnis, *f.* [secō, cut], cutting; dividing *of captured goods;* booty. II, 33.

sector, 1, *tr.* [*freq. of* **sequor,** follow], follow eagerly, chase after.

sectūra, -ae, *f.* [secō, cut], cutting; shaft, mine. III, 21.

secundum, *prep. with acc.* [sequor, follow], along; in the direction of; besides, in addition to. I, 33; II, 18.

secundus, -a, -um, *adj.* [sequor, follow], following, next, second; favorable, successful, prosperous; **secundō flūmine,** down the river. I, 14.

secūris, -is, *f.*, axe; Roman authority, *because the axe and fasces of the lictor were symbols of authority.*

secūtus, *see* **sequor.**

sēd-, *see* **sē-.**

sed, *conj.*, but, but yet (*a stronger adversative than* **autem** *or* **at**). I, 12.

sēdecim (XVI), *card. num. adj., indecl.*, sixteen. I, 8.

sēdēs, -is, *f.* [sedeō, sit], seat, chair; residence, abode, settlement. I, 31; IV, 4.

sēditiō, -ōnis, *f.* [sēd-+eō, go], insurrection, sedition.

sēditiōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* [sēditiō, sedition], seditious, mutinous. I, 17.

Sedulius, -lī, *m.*, Sedulius (sē-dū′lĭ-ŭs), *a chief of the Lemovices.*

Sēduni, -ōrum, *m.* (Cgh), the Seduni (sē-dū′nī). III, 1.

Sēdusiī, -ōrum, *m.* (Bh), the Sedusii (sē-dū′shyī). I, 51.

seges, -etis, *f.*, growing grain, field *of grain.*

Segnī, -ōrum, *m.* (Afg), the Segni (sĕg′nī).

Segontiācī, -ōrum, *m.* (Acd), the Segontiaci (sē-gŏn″shĭ-ā′sī or sĕg″ŏn-shĭ-ā′sī).

Segovax, -actis, *m.*, Segovax (sĕg′ō-văks), *a king of Kent.*

Segusiāvī, -ōrum, *m.* (Def), the Segusiavi (sĕg″ū-shĭ-ā′vī). I, 10.

semel, *adv.*, once, a single time; **semel atque iterum,** repeatedly; **ut semel,** as soon as. I, 31.

sēmentis, -is, *f.* [sēmen, seed], sowing. I, 3.

sēmita, -ae, *f.*, narrow path, by-way, foot-path.

semper, *adv.*, always, ever, continually. I, 18.

Semprōnius, -nī, *m.*, *see* **Rutilus.**

senātor, -ōris, *m.* [senex, old], elder; senator. II, 28.

senātus, -ūs, *m.* [senex, old], *a body of old men;* senate; *esp., the administrative council of Rome.* I, 3.

senex, senis, *adj.*, old; *as noun*, old man. I, 29.

sēnī, -ae, -a, *distr. num. adj.*, six each, six. I, 15.

Senonēs, -um, *m.* (Bef), the Senones (sĕn′ō-nēz). II, 2.

sententia, -ae, *f.* [sentiō, think], way of thinking, opinion, sentiment; purpose, design, scheme, plan; decision, resolve; verdict; sentence. I, 45; II, 10.

sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sēnsum, *tr.*, perceive, be aware of, notice; exper-

rience, undergo; realize, know; decide, judge; sanction, adhere to. I, 18.

sentis, -is, *m.*, briar. II, 17.

sēparātim, *adv.* [sēparō, separate], separately, privately. I, 19.

sēparō, 1, *tr.* [sē-+parō, prepare], prepare apart; separate; **sēparātus,** *pf. part. as adj.*, separate. IV, 1.

septem (VII), *card. num. adj., indecl.*, seven. II, 4.

septentriōnēs, -um, *m.* [septem, seven +triōnēs, plough oxen], *the seven plough oxen, the stars of the Great Bear, hence* the North. I, 1.

septimus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.* [septem, seven], seventh. I, 10.

septingentī, -ae, -a (DCC), *card. num. adj.* [septem, seven], seven hundred.

septuāgintā (LXX), *card. num. adj., indecl.* [septem, seven], seventy. IV, 12.

sepultūra, -ae, *f.*, burial. I, 26.

Sēquana, -ae, *m.* (BCdef), the *river* Sequana (sĕk′wą-ną), *better*, Seine. I, 1.

Sēquanus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Sequani; *pl. as noun,* **Sēquanī** (Cfg), the Sequani (sĕk′wą-nī). I, 1.

sequor, secūtus sum, *tr. and intr.*, follow, follow after, pursue; accompany, attend; follow *in point of time; with* **poena,** be inflicted; **fidem sequī,** seek the protection. I, 4.

sermō, -ōnis, *m.*, conversation, interview, speech.

sērō, *adv.*, late, too late.

serō, serere, sēvī, satum, *tr.*, sow, plant.

Sertōrius, -rī, *m.*, Quintus Sertorius (kwĭn′tŭs sĕr-tō′rĭ-ŭs), *a partisan of Marius; after the death of the latter, he continued the war in Spain against the senatorial party, until murdered in 72 B.C.* III, 23.

servīlis, -e, *adj.* [servus, a slave], of *or* like a slave, servile. I, 40.

servīō, 4, *intr.* [servus, slave], be a slave to, be subservient to; pay attention to, devote one's self to, follow. IV, 5.

servitūs, -ūtis, *f.* [servus, a slave], *slavery,* servitude. I, 11.

Servius, -vī, *m.*, Servius (sĕr′vĭ-ŭs), *a Roman praenomen.* III, 1.

servō, 1, *tr.*, save, preserve; maintain, keep; guard, watch; reserve. II, 33.

servus, -ī, *m.*, slave, servant. I, 27.

sescentī, -ae, -a (DC), *card. num. adj.*, [sex, six], six hundred. I, 38; II, 15.

sēsē, *see* **suī.**

sēsquipedālis, -e, *adj.* [sēsquī, one and a half+pēs, foot], a foot and a half thick. IV, 17.

sētius, *adv.*, less, otherwise; **nihilō sētius,** none the less, nevertheless, likewise. I, 49; IV, 17.

seu, *see* **sīve.**

sevēritās, -tātis, *f.*, sternness, severity.

sēvocō, 1, *tr.* [sē-+vocō, call], call aside *or* apart.

sex (VI), *card. num. adj., indecl.*, six. I, 27.

sexāgintā (LX), *card. num. adj., indecl.* [sex, six], sixty. II, 4.

Sextius, -tī, *m.* (1) Publius Sextius Baculus (pŭb′lĭ-ŭs sĕks′tĭ-ŭs băk′ū-lŭs), *a centurion in Caesar's army.* II, 25. (2) Titus Sextius (tī′tŭs sĕks′tĭ-us), *one of Caesar's lieutenants.*

sī, *conj.*, if, if perchance; to see whether *or* if; whether; **quod sī,** but if, now if. I, 7.

sibi, *see* **suī.**

Sibusātēs, -um, *m.* (Ec), the Sibusates (sĭb′ū-sā′tēz). III, 27.

sīc, *adv.*, so, thus, in this manner; **sīc . . . ut,** so . . . that; so . . . as. I, 38; II, 4.

siccitās, -tātis, *f.* [siccus, dry], drought, dryness. IV, 38.

sīcut *or* **sīcutī,** *adv.* [sīc, so+ut(ī), as], so as; just as, as; just as if. I, 44.

sīdus, -eris, *n.*, star; constellation.

signifer, -erī, *m.* [signum, standard+ferō, bear], standard-bearer. II, 25.

significātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [significō, make signs], making of signs, signal; indication, intimation. II, 33.

significō, 1, *tr.* [signum, sign+faciō, make], make signs; show, indicate, signify. II, 7.

signum, -ī, *n.*, mark, sign, signal, watchword; signal for battle, standard, ensign; **ab signis discēdere,**

withdraw from the ranks; **signa inferre**, advance to the attack; **signa conversa inferre**, face about and advance to the attack; **signa ferre**, advance *on the march;* direct the attack; **signa convertere**, face *or* wheel about; **ad signa convenire**, join the army. I, 25.

Silānus, -ī, *m.*, Marcus Silanus (mär'kŭs sī-lā'nŭs), *one of Caesar's lieutenants.*

silentium; -tī, *n.*, silence, stillness.

Silius, -ī, *m.*, Titus Silius (tī'tŭs sĭl'ĭ-ŭs), *a military tribune in Caesar's army.* III, 7.

silva, -ae, *f.*, a wood, forest, woods. I, 12.

silvestris, -e, *adj.* [**silva**, forest], of a wood, wooded; in a wood *or* forest. II, 18.

similis, -e, *adj.*, like, similar. III, 13.

similitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**similis**, like], likeness, resemblance.

simul, *adv.*, at once, at the same time, thereupon; **simul ... simul**, both ... and, partly ... partly; **simul atque**, as soon as. I, 19.

simulācrum, -ī, *n.* [**simulō**, make like], image, statue.

simulātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**simulō**, make like], simulation, pretense, deceit, disguise. I, 40; IV, 13.

simulō, 1, *tr.* [**similis**, like], make like; pretend. I, 44; IV, 4.

simultās, -tātis, *f.*, jealousy, rivalry.

sīn, *conj.*, if however, but if. I, 13.

sincērē, *adv.* [**sincērus**, sincere], sincerely, truthfully.

sine, *prep. with abl.*, without. I, 7.

singillātim, *adv.* [**singulī**, one each], singly, one by one; individually. III, 2.

singulāris, -e, *adj.* [**singulī**, one each], one at a time, one by one; single, alone; singular, remarkable, extraordinary, matchless. II, 24.

singulī, -ae, -a, *distrib. num. adj.*, one each, one; one at a time, single, separate; each, every; the several; **in annōs singulōs**, annually. I, 6.

sinister, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, left; *fem. sing. as noun* (*sc.* **manus**), the left hand; **sub sinistrā**, on the left. I, 25.

sinistrōrsus, *adv.* [**sinister**, left+**versus**, *from* **vertō**, turn], to the left.

situs, -ūs, *m.* [**sinō**, put down], situation, site, position. III, 12.

sīve *and* **seu**, *conj.* [**sī**, if+**ve**, or], or if, if; or; whether; **sīve ... sīve**, either ... or, whether ... or, to see if ... or, I, 12.

socer, -erī, *m.*, father-in-law. I, 12.

societās, -tātis, *f.* [**socius**, ally], alliance.

socius, -cī, *m.* [*cf.* **sequor**, follow], companion; confederate, ally. I, 5.

sōl, sōlis, *m.*, the sun; **ad occidentem sōlem**, toward the setting sun *or* west; **ad orientem sōlem**, toward the rising sun *or* east. I, 1.

sōlācium, -cī, *n.* [**sōlor**, console], comfort, solace.

soldurius, -rī, *m.*, vassal. III, 22.

soleō, solēre, solitus sum (App. 74), *intr.*, be wont, be accustomed.

sōlitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**sōlus**, alone], loneliness, solitude; a lonely place, wilderness. IV, 18.

sollertia, -ae, *f.* [**sollers**, skillful], skill, expertness; ingenuity.

sollicitō, 1, *tr.*, move violently, stir up, agitate; incite, tempt, instigate. II, 1.

sollicitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**sollicitus**, anxious], anxiety, worry, apprehension.

solum, -ī, *n.*, bottom; ground, soil, earth. I, 11.

sōlum, *adv.* [**sōlus**, alone], only, merely. I, 12.

sōlus, -a, -um, *gen.* **sōlīus** (App. 32), *adj.*, alone, only; the only. I, 18.

solvō, solvere, solvī, solūtum, *tr.*, loosen, untie; *with or without* **nāvēs**, weigh anchor, set sail, put to sea. IV, 23.

sonitus, -ūs, *m.* [*cf.* **sonō**, sound], sound, din.

sonus, -ī, *m.* [*cf.* **sonō**, sound], sound.

soror, -ōris, *f.*, sister. I, 18.

sors, sortis, *f.*, lot, chance, fate; casting *or* drawing of lots. I, 50.

Sotiātēs, -ium, *m.* (DEcd), the Sotiates (sō'shĭ-ā'tēz). III, 20.

spatium, -tī, *n.*, space, distance, extent, length *of space;* period *or* length *of time, hence* time, opportunity. I, 7.

speciēs, -ēī, *f.* [specio, see], seeing, sight; look, appearance, show, pretence. I, 51; II, 31.

spectō, 1, *tr.* [*freq. of* **speciō**, see], look at, regard; look, face, lie. I, 1.

speculātor, -ōris, *m.* [**speculor**, spy], spy, scout. II, 11.

speculātōrius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**speculātor**, spy], of a spy, spying, scouting. IV, 26.

speculor, 1, *intr.* [*cf.* **speciō**, look], spy. I, 47.

spērō, 1, *tr.* [**spēs**, hope], hope, hope for, anticipate. I, 3.

spēs, -eī, *f.*, hope, anticipation, expectation. I, 5.

spīritus, -ūs, *m.* [**spīrō**, breathe], breath, air; *in pl.*, haughtiness, pride. I, 33; II, 4.

spoliō, 1, *tr.*, strip, despoil.

spontis, *gen.* and **sponte,** *abl.* (*obsolete nom.*, **spōns**), *f.*, of one's own accord, willingly, voluntarily; by one's self. I, 9.

stabiliō, 4, *tr.* [**stabilis**, firm], make firm, fix.

stabilitās, -tātis, *f.* [**stabilis**, firm], firmness, steadiness. IV, 33.

statim, *adv.* [**stō**, stand], *as one stands, hence*, forthwith, immediately, at once. I, 53; II, 11.

statiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**stō**, stand], standing *or* stationing; a military post *or* station; sentries, pickets, outposts; **in statiōne esse**, be on guard. II, 18.

statuō, statuere, statuī, statūtum, *tr.* [**status**, position], put in position, set up, place; determine, resolve; judge, pass sentence; think, consider. I, 11.

statūra, -ae, *f.* [**status**; **stō**, stand], a standing upright; size or height of the body, stature. II, 30.

status, -ūs, *m.* [**stō**, stand], standing, condition, status; position.

stimulus, -ī, *m.*, goad; *stake with barbed iron point set in the ground as a defence.*

stīpendiārius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**stīpendium**, tribute], paying tribute, tributary; *pl. as noun*, tributaries. I, 30.

stīpendium, -dī, *n.*, tax, tribute. I, 36.

stīpes, -itis, *m.*, log, trunk; stake.

stirps, -pis, *m.*, stem, stock; race.

stō, stāre, stetī, stātum, *intr.*, stand; abide by.

strāmentum, -ī, *n.*, covering; straw, thatch; pack-saddle.

strepitus, -ūs, *m.* [**strepō**, make a noise], noise, rattle, uproar. II, 11.

studeō, -ēre, -uī, ——, *intr.*, be eager *or* zealous; desire, strive after, devote one's self to; pay attention to; accustom one's self to. I, 9.

studiōsē, *adv.* [**studiōsus**, eager], eagerly, zealously.

studium, -dī, *n.* [**studeō**, be zealous], zeal, eagerness, enthusiasm, desire; good will, devotion; pursuit, occupation. I, 19.

stultitia, -ae, *f.* [**stultus**, foolish], foolishness, folly.

sub, *prep. with acc. and abl.* (1) *With acc.*, (a) *with verbs of motion*, under, beneath; up to: (b) *of time*, just at, about, toward. (2) *With abl.*, (a) *of position*, under, beneath; toward, near to; at the foot *or* base of: (b) *of time*, during, within: *in compounds*, **sub** *or* **subs**, under; up, away; from beneath; secretly; in succession; slightly. I, 7.

subāctus, *see* **subigō.**

subdolus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**dolus**, deceit], subtle, crafty.

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subductiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**subdūcō**, beach], beaching.

subeō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *tr.* [**eō**, go. App. 84], come *or* go under, come up to, come up; undergo, endure. I, 5.

subesse, *see* **subsum.**

subiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**iaciō**, hurl. App. 7], hurl *or* put under; throw from beneath; place below; subject to, expose to. I, 26.

subigō, -igere, -ēgī, -āctum, *tr.* [**agō**, lead, drive], subdue, reduce.

subitō, *adv.* [**subitus**, sudden], suddenly, unexpectedly, of a sudden. I, 39; II, 19.

subitus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**subeō**, come up, come by stealth], unexpected, sudden. III, 7.

sublātus, *see* **tollō.**

sublevō, 1, *tr.* [**levō**, lift], lift from beneath, lift *or* raise up, support; assist, aid; lighten, lessen. I, 16.

sublica, -ae, *f.*, pile, stake. IV, 17.

subluō, -luere, ——, -lūtum, wash, flow around the base.

subministrō, 1, *tr.* [**ministrō**, wait upon], furnish, supply, give. I, 40; III, 25.

submittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**mittō**, send], send up, send, send to the assistance of. II, 6.

submoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, *tr.* [**moveō**, move], move away, drive away, dislodge. I, 25.

subruō, -ruere, -ruī, -rutum, *tr.* [**ruō**, fall], cause to fall *from beneath*, overthrow; dig under, undermine. II, 6.

subsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, *tr. and intr.* [**sequor**, follow], follow closely, follow up *or* on, follow. II, 11.

subsidium, -dī, *n.* [**subsideō**, sit near *or* in reserve], sitting in reserve; reserve force, reserves; help, aid, assistance. I, 52; II, 6.

subsīdo, -sīdere, -sēdī, -sessum, *intr.* [**sedeō**, sit], sit down, remain.

subsistō, -sistere, -stitī, ——, *intr.* [**sistō**, stand], halt, make a stand; be strong enough, hold out. I, 15.

subsum, -esse, -fuī, *intr.* [**sum**, be. App. 77], be under *or* below; be near *or* close at hand. I, 25.

subtrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum, *tr.* [**trahō**, draw], draw *or* carry off *from beneath;* take away, withdraw. I, 44.

subvectiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**subvehō**, convey], conveying; transportation.

subvehō, -vehere, -vexī, -vectum, *tr.* [**vehō**, carry], bring *or* carry up; convey. I, 16.

subveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, *intr.* [**veniō**, come], come *or* go to help, aid, succor.

succēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, *intr.* [**sub**+**cēdō**, go], go *or* come under; come up to, come up, advance, be next to; succeed, take the place of; succeed, prosper. I, 24.

succendō, -cendere, -cendī, -cēnsum, *tr.* [*cf.* **candeō**, shine], set on fire below, kindle, burn.

succīdō, -cīdere, -cīdī, -cīsum, *tr.* [**sub**+**caedō**, cut], cut from beneath, cut down, fell. IV, 19.

succumbō, -cumbere, -cubuī, -cubitum, *intr.* [*cf.* **cubō**, lie], sink under; yield.

succurrō, -currere, -currī, -cursum, *n.* [**sub**+**currō**, run], run to help, aid, assist.

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Suessiōnēs, -um, *m.* (Be), the Suessiones (swĕs'ĭ-ō'nēz). II, 3.

sufficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, *intr.* [**sub**+**faciō**, make], be sufficient.

suffodiō, -fodere, -fōdī, -fossum, *tr.* **sub**+**fodiō**, dig], dig under; stab underneath. IV, 12.

suffrāgium, -gī, *n.*, vote, ballot.

Sugambrī, -ōrum, *m.* (Ag), the Sugambri (sū-găm'brī). IV, 16.

suggestus, -ūs, *m.*, platform, stage, tribunal.

suī, sibi, sē, *or* **sēsē,** *reflex. pron. of 3d person* (App. 163, 164, 165), himself, herself, itself, themselves; he, she, they, etc.; **inter sē,** *see* **inter** *and* App. 166. I, 1.

Sulla, -ae, *m.*, Lucius Sulla (lū'shyŭs sŭl'a), *the dictator; leader of the nobility; engaged in civil war with Marius, leader of the popular party; lived from* 138 B.C. *to* 78 B.C. I, 21.

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sum, esse, fuī, (App. 66), *intr.*, be, exist, live; stay, remain; serve for; *with gen. in predicate,* be the mark *or* sign of; belong to; be the duty of; *with dat. of possessor,* have. I, 1.

summa, -ae, *f.* [**summus**, highest], the

speciēs, -ēī, *f.* [speciō, see], seeing, sight; look, appearance, show, pretence. I, 51; II, 31.

spectō, 1, *tr.* [*freq. of* speciō, see], look at, regard; look, face, lie. I, 1.

speculātor, -ōris, *m.* [speculor, spy], spy, scout. II, 11.

speculātōrius, -a, -um, *adj.* [speculātor, spy], of a spy, spying, scouting. IV, 26.

speculor, 1, *intr.* [*cf.* speciō, look], spy. I, 47.

spērō, 1, *tr.* [spēs, hope], hope, hope for, anticipate. I, 3.

spēs, -eī, *f.*, hope, anticipation, expectation. I, 5.

spīritus, -ūs, *m.* [spīrō, breathe], breath, air; *in pl.*, haughtiness, pride. I, 33; II, 4.

spoliō, 1, *tr.*, strip, despoil.

spontis, *gen.* and **sponte,** *abl.* (*obsolete nom.*, **spōns**), *f.*, of one's own accord, willingly, voluntarily; by one's self. I, 9.

stabiliō, 4, *tr.* [stabilis, firm], make firm, fix.

stabilitās, -tātis, *f.* [stabilis, firm], firmness, steadiness. IV, 33.

statim, *adv.* [stō, stand], *as one stands, hence*, forthwith, immediately, at once. I, 53; II, 11.

statiō, -ōnis, *f.* [stō, stand], standing *or* stationing; a military post *or* station; sentries, pickets, outposts; **in statiōne esse,** be on guard. II, 18.

statuō, statuere, statuī, statūtum, *tr.* [status, position], put in position, set up, place; determine, resolve; judge, pass sentence; think, consider. I, 11.

statūra, -ae, *f.* [status; stō, stand], a standing upright; size or height of the body, stature. II, 30.

status, -ūs, *m.* [stō, stand], standing, condition, status; position.

stimulus, -ī, *m.*, goad; *stake with barbed iron point set in the ground as a defence.*

stipendiārius, -a, -um, *adj.* [stipendium, tribute], paying tribute, tributary; *pl. as noun*, tributaries. I, 30.

stipendium, -dī, *n.*, tax, tribute. I, 36.

stipes, -itis, *m.*, log, trunk; stake.

stirps, -pis, *m.*, stem, stock; race.

stō, stāre, stetī, stātum, *intr.*, stand; abide by.

strāmentum, -ī, *n.*, covering; straw, thatch; pack-saddle.

strepitus, -ūs, *m.* [strepō, make a noise], noise, rattle, uproar. II, 11.

studeō, -ēre, -uī, ——, *intr.*, be eager *or* zealous; desire, strive after, devote one's self to; pay attention to; accustom one's self to. I, 9.

studiōsē, *adv.* [studiōsus, eager], eagerly, zealously.

studium, -dī, *n.* [studeō, be zealous], zeal, eagerness, enthusiasm, desire; good will, devotion; pursuit, occupation. I, 19.

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summa, -ae, *f.* [**summus**, highest], the

main thing *or* **point, sum total, aggregate, the whole; general management, control, direction; summa imperī, the chief command. I, 29.**

summus, -a, -um, *adj.* **[***sup. of* **superus, high. App. 44], highest, very high; the highest part of, the top of; preeminent, greatest, chief, supreme; all. I, 16.**

sūmō, sūmere, sūmpsī, sūmptum, *tr.*, **[sub+emō, take], take away, take; assume;** *with* **supplicium, inflict;** *with* **labor, spend. I, 7.**

sūmptuōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* **[sūmptus, expense], expensive.**

sūmptus, -ūs, *m.* **[sūmō, spend], expense. I, 18.**

sūmptus, *see* **sūmō.**

super, *adv. and prep. with acc.*, above, over, on.

superbē, *adv.*, proudly, haughtily. **I, 31.**

superior, -ius, *adj.* **[***comp. of* **superus, high. App. 44], (1)** *of place*, **upper, higher, superior; (2)** *of time*, **previous, earlier, former. I, 10.**

superō, 1, *tr. and intr.* **[super, over], go over; overmatch, be superior to, surpass, conquer, master, overcome, prevail; be left over, remain; vītā superāre, survive. I, 17.**

supersedeō, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessum, *intr.* **[sedeō, sit], sit above, be above, be superior to; refrain from. II, 8.**

supersum, -esse, -fuī, *intr.* **[sum, be. App. 77], be over** *or* **above; be left, remain, survive. I, 23.**

superus, -a, -um, *adj.* **[super, above], over, above;** *comp.*, *see* **superior;** *sup.*, *see* **summus.**

suppetō, -petere, -petīvī, -petītum, *intr.* **[sub+petō, seek, obtain], be near** *or* **at hand; be in store, be supplied, hold out. I, 3.**

supplēmentum, -ī, *n.* **[suppleō, fill up], a filling up; supplies, reinforcements.**

supplex, -icis, *m. and f.*, suppliant. **II, 28.**

supplicātiō, -ōnis, *f.* **[supplex, suppliant], public prayer** *to the gods in thanksgiving for successes, hence* **thanksgiving. II, 35.**

suppliciter, *adv.* **[supplex, suppliant], as suppliants, humbly. I, 27.**

supplicium, -cī, *n.* **[sub+plicō, bend],** *a bending over to receive punishment;* **punishment, death. I, 19.**

supportō, 1, *tr.* **[sub+portō, carry], carry** *or* **bring up from beneath; bring, convey; supply, furnish. I, 39; III, 3.**

suprā, *adv. and prep. with acc.* **(1)** *as adv.*, **before, previously; (2)** *as prep. with acc.*, **above; before. II, 1.**

suscipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, *tr.* **[su(b)s+capiō, take], take** *or* **lift up; undertake, assume, take on one's self; begin, engage in. I, 3.**

suspectus, -a, -um, *adj.* **[suspiciō, suspect], suspected, distrusted.**

suspiciō, -ōnis, *f.* **[suspicor, suspect], suspicion, distrust; cause for suspicion; indication, appearance. I, 4.**

suspicor, 1, *tr.* **[suspiciō, suspect], suspect, distrust; surmise. I, 44; IV, 6.**

sustentō, 1, *tr. and intr.* **[***freq. of* **sustineō, hold up], hold up, sustain, maintain; hold out; endure, withstand. II, 6.**

sustineō, 2, *tr. and intr.* **[su(b)s+teneō, hold], hold up from below; hold up, sustain; hold back, check, restrain; hold out against, withstand, endure, bear; hold out. I, 24.**

sustulī, *see* **tollō.**

suus, -a, -um, *reflex. pronominal adj. referring to subject* **(App. 163, 164, 165, 167, a), [suī, himself, herself, etc.],** *of or* **belonging to himself, herself, etc., his own, their own; his, hers, its, theirs; sua,** *n. pl. as noun*, **one's property; suī,** *m. pl. as noun*, **their men (***friends or countrymen***). I, 1.**

T.

T. *abbr. for* **Titus** (tī'tŭs), *a Roman praenomen.* **I, 10.**

tabernāculum, -ī, *n.*, tent. **I, 39.**

tabula, -ae, *f.*, board; tablet; list. **I, 29.**

tabulātum, -ī, *n.* **[***cf.* **tabula, board], flooring** *of boards;* **story.**

taceō, 2, *tr. and intr.*, be silent; keep

silent, pass over in silence; **tacitus**, *pf. part. as adj*, silent. I, 17.

tālea, **-ae**, *f.*, rod, bar; piece of wood, stake.

tālis, **-e**, *adj.*, such, such a; such a great; so great a.

tam, *adv.*, so, so very. I, 14.

tamen, *adv.* (*opposed to some expressed or implied concession*), yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding, still, however; at least. I, 7.

Tamesis, **-is**, *m.* (Acd), the *river* Tamesis (tăm′ē-sĭs), *better*, the Thames.

tametsī, *conj.* [**tamen**, however + **etsī**, even if], although, though, notwithstanding. I, 30.

tandem, *adv.*, at last, at length, finally; *in interrog. clauses to add emphasis, as* **quid tandem**, what, pray? what then? I, 25.

tangō, **tangere**, **tetigī**, **tāctum**, *tr.*, touch, border on.

tantopere, *adv.* [**tantus**, so great + **opus**, work], so greatly, so earnestly. I, 31.

tantulus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [*dim. of* **tantus**, so great], so small *or* little, so diminutive; trifling. II, 30.

tantum, *adv.* [**tantus**, so great], so much, so, so far; only, merely.

tantummodo, *adv.*, only. III, 5.

tantundem, *adv.* [**tantus**, so great], so much *or* so far.

tantus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [*cf.* **tam**, so], so much, so great, so powerful, such; **quantō . . . tantō**, *with comparatives, see* **quantō**. I, 15.

Tarbellī, **-ōrum**, *m.* (Ec), the Tarbelli (tär-bĕl′ī). III, 27.

tardē, *adv.* [**tardus**, slow], slowly; *comp.* **tardius**, too slowly. IV, 23.

tardō, 1, *tr.* [**tardus**, slow], make slow, delay; hinder, check. II, 25.

tardus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, slow, sluggish. II, 25.

Tarusātēs, **-ium**, *m.* (DEc), the Tarusates (tăr″ū-sā′tēz). III, 23.

Tasgetius, **-tī**, *m.*, Tasgetius (tăs-jē′shyŭs), *a chief of the Carnutes.*

taurus, **-ī**, *m.*, bull.

Taximagulus, **-ī**, *m.*, Taximagulus (tăk″sĭ-măg′ū-lŭs), *a king of Kent.*

taxus, **-ī**, *f.*, yew-tree, yew.

Tectosagēs, **-um**, *m.* (Ede), the Tectosages (tĕk-tŏs′ą-jēz).

tēctum, **-ī**, *n.* [**tegō**, cover], covering, roof; house. I, 36.

tēctus, *see* **tegō**.

tegimentum, **-ī**, *n.* [**tegō**, cover], a covering. II. 21.

tegō, **tegere**, **tēxī**, **tēctum**, *tr.*, cover, hide; protect, defend.

tēlum, **-ī**, *n.*, *a weapon for fighting at a distance*, missile, dart, javelin. I, 8.

temerārius, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [**temerē**, rashly], rash, imprudent, reckless. I, 31.

temerē, *adv.*, rashly, blindly, without good reason. I, 40; IV, 20.

temeritās, **-tātis**, *f.* [**temerē**, rashly], rashness, indiscretion.

tēmō, **-ōnis**, *m.*, pole (*of a wagon*). IV, 33.

temperantia, **-ae**, *f.* [**temperō**, control one's self], prudence, self-control. I, 19.

temperō, 1, *intr.*, restrain *or* control one's self, refrain; **temperātus**, *pf. part. as adj.*, temperate, mild. I, 7.

tempestās, **-tātis**, *f.* [**tempus**, time], time, season; weather, *usually* bad weather, storm, tempest. III, 12.

temptō, 1, *tr.*, make an attempt upon, try to gain possession of, attack; try, test; try to win over. I, 14.

tempus, **-oris**, *n.*, a division *or* section of time, a time, time (*in general*); occasion, crisis; **omnī tempore**, always; **in reliquum tempus**, for the future; **ūnō tempore**, at the same time, at once. I, 3.

Tencterī, **-ōrum**, *m.*, the Tencteri (tĕngk′tē-rī). IV, 1.

tendō, **tendere**, **tetendī**, **tentum** *or* **tēnsum**, *tr.*, stretch, stretch out, extend; *stretch a tent*, pitch; encamp. II, 13.

tenebrae, **-ārum**, *f. pl.*, darkness.

teneō, **tenēre**, **tenuī**, **tentum**, *tr.*, hold, keep, occupy, possess, hold possession of; hold in, restrain, bind; **sē tenēre**, remain; **memoriā tenēre**, remember. I, 7.

tener, **-era**, **-erum**, *adj.*, tender. II, 17.

tenuis, -e, *adj.*, slim, thin; slight, insignificant; delicate.

tenuitās, -tātis, *f.* [**tenuis**, thin], thinness, poverty.

tenuiter, *adv.* [**tenuis**, thin], thinly. III, 13.

ter, *num. adv.* [*cf.* **trēs**, three], three times. I, 53.

teres, -etis, rounded; tapering.

tergum, -ī, *n.*, the back: **terga vertere**, to flee; **post tergum** *or* **ab tergō**, in the rear. I, 53; III, 19.

ternī, -ae, -a, *distr. num. adj.* [**ter**, thrice], three each, three apiece. III, 15.

terra, -ae, *f.*, earth, land, soil, ground; region, district; **terrae** (*pl.*) *and* **orbis terrārum**, the world. I, 32; III, 15.

Terrasidius, -dī, *m.*, Titus Terrasidius (tĭ'tŭs tĕr''ą-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a military tribune in Caesar's army.* III, 7.

terrēnus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**terra**, earth], of earth. I, 43.

terreō, 2, *tr.*, frighten, terrify.

territō, 1, *tr.* [*freq. of* **terreō**, frighten], frighten, terrify, alarm.

terror, -ōris, *m.* [**terreō**, frighten], fright, alarm, panic, terror. II, 12.

tertius, -a, -um, *num. adj.* [**ter**, thrice], third. I, 1.

testāmentum, -ī, *n.* [**testor**, be a witness], will. I, 39.

testimōnium, -nī, *n.* [**testor**, be a witness], testimony, evidence, proof. I, 44.

testis, -is, *m. and f.*, witness. I, 14.

testūdō, -inis, *f.*, tortoise; shed; a testudo, *a column of men, holding their shields overlapped over their heads.* II, 6.

Teutomatus, -ī, *m.*, Teutomatus (tū-tŏm'ą-tŭs), *son of Ollovico, king of the Nitiobroges; later king himself.*

Teutonī, -ōrum *or* **Teutonēs, -um,** *m.*, the Teutoni (tū'tō-nī) *or* Teutones (tū'tō-nēz). I, 33; II, 4.

tēxī, *see* **tegō**.

tignum, -ī, *n.*, log, timber, beam, pile. IV, 17.

Tigurīnus, -a, -um, of *or* belonging to the Tigurini; *pl. as noun*, **Tigurīnī** (Cg), the Tigurini (tĭg''u-rī'nī). I, 12.

timeō, -ēre, -uī, ——, *tr. and intr.*, fear, be afraid of, dread; *with dat.*, be anxious about, be anxious for, dread; **nihil timēre**, have no fear. I, 14.

timidē, *adv.* [**timidus**, fearful], fearfully, cowardly, timidly. III, 25.

timidus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**timeō**, fear], fearful, frightened, timid, cowardly, afraid. I, 39.

timor, -ōris, *m.* [**timeō**, fear], fear, alarm, dread. I, 22.

Titūrius, -rī, *m.*, *see* **Sabīnus**.

tolerō, 1, *tr.* [*cf.* **tollō**, lift up], bear, endure; hold out; nourish, support; *with* **famem**, appease, alleviate. I, 28.

tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātum, *tr.*, lift, elevate; take on board; take away, remove; do away with, destroy; cancel; **sublātus**, *pf. part as adj.*, elated. I, 5.

Tolōsa, -ae, *f.* (Ed), Tolosa (tŏ-lō'są), *now* Toulouse. III, 20.

Tolōsātēs, -ium, *m.*, the Tolosates (tŏl''ō-sā'tēz), *the people of Tolosa.* I, 10.

tormentum, -ī, *n.* [**torqueō**, twist], means of twisting; an engine *for hurling missiles, e.g. catapulta and ballista;* windlass, hoist; device for torturing, *hence*, torment, torture. II, 8.

torreō, torrēre, torruī, tostum, *tr.*, scorch, burn.

tot, *indecl. adj.*, so many. III, 10.

totidem, *indecl. adj.* [**tot**, so many], just as many, the same number. I, 48; II, 4.

tōtus, -a, -um, *gen.* **tōtīus** (App. 32), *adj.*, the whole, the whole of; entire, all; *with force of adv.*, wholly, entirely. I, 2.

trabs, trabis, *f.*, beam, timber, pile. II, 29.

tractus, *see* **trahō**.

trādō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [**trāns** +**dō**, give], give over, give up, surrender, deliver; intrust, commit; hand down, transmit; teach, communicate; recommend. I, 27.

trādūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, *tr.* [**trāns**+**dūcō**, lead], lead across, lead

over; take across, transport; transfer, convey, pass on; win over. I, 11.

trāgula, -ae, *f.*, a javelin *or* dart *used by the Gauls.* I, 26.

trahō, trahere, trāxī, tractum, *tr.*, drag, drag along. I, 53.

trāiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, *tr.* [**trāns**+**iaciō**, hurl. App. 7], hurl across; pierce, transfix.

trāiectus, -ūs, *m.* [**trāiciō**, hurl across], a hurling across; crossing, passage. IV, 21.

trānō, 1, *intr.* [**trāns**+**nō**, swim], swim across. I, 53.

tranquillitās,) **-tātis,** *f.*, calmness, stillness; a calm. III, 15.

trāns, *prep. with acc.*, across, beyond, over; *in compounds*, **trāns** *or* **trā**, across, over, through. I, 1.

Trānsalpīnus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**Alpēs**, the Alps], across the Alps, Transalpine.

trānscendō, -scendere, -scendī, -scēnsum, *tr. and intr.* [**scandō**, climb], climb over; board. III, 15.

trānseō, -īre, -iī, -itum, *tr. and intr.* [**eō**, go. App. 84], go across *or* over, cross; march through, pass through; move, migrate; *of time*, pass by. I, 5.

trānsferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, *tr.* [**ferō**, carry. App. 81], carry *or* bring over, transfer.

trānsfīgō, -figere, -fixī, -fixum, *tr.* [**fīgō**, fix], thrust *or* pierce through, transfix. I, 25.

trānsfodiō, -fodere, -fōdī, -fossum, *tr.* [**fodiō**, dig], dig through; pierce through, impale.

trānsgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum, *tr.* [**gradior**, step], step over, cross. II, 19.

trānsitus, -ūs, *m.* [**trānseō**, go across], crossing, passage.

trānslātus, *see* **trānsferō.**

trānsmarīnus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**mare**, sea], across the sea, foreign.

trānsmissus, -ūs, *m.* [**trānsmittō**, send across], sending across; passage.

trānsmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, *tr.* [**mittō**, send], send across.

trānsportō, 1, *tr.* [**portō**, carry], carry across *or* over, bring over, convey, transport. I, 37; IV, 16.

Trānsrhēnānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, beyond *or* across the Rhine; *pl. as noun*, **Trānsrhēnānī**, the people across the Rhine. IV, 16.

trānstrum, -ī, *n.*, cross-beam, thwart. III, 13.

trānsversus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**trānsvertō**, turn across], turned across, cross. II, 8.

Trebius, -bī, *m.*, Marcus Trebius Gallus (mär′kŭs trē′bĭ-ŭs găl′ŭs), *a military tribune in Caesar's army.* III, 7.

Trebōnius, -nī, *m.* (1) Gaius Trebonius (gā′yŭs trē-bō′nĭ-ŭs), *one of Caesar's lieutenants.* (2) Gaius Trebonius, *a Roman knight.*

trecentī, -ae, -a (CCC), *card. num. adj.* [**trēs**, three+**centum**, hundred], three hundred. IV, 37.

trepidō, 1, *intr.*, hurry about in alarm; *pass.*, be disturbed *or* in confusion.

trēs, tria, *gen.* **trium** (III), *card. num. adj.*, three. I, 1.

Trēvir, -erī, *m.*, one of the Treveri; *pl.* **Trēverī** (Bfgh), the Treveri (trĕv′ē-rī). I, 37; II, 24.

Tribocī, -ōrum, *m.* (Bgh), the Triboci (trīb′ō-sī). I, 51; IV, 10.

tribūnus, -ī, *m.* [**tribus**, tribe], tribune, *a magistrate elected by the people, voting in tribes, to defend the interests of the plebs;* **tribūnus mīlitum** *or* **mīlitāris**, a military tribune. I, 39; II, 26.

tribuō, tribuere, tribuī, tribūtum, *tr.* [**tribus**, a tribe or division], divide, distribute; attribute, assign, allot, ascribe; grant, do for the sake of, render. I, 13.

tribūtum, -ī, *n.* [**tribuō**, render, pay], tribute, tax.

trīduum, -ī, *n.* [**trēs**, three+**diēs**, day], three days. I, 26.

triennium, -nī, *n.* [**trēs**, three+**annus**, year], three years. IV, 4.

trīgintā (XXX), *card. num. adj., indecl.* [**trēs**, three], thirty. I, 26.

trīnī, -ae, -a, *distr. num. adj.*, three each; three, triple. I, 53.

Trinovantēs, -um, *m.* (Ad), the Trinovantes (trĭn″ō-văn′tēz).

tripertitō, *adv.* [trēs, three+partior, divide], in three parts *or* divisions.
triplex, -icis, *adj.* [trēs, three+plicō, fold], three-fold, triple. I, 24.
triquetrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, triangular.
trīstis, -e, *adj.*, sad, dejected. I, 32.
trīstitia, -ae, *f.*, sadness. I, 32.
Troucillus, -ī, *m.*, *see* **Valerius.**
truncus, -ī, *m.*, trunk *of trees.* IV, 17.
tū, **tuī** (App. 51), *pers. pron.*, you.
tuba, -ae, *f.*, trumpet. II, 20.
tueor, **tuērī**, **tūtus sum**, *tr.*, watch, guard, protect. IV, 8.
tuli, *see* **ferō.**
Tulingī, -ōrum, *m.* (Cgh), the Tulingi (tū-lĭn'ji), *a Gallic tribe east of the Rhine.* I, 5.
Tullius, -ī, *m.*, *see* **Cicerō.**
Tullus, -ī, *m.*, *see* **Volcācius.**
tum, *adv.*, then, at this *or* that time; then, secondly; then, also; **cum . . . tum**, both . . . and, not only . . . but also. I, 17.
tumultuor, 1, *intr.* [**tumultus**, disorder], make a disturbance; *impers.*, there is a disturbance.
tumultuōsē, *adv.* [**tumultus**, disorder], with confusion *or* noise.
tumultus, -ūs, *m.* [**tumeō**, swell], uproar, confusion, disorder, tumult; uprising, insurrection. I, 40; II, 11.
tumulus, -ī, *m.* [**tumeō**, swell], swelling; mound, hill. I, 43; II, 27.
turma, -ae, *f.*, troop *or* squadron *of about thirty cavalrymen.* IV, 33.
Turonī, -ōrum, *m.* (Cd), the Turoni (tū'rō-nī). II, 35.
turpis, -e, *adj.*, ugly, unseemly; shameful, disgraceful, dishonorable. I, 33; IV, 2.
turpiter, *adv.* [**turpis**, disgraceful], disgracefully, cowardly, basely.
turpitūdō, -inis, *f.* [**turpis**, disgraceful], disgrace. II, 27.
turris, -is, *f.*, tower. II, 12.
tūtō, *adv.* [**tūtus**, safe], safely, securely. III, 13.
tūtus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**tueor**, protect], protected, safe, secure. II, 5.
tuus, -a, -um, *poss. pron.* [**tū**, you], your, yours.

U.

ubi, *adv.* (1) *of place*, in which place, where; (2) *of time*, when, whenever; as soon as; **ubi primum**, as soon as. I, 5.
Ubiī, -ōrum, *m.* (ABgh), the Ubii (ū'bi-ĭ). I, 54; IV, 3.
ubīque, *adv.* [**ubi**, where], anywhere, everywhere. III, 16.
ulciscor, **ulcīscī**, **ultus sum**, *tr.*, avenge; punish, take vengeance on. I, 12.
ūllus, -a, -um, *gen.*, **ūllīus** (App. 33), *adj.*, a single, any; *as noun*, any one, anybody. I, 7.
ulterior, -ius, *adj.*, *comp.* [**ultrā**, beyond. App. 43], farther, more remote, ulterior. I, 7.
ultimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *sup.* [**ultrā**, beyond. App. 43], farthest, most distant *or* remote; *as noun*, those in the rear. III, 27.
ultrā, *prep. with acc.*, beyond, on the farther side of. I, 48.
ultrō, *adv.*, to *or* on the farther side, beyond; of one's own accord, voluntarily, spontaneously, without provocation; besides, moreover; **ultrō citrōque**, back and forth. I, 42; III, 27.
ultus, *see* **ulciscor.**
ululātus, -ūs, *m.*, yell, shriek.
umerus, -ī, *m.*, the shoulder.
umquam, *adv.*, at any time, ever; **neque . . . umquam**, and never, never. I, 41; III, 28.
ūnā, *adv.* [**ūnus**, one], (1) *of place*, together, along with, in one place. (2) *of time*, together, along with, at the same time, also. I, 5.
unde, *adv.*, from which place, whence. I, 28.
undecim (XI), *card. num. adj.*, *indecl.* [**ūnus**, one+**decem**, ten], eleven.
undecimus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.* [**undecim**, eleven], eleventh. II, 23.
undēvīgintī, *card. num. adj.*, *indecl.* [**ūnus**, one+**dē**, from+**vīgintī**, twenty], nineteen. I, 8.
undique, *adv.* [**unde**, whence], from all parts; on all sides, everywhere. I, 2.
ūniversus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**ūnus**, one+

vertō, turn], turned into one; all together, whole, universal, all *as a mass*. II, 33.

ūnus, ūna, ūnum, *gen.* **ūnīus** (App. 32), *card. num. adj.*, one, the same one; single, alone; the sole, the only; the sole *or* only one. I, 1.

urbānus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**urbs**, city], of *or* in the city.

urbs, urbis, *f.*, city; *especially*, the city, *Rome*. I, 7.

urgeō, urgēre, ursī, ——, *tr.*, press, press hard. II, 25.

ūrus, -ī, *m.*, wild ox.

Usipetēs, -um, *m.*, the Usipetes (ū-sĭp′-ē-tēz). IV, 1.

ūsitātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**ūsitor**, use often], ordinary, familiar.

usque, *adv.* (1) *of place*, all the way to, even to, as far as; (2) *of time*, up to, till; *with* **ad**, until. I, 50; III, 15.

ūsus, *see* **ūtor**.

ūsus, -ūs, *m.* [**ūtor**, use], use, experience, practice, skill; service, advantage; need, necessity; **ūsus est**, there is need; **ūsuī esse** *or* **ex ūsū esse**, be of advantage *or* service; **ūsū venīre**, come by necessity; happen. I, 30; II, 9.

ut *and* **utī**, *adv. and conj.*, (1) *as interrog. adv.*, how? (2) *as rel. adv. and conj.*, as, in proportion as, just as; insomuch as; as if: (3) *as conj.* (a) *with ind.*, when, after; (b) *with subj.*, that, in order that, to; that, so that, so as to; though, although; *after words of fearing*, that not. I, 2.

uter, utra, utrum, *gen.* **utrīus** (App. 32), *adj.* (1) *as interrog.*, which one *or* which *of two;* (2) *as rel.*, the one who, *of two*, whichever. I, 12.

uterque, utraque, utrumque, *adj.* [**uter**, which *of two*], each *of two*. either *of two;* both. I, 34; II, 8.

utī, *see* **ut**.

ūtī, *see* **ūtor**.

ūtilis, -e, *adj.* [**ūtor**, use], useful, serviceable. IV, 7.

ūtilitās, -tātis, *f.* [**ūtilis**, useful], usefulness, advantage, service. IV, 19.

ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum, *intr.*, make use of, employ, use, avail one's self of, exercise; have, enjoy, experience, possess, show; adopt, accept; **ūsus**, *pf. part. often translated* with. I, 5.

utrimque, *adv.* [**uterque**, each *of two*], on each side, on both sides. I, 50; IV, 17.

utrum, *conj.* [**uter**, which *of two*], whether; **utrum . . . an**, whether . . . or; **utrum . . . necne**, whether . . . or not. I, 40.

uxor, -ōris, *f.*, wife. I, 18.

V.

V, *sign for* **quīnque**, five.

Vacalus, -ī, *m.* (Af), the Vacalus (văk′-ą-lŭs) *river, now* the Waal. IV, 10.

vacō, 1, *intr.*, be empty *or* unoccupied; lie waste. I, 28.

vacuus, -a, -um, *adj.* [**vacō**, be empty], empty, unoccupied; free from, destitute of. II, 12.

vadum, -ī, *n.*, ford, shallow. I, 6.

vāgīna, -ae, *f.*, sheath, scabbard.

vagor, 1, *intr.* [**vagus**, roaming], roam about, rove, wander. I, 2.

valeō, 2, *intr.*, be strong *or* vigorous, have weight, influence *or* strength; **plūrimum valēre**, be very powerful. I, 17.

Valerius, -rī, *m.* (1) Gaius Valerius Troucillus (gā′yŭs vą-lē′rĭ-ŭs trų-sĭl′-ŭs), *a Gallic interpreter and confidential friend of Caesar*. I, 19. (2) Gaius Valerius Flaccus (*see* (1) flăk′ŭs), *Governor of Gaul* 83 B.C. I, 47. (3) Gaius Valerius Caburus (*see* (1) ką-bū′rŭs), *a Gaul who had received Roman citizenship*. I, 47. (4) Gaius Valerius Procillus (*see* (1) prō-sĭl′ŭs), *son of No. 3*. I, 47. (5) Lucius Valerius Praeconinus (lū′shyŭs vą-lē′rĭ-ŭs prēk″ō-nī′-nŭs), *a Roman lieutenant in Gaul, before Caesar's time*. III, 20. (6) Gaius Valerius Domnotaurus (*see* (1) dŏm″nō-taw′-rŭs), *son of No. 3*.

Valetiācus, -ī, *m.*, Valetiacus (văl″ē-shĭ-ā′kŭs), *a nobleman of the Haedui*.

valētūdō, -inis, *f.* [**valeō**, be strong], health, poor health.

vallēs, -is, *f.*, vale, valley. III, 1.

vāllum, -ī, *n.* [**vāllus**, palisade], **wall**

or rampart *of earth set with palisades;* entrenchments, earthworks. I, 26.

vāllus, -ī, *m.*, stake; palisade.

Vangiōnēs, -um, *m.* (Bgh), the Vangiones (văn-jī′ō-nēz). I, 51.

varietās, -tātis, *f.* [**varius,** diverse], diversity, variety.

varius, -a, -um, *adj.*, diverse, changing, various. II, 22.

vāstō, 1, *tr.* [**vāstus,** waste], lay waste, ravage, devastate. I, 11.

vāstus, -a, -um, *adj.*, waste; boundless, vast. III, 8.

vāticinātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, divination. I, 50.

-ve, *conj., enclitic*=**vel,** or.

vectīgal, -ālis, *n.* [**vectīgālis,** tributary], tax, tribute; *pl.*, revenues. I, 18.

vectīgālis, -e, *adj.* [**vehō,** carry], paying revenue *or* tribute; tributary. III, 8.

vectōrius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**vehō,** carry], for carrying; **vectōria nāvis,** a transport.

vehementer, *adv.* [**vehemēns,** violent], violently, severely, strongly, very much, greatly. I, 37; III, 22.

vehō, vehere, vexī, vectum, *tr.*, carry; bring along. I, 43.

vel, *conj. and adv.* (1) *as conj.*, or; **vel . . . vel,** either . . . or; (2) *as adv.*, even. I, 6.

Velānius, -nī, *m.*, Quintus Velanius (kwĭn′tŭs vē-lā′-nī-ŭs), *a military tribune in Caesar's army.* III, 7.

Veliocassēs, -um, *m.* (Bd), the Veliocasses (vē″lī-ō-kăs′ēz). II, 4.

Vellaunodūnum, -ī, *n.* (Be), Vellaunodunum (vĕ-law″nō-dū′nŭm *or* vĕl″aw-nō-dū′nŭm), *a town of the Senones.*

Vellāvii, -ōrum, *m.* (De), the Vellavii (vĕ-lā′vĭ-ī).

vēlōcitās, -tātis, *f.* [**vēlōx,** swift], swiftness, speed.

vēlōciter, *adv.* [**vēlōx,** swift], swiftly, speedily.

vēlōx, -ōcis, *adj.*, swift, rapid, speedy. I, 48.

vēlum, -ī, *n.*, covering, veil; sail. III, 13.

velut, *adv.*, as, just as. I, 32.

vēnātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [**vēnor,** hunt], hunting, the chase. IV, 1.

vēnātor, -ōris, *m.* [**vēnor,** hunt], hunter.

vēndō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, *tr.* [**vēnum,** sale+**dō,** give], put to sale, sell, sell at auction. II, 33.

Venelli, -ōrum, *m.* (Bc), the Venelli (vē-nĕl′ī). II, 34.

Veneti, -ōrum, *m.* (Cb), the Veneti (vē′nē-tī). II, 34.

Venetia, -ae, *f.*, Venetia (vē-nē′shyą), *the country of the Veneti.* III, 9.

Veneticus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the Veneti, Venetian. III, 18.

venia, -ae, *f.*, indulgence, favor; pardon.

veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum, *intr.*, come, arrive, go, advance; **in spem venīre,** have hopes; *pass. often impers., as* **ventum est,** they came, it came, etc. I, 8.

ventitō, 1, *intr.* [*freq. of* **veniō,** come], keep coming, resort; go back and forth, visit. IV, 3.

ventus, -ī, *m.*, wind. III, 13.

vēr, vēris, *n.*, the spring.

Veragrī, -ōrum, *m.* (CDg), the Veragri (vĕr′ą-grī). III, 1.

Verbigenus, -ī, *m.* (Cgh), Verbigenus (vĕr-blj-ē-nŭs), *a canton of the Helvetii.* I, 27.

verbum, -ī, *n.*, word; *pl.*, speech; entreaty; **verba facere,** plead. I, 20.

Vercassivellaunus, -ī, *m.*, Vercassivellaunus (vĕr-kăs′ĭ-vĕ-law′nŭs).

Vercingetorīx, -īgis, *m.*, Vercingetorix (vĕr″sĭn-jĕt′ō-rĭks), *an Arvernian, the greatest leader produced by the Gauls.*

vereor, verērī, veritus sum, *tr.*, revere; fear, dread, be afraid of. I, 19.

vergō, -ere, ——, ——, *intr.*, look *or* lie towards, be situated; slope. I, 1.

vergobretus, -ī, *m.*, vergobret (vĕr′gō-brĕt), *the title of the chief magistrate of the Haedui.* I, 16.

veritus, *see* **vereor.**

vērō, *adv.* [**vērus,** true], in truth, truly, really, indeed; but, however, on the other hand. I, 32; II, 2.

versō, 1, *tr.*, turn; deal with; *pass. as*

deponent, turn one's self; be, remain; engage in; fight. I, 48; II, 1.

versus, *adv.* [**vertō**, turn], turned to; toward.

versus, **-ūs**, *m.* [**vertō**, turn], turning; verse.

Verticō, **-ōnis**, *m.*, Vertico (vĕr′tĭ-kō), *one of the Nervii.*

vertō, **vertere**, **vertī**, **versum**, *tr.*, turn, turn around; **terga vertere**, flee. I, 53; III, 19.

Verucloetius, **-tī**, *m.*, Verucloetius (vĕr″ū-klē′shyŭs), *an Helvetian envoy, sent to Caesar.* I, 7.

vērus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, true; *n. as noun*, the truth; **vērī similis**, likely, probable. I, 18.

verūtum, **-ī**, *n.*, dart, javelin.

Vesontiō, **-ōnis**, *m.* (Cf), Vesontio (vē-sŏn′shyō), *the chief town of the Sequani, situated on the Doubs, modern* Besançon. I, 38.

vesper, **-erī**, *m.*, evening; **sub vesperum**, towards evening. I, 26.

vester, **-tra**, **-trum**, *poss. pron.* [**vōs**, you], your, yours.

vēstīgium, **-gī**, *n.* [**vēstigō**, trace out], trace, track, footprint; spot, place; moment, instant. IV, 2.

vestiō, 4, *tr.*, clothe, cover.

vestis, **-is**, *f.* [*cf.* **vestiō**, clothe], clothing.

vestītus, **-ūs**, *m.* [**vestiō**, clothe], clothing. IV, 1.

veterānus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* [**vetus**, old], old, veteran; *pl. as noun*, veterans. I, 24.

vetō, **-āre**, **-uī**, **-itum**, *tr.*, forbid. II, 20.

vetus, **-eris**, *adj.*, old, ancient, former; *with* **mīlitēs**, veteran. I, 13.

vexillum, **-ī**, *n.*, banner, flag, standard. II, 20.

vexō, 1, *tr.* [*intensive of* **vehō**, carry], carry *or* drag hither and thither; harass, plunder, waste, overrun. I, 14.

via, **-ae**, *f.*, way, road, route; journey, march. I, 9.

viātor, **-ōris**, *m.* [**via**, road], traveler. IV, 5.

vicēnī, **-ae**, **-a**, *distr. num. adj.*, [*cf.* **vīgintī**, twenty], twenty each, twenty.

vicēsimus, **-a**, **-um**, *ord. num. adj.* [*cf.* **vīgintī**, twenty], twentieth.

viciēs, *num. adv.* [*cf.* **vīgintī**, twenty], twenty times.

vicinitās, **-tātis**, *f.* [**vicīnus**, near], neighborhood; *pl.*, neighbors.

vicis, *gen.* (*no nom.*), change; *only in the adv. phrase* **in vicem**, alternately, in turn. IV, 1.

victima, **-ae**, *f.*, victim; a sacrificial animal.

victor, **-ōris**, *m.* [**vincō**, conquer], conqueror, victor; *as adj.*, victorious. I, 31; II, 24.

victōria, **-ae**, *f.* [**victor**, victor], victory. I, 14.

victus, *see* **vincō**.

victus, **-ūs**, *m.* [**vīvō**, live], living, mode of life; provisions, food. I, 31.

vīcus, **-ī**, *m.*, hamlet, village. I, 5.

videō, **vidēre**, **vīdī**, **vīsum**, *tr.*, see, perceive, observe, examine, understand; see to, take care; *in pass.*, be seen; seem, appear; seem proper, seem best. I, 6.

Vienna, **-ae**, *f.* (Df), Vienna (vī-ĕn′a), *modern* Vienne.

vigilia, **-ae**, *f.* [**vigil**, awake], wakefulness, watching; a watch, *one of the four equal divisions of the night, used by the Romans in reckoning time.* I, 12.

vīgintī (**XX**), *card. num. adj., indecl.*, twenty. I, 13.

vīmen, **-inis**, *n.*, a pliant twig, switch, osier. II, 33.

vinciō, **vincīre**, **vinxī**, **vinctum**, *tr.*, bind. I, 53.

vincō, **vincere**, **vīcī**, **victum**, *tr.*, conquer, overcome, vanquish; prevail; have one's way *or* desire. I, 25.

vinctus, *see* **vinciō**.

vinculum, **-ī**, *n.* [**vinciō**, bind], bond, fetter, chain. I, 4.

vindicō, 1, *tr.*, assert authority, assert, claim; set free, deliver; inflict punishment. III, 16.

vīnea, **-ae**, *f.* [**vīnum**, wine], vine arbor, *hence*, a shed *for the defense of a besieging party.* II, 12.

vīnum, **-ī**, *n.*, wine. II, 15.

violō, 1, *tr.*, harm, injure; devastate.

vir, virī, *m.*, man; husband; a man of distinction *or* honor; *cf.* **homō**, a human being *as distinguished from the lower animals.* II, 25.

vīrēs, *see* **vīs.**

virgō, -inis, *f.*, maiden, virgin.

virgultum, -ī, *n.*, thicket, brush, brushwood. III, 18.

Viridomārus, -ī, *m.*, Viridomarus (vĭr″ĭ-dō-mā′rŭs), *a chief of the Haedui.*

Viridovix, -icis, *m.*, Viridovix (vĭ-rĭd′ō-vĭks, *a chief of the Venelli.* III, 17.

virītim, *adv.* [**vir**, man], man by man, to each one, individually.

Viromanduī, -ōrum, *m.* (Be), the Viromandui (vĭr″ō-măn′dū-ī). II, 4.

virtūs, -ūtis, *f.* [**vir**, man], manliness, valor, merit, worth, virtue, courage; strength, energy; *pl.*, good qualities, virtues, merits. I, 1.

vīs, vīs (App. 27), *f.*, force, might, energy, strength; violence, severity; authority, power; a force, a great number; *pl.*, **vīrēs**, strength, force; **vim facere**, use violence. I, 6.

visus, *see* **videō.**

vīta, -ae, *f.* [*cf.* **vīvō**, live], life; manner of living, living. I, 16.

vītō, 1, *tr.*, avoid, shun, evade, escape. I, 20.

vitrum, -ī, *n.*, woad, *a plant used by the Britons for dyeing blue.*

vīvō, vīvere, vīxī, victum, *intr.*, live; subsist on. IV, 1.

vīvus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*cf.* **vīvō**, live], alive, living.

vix, *adv.*, with difficulty, barely, hardly, scarcely. I, 6.

Vocātēs, -ium, *m.* (Dcd), the Vocates (vō-kā′tēz). III, 23.

Vocciō, -ōnis, *m.*, Voccio (vŏk′shyō), *a king of Noricum.* 1, 53.

vocō, 1, *tr.* [**vōx**, voice], call, summon; invite. I, 19.

Vocontiī, -ōrum, *m.* (Df), the Vocontii (vō-kŏn′shyī). I, 10.

Volcācius, -cī, *m.*, Gaius Volcacius Tullus (gā′yŭs vŏl-kā′shyŭs tŭl′ŭs), *a young man in Caesar's army.*

Volcae, -ārum, *m.* (1) **Volcae Arecomicī** (Eef), the Volcae Arecomici (vŏl′sē ăr″ē-kŏm′ĭ-sī). (2) **Volcae Tectosagēs** (Ede) (vŏl′sē tĕk-tŏs′a-jēz).

volō, velle, voluī, —— (App. 82), *tr. and intr.*, wish, be willing, want, desire; prefer, choose; intend; mean; **quid sibi vellet**, what did he intend *or* mean? I, 7.

voluntārius, -a, -um, *adj.* [**voluntās**, will], willing; *pl. as noun*, volunteers.

voluntās, -tātis, *f.* [**volō**, wish], wish, will, desire, inclination; good will, favor; consent, approval. I, 7.

voluptās, -tātis, *f.* [**volō**, wish], *what one wishes;* pleasure, delight, enjoyment. I, 53.

Volusēnus, -ī, *m.*, Gaius Volusenus Quadratus (gā′yŭs vŏl″ū-sē′nŭs kwą-drā′tŭs), *a tribune of Caesar's army, afterward commander of cavalry.* III, 5.

Vorēnus, -ī, *m.*, Lucius Vorenus (lū′shyŭs vō-rē′nŭs), *a centurion in Caesar's army.*

vōs, *see* **tū.**

Vosegus, -ī, *m.* (BCg), the Vosegus (vŏs′ē-gŭs), *better*, the Vosges Mountains. IV, 10.

voveō, vovēre, vōvī, vōtum, *tr.*, vow.

vōx, vōcis, *f.*, voice, tone; outcry, cry; word; *pl.*, words, language, *variously translated according to context, as* entreaties, complaints, tales, etc. I, 32; II, 13.

Vulcānus, -ī, *m.*, Vulcanus (vŭl-kā′nŭs), *better* Vulcan, *the god of fire.*

vulgō, *adv.* [**vulgus**, the crowd], commonly; everywhere. I, 39; II, 1.

vulgus, -ī, *n.*, the common people, the multitude, the public, the masses; a crowd. I, 20.

vulnerō, 1, *tr.* [**vulnus**, a wound], wound. I, 26.

vulnus, -eris, *n.*, a wound. I, 25.

vultus, -ūs, *m.*, countenance, looks. I, 39.

X.

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TO THE INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND APPENDIX

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CAESAR COMPOSITION BOOK

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SCOTT, FORESMAN AND COMPANY

CHICAGO NEW YORK

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INTRODUCTION

This book is prepared in the belief that the principles of syntax, which are illustrated by the exercises in composition will be more easily and more firmly fixed in the mind of the student if placed before him in clear statement in connection with the material for translation. Further, there seems little occasion for requiring the purchase of a grammar by students who are to take but two years of Latin, a class which includes a considerable proportion of the students of Caesar in most public high schools. This text can be used without the employment of a grammar, though references are provided for those who prefer to have the grammar in the hands of students in the second year.

The illustrative phrases and sentences are taken from the chapters of the Caesar text on which the respective lessons are based, and the vocabulary is closely limited to the chapter to which the lesson is referred or to the chapters immediately preceding. In the last nine lessons it has seemed desirable to employ constructions for drill which are not found in the chapters on which these lessons are based, and consequently no illustrations are given.

A number of lessons contain reviews of forms which require special attention on the part of the average student. For a study of these, reference is made to the pages from the Appendix of Bellum Helveticum which are printed at the end of this volume.

ABBREVIATIONS

References to Latin Grammars are made thus:

A = Allen and Greenough

B = Bennett

H = Harkness

H-B = Hale and Buck

W = Grammatical Appendix to Walker's Caesar

CAESAR COMPOSITION

LESSON I

(Book I, Chapter 1)

1. **Predicate Nominative**
2. **Ablative of Specification**

1. *Passive forms of verbs meaning to name, call, appoint, choose, and the like, and forms of* sum, *may be followed by a predicate noun in the same case as the subject.*

Gallī ipsōrum linguā *Celtae* appellantur.

2. *The ablative may be used with verbs, adjectives, or nouns, to specify in what respect something is true.*

Reliquōs Gallōs *virtūte* praecēdunt.

1. The Helvetians were called Celts. 2. This river is called the Rhone. 3. The Aquitanians surpassed the Belgians in culture. 4. The Gauls and Germans differed from each other in customs and laws. 5. Caesar waged war with the Helvetians. 6. The rest of the Gauls are also very brave.

7. The Belgians who are the farthest distant from the province are the bravest of the Gauls. 8. The river Rhine separates them from the Germans, and their country also touches the ocean. 9. They often wage war with the Germans.

1. A. 284; B. 168; H. 401, 1; H-B. 317, III; W. 95, *a*.
2. A. 418; B. 226; H. 480; H-B. 441; W. 149.

LESSON II

(CHAPTER 2)

1. **Ablative of Accompaniment**
2. **Dative with Special Verbs**

1. *Accompaniment is expressed by the ablative, usually with* cum. *But* cum *may be omitted, especially in military phrases, when the noun is modified by an adjective other than a numeral.*

Ut cum *omnibus cōpiīs* exīrent.

2. *Many verbs meaning to favor, help, please, trust, and their opposites, also many verbs meaning to believe, persuade, command, serve, resist, obey, envy, spare, pardon, and the like, take the dative, when the English idiom would suggest a direct object:*

Cīvĭtātī persuāsit.

1. The Helvetians went forth from their country with a great number (*multitūdō*) of men. 2. Orgetorix persuaded the Helvetians easily, because they were desirous of war (*use gerund*). 3. The Germans did not wage war with the Aquitanians. 4. The consuls were not able to persuade the multitude. 5. These men were called Belgians. 6. The Helvetians did not surpass the Germans in courage.

7. The country of the Helvetians extends from Lake Geneva to the river Rhine. 8. It is bounded on one side by the Jura mountains (*singular*) which separate the Helvetians from the Sequani. 9. The Helvetians are very brave, but they do not often make war on their neighbors.

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1. A. 413; B. 222; H. 473, 1; H.-B. 418, 420; W. 140.
2. A. 367; B. 187, II *a*; H. 426; H.-B. 362 ft. n. 3; W. 115.

LESSON III

(CHAPTER 3)

1. **Dative of Indirect Object**
2. **Accusative of Duration of Time**

1. *The indirect object is put in the dative case.*

Eī fīliam suam in mātrimōnium dat.

2. *Duration of time is expressed by the accusative.*

Cuius pater rēgnum *multōs annōs* obtinuerat.

1. The neighboring (nearest) tribes (*cīvītās*) did not give the Helvetians grain. 2. The father of Casticus had been king for many years. 3. The Helvetians had not given Orgetorix royal power. 4. This man has held the leadership in the state for three years. 5. Diviciacus will set out with the army. 6. The senate will not be able to persuade these tribes.

7. The father of Casticus the Sequanian had been a friend of the Roman people for many years. 8. But his son, who was popular with (acceptable to) the common people made a conspiracy with Orgetorix. 9. He tried to seize the royal power among the Sequanians, but this was not very easy to accomplish.

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1. A. 361; B. 187; H. 424; H.-B. 365; W. 113.
2. A. 423, 2; B. 181; H. 417; H.-B. 387; W. 130.

LESSON IV

(CHAPTER 4)

1. **Ablative of Time**
2. **Ablative of Means**

1. *Time when or within which, is expressed by the ablative without a preposition.*

Diē cōnstitūtā Orgetorīx ad iūdicium famīliam coēgit.

2. *Means is expressed by the ablative without a preposition.*

Cum cīvitās *armīs* iūs suum exsequī cōnārētur.

1. On that day Orgetorix was compelled to plead his case in chains. 2. The magistrates asserted their rights by [force of] arms. 3. In the year appointed, the Helvetians set out. 4. The state compelled him by punishment to plead his case. 5. The death of Orgetorix was reported to Caesar. 6. These men had been clients of Orgetorix for many years.

7. On the day appointed for the trial (for pleading the case) Orgetorix escaped by the help of (*per*) his clients and debtors whom he had collected. 8. The magistrates, aroused by this occurrence (*rēs*) attempted to collect an army and to assert their rights by arms. 9. According to their custom they collected a large number of men from the fields.

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1. A. 423, 1; B. 230; H. 486; H.-B. 439; W. 152.
2. A. 409; B. 218; H. 476; H.-B. 423; W. 143.

LESSON V

(CHAPTER 5)

1. Ablative with Special Deponent Verbs

2. Enclitic use of *cum*

1. Ūtor, fruor, fungor, potior, *and* vēscor, *and their compounds govern the ablative case.*

Eōdem ūsī *cōnsiliō.*

2. *With ablative forms of the personal and reflexive pronouns governed by* cum, *and usually also with relatives and interrogatives, the preposition is added to its object as an enclitic.*

Quod *sēcum* portātūrī erant.

1. The Helvetians used the grain which they had collected (*cōnferre*). 2. Each man took with him a three months' supply of meal. 3. The Rauraci will also adopt (use) this plan. 4. The Tulingi, with whom the Helvetians set out from home, were their neighbors. 5. The Boii and the Helvetians set out from home in the same year. 6. The Helvetians were hemmed in (*continēre*) by mountains and rivers.

7. After the death of Orgetorix, the Helvetians set out from their country. 8. They burned their towns and villages, and took with them a three-months' supply of meal. 9. The Rauraci adopted the same plan and set out with them.

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1. A. 410; B. 218 1; H. 477; H.-B. 429; W. 145.
2. A. 150 *d*; B. 142 4; H. 175 7, 182 2; H.-B. 418 *a*; W. 51 *c*.

LESSON VI

(CHAPTER 6)

1. Ablative of Route

2. Ablative Absolute

1. *The ablative is used to express the way by which a person or thing goes.*

Quibus itineribus exīre possent.

2. *The ablative absolute consists of a noun or pronoun and a participle, adjective, or another noun or pronoun used in the ablative case, grammatically independent of the rest of the sentence.*

Omnibus rēbus comparātīs diem dīcunt.

1. The Helvetians could leave home by two roads. 2. When everything was prepared (*Do not use a clause*), they all assembled. 3. The wagons will be taken (*dūcere*) by this road. 4. In the consulship of Lucius Piso and Aulus Gabinius the Helvetians and the Boii set out from home. 5. The Gauls used this bridge. 6. Caesar brought (led) one legion with him.

7. The river which flowed between the Helvetians and the Allobroges was crossed in several places by fording. 8. At that time a bridge also extended from the country of the Helvetians to a town of the Allobroges. 9. This bridge could be crossed by wagons.

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1. A. 429 *a*; B. 218 9; H. 476 (last two ex.); H.-B. 426; W. 144.
2. A. 419; B. 227; H. 489; H.-B. 421; W. 150.

LESSON VII

(CHAPTER 7)

1. **Infinitive with Subject Accusative**
2. **Apposition**

1. *The infinitive with its subject in the accusative case is used with verbs and phrases of knowing, thinking, remembering, saying, hearing, perceiving, and the like.*

Caesar quod memoriā tenēbat *L. Cassium* cōnsulem *occīsum (esse)*.

2. *A noun or pronoun used without a connecting verb to explain the meaning of another noun or pronoun meaning the same thing, is called an appositive, and is put in the same case as the word it modifies.*

L. Cassium *cōnsulem.*

1. It was reported to the Helvetians that Caesar was setting out from the city. 2. The army of Cassius, the consul, was defeated. 3. The envoys said that the bridge was broken down. 4. Nammeius, an envoy of the Helvetians, was of unfriendly disposition toward the Romans. 5. The soldiers cannot go by this road. 6. When the consul had been killed (*abl. abs.*) the army was sent under the yoke.

7. When Caesar's arrival was reported to the Helvetians, envoys were sent to him. 8. These envoys said that the Helvetians would refrain from injury and harm, and they asked that it be allowed them to go through our province.

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1. A. 459; B. 331; H. 613; H.-B. 589; W. 279.
2. A. 282; B. 169, 2; H. 393; H.-B. 319, I; W. 95, *b*.

LESSON VIII

(CHAPTER 8)

1. Ablative of Place Whence

2. Reflexive Pronouns

1. *Place from which is regularly expressed by the ablative with a preposition. But the preposition is omitted with names of towns and small islands, and with* domō *and* rūre.

Quī *ex prōvinciā* convēnerant.

2. *The reflexive pronoun is used to refer to the subject of the sentence.*

Intereā eā legiōne quam *sēcum* habēbat.

1. The soldiers have assembled from the province. 2. Caesar had with him the tenth (*decima*) legion. 3. The Helvetians had assembled from their towns. 4. Caesar said that he fortified redoubts. 5. The Rhone, a large river, separates the Helvetians from our province. 6. The Helvetians made a large number of (*complūrēs*) rafts.

7. The soldiers fortified redoubts and constructed a wall and a ditch from Lake Geneva to the Jura mountains. 8. When this work had been completed and garrisons stationed (*abl. abs.*) the Helvetians tried to cross the river by night, but the soldiers drove them back with their weapons.

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1. A. 426 1; B. 229; H. 462, 1; H.-B. 409: W. 134, *a*.
2. A. 299; B. 244, I, II; H. 503, 504; H.-B. 262; W. 163.

LESSON IX

(CHAPTER 9)

1. Ablative of Cause

2. Objective Genitive

1. *The ablative is used to express cause.*

Dumnorīx *grātiā* et *largītiōne* plūrimum poterat.

2. *The genitive may be used with nouns or adjectives to express the object of the action implied.*

Cupiditāte *rēgnī.*

1. Dumnorix desired a revolution because of his eagerness for (of) royal power. 2. He undertook this affair because of his eagerness for popularity. 3. These men are very influential because of their lavish giving. 4. Envoys came to Dumnorix from the Helvetians. 5. The Helvetians and Sequani gave hostages to each other (*not dative*). 6. The Sequani did not hinder the Helvetians from their march.

7. The Helvetians were unable to cross (could not cross) the Rhone and go through the Roman province on account of the fortifications which Caesar had made. 8. Envoys were then (*deinde*) sent to the Sequani, but they could not persuade these, and so Dumnorix, the Aeduan, who was friendly to the Helvetians, undertook the affair.

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1. A. 404; B. 219; H. 475; H.-B. 444; W. 138.
2. A. 347; B. 200; H. 440 2; H.-B. 354; W. 98, 106.

LESSON X

(CHAPTER 10)

1. Dative with Compounds

2. Complementary Infinitive

1. *The dative is used after many verbs compounded with* ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, prae, prō, sub, super, *and sometimes* circum.

Eī mūnītiōnī T. Labiēnum praefēcit.

2. *The infinitive may be used to complete the meaning of another verb, on which it directly depends.*

Īre contendit.

1. The Roman people placed Caesar in command of the province. 2. Caesar hastened to lead his army into the country of the Vocontii. 3. Titus Labienus had been placed in command of the fortifications. 4. The legion will try to reach (arrive in) the country of the Allobroges on the seventh day. 5. Dumnorix was always very powerful because of his popularity. 6. There were many causes of war.

7. Two legions were levied in Italy by Caesar and three which were wintering around Aquileia were led out of winter quarters. 8. Labienus, whom Caesar had placed in command of the fortifications, had one legion. 9. With these six legions Caesar marched (made a march) into the country of the Allobroges and from there into the country of the Segusiavi, who are outside the province.

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1. A. 370; B. 187 III; H. 429; H.-B. 376; W. 116.
2. A. 456; B. 328; H. 607; H.-B. 586, *a*; W. 275.

LESSON XI

(CHAPTER 11)

1. **Clauses of Result with *ut***
2. **Causal Clauses with *cum***

1. *Result clauses introduced by* ut *take the subjunctive.*

Ut oppida expugnārī nōn *dēbuerint.*

2. *Causal clauses introduced by* cum *take the subjunctive.*

Cum sē dēfendere nōn *possent.*

1. Since the Helvetians were laying waste their lands, the Aeduans sent envoys to Caesar. 2. The Allobroges have so deserved of (*dē*) the Roman people that Caesar ought to defend them. 3. Since the Helvetians have led their forces through the pass, the Aeduans will ask aid. 4. The lands of the Aeduans were so laid waste that they could not easily keep the [force of] enemy from their towns. 5. The Helvetians made war on (*bellum īnferre*) the Allobroges. 6. Their children have been carried away into slavery.

7. Envoys were sent to Caesar by the Aeduans whose towns had been stormed. 8. Since they had been allies of the Roman people, Caesar sent them aid. 9. Also the lands of the Allobroges had been devastated and their towns burned (*incendere*). 10. The Helvetians had not yet (*nōndum*) arrived in the country of the Santoni.

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1. A. 537; B. 284; H. 570; H.-B. 521, 2; W. 226.
2. A. 549; B. 286 2; H. 598; H.-B. 523; W. 239.

LESSON XII

(CHAPTER 12)

1. Two Accusatives with Compounds of *trans*

2. Place From Which with Special Words

1. *Transitive verbs compounded with* trāns *may take two objects, one governed by the preposition, the other by the force of the simple verb.*

Trēs partēs cōpiārum Helvētiōs *id flūmen* trādūxisse.

2. (*For the ablative denoting place whence, see Lesson VIII.*)

Cum *domō* exīsset.

1. The Helvetians led their forces across that river. 2. The Tigurini had set out from home in the memory of our fathers. 3. Caesar had not yet led the army across the Saone. 4. The Romans will attack that division (*pāgus*) which has set out from home. 5. Since Caesar came upon the Helvetians unawares, they took to flight. 6. This river flows with such (*tam*) remarkable sluggishness, that it can be easily crossed.

7. Caesar avenged both public and (*et . . . et*) private wrongs when he attacked and cut to pieces that part of the Helvetians which had been left on this side of the Saone. 8. For the Tigurini had killed Lucius Cassius and sent his army under the yoke, and in the same battle they had killed Lucius Piso, the grandfather of Caesar's father-in-law.

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1. A. 395; B. 179; H. 413; H.-B. 386; W. 127.
2. A. 427, 1; B. 229 1; H. 462, 4; H.-B. 451, *a*; W. 134 *a*.

LESSON XIII

(CHAPTER 13)

1. **Time Within Which**
2. **Genitive with Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting**

1. *The ablative is used to express the time within which an act takes place.*

Id quod ipsī *XX diēbus* cōnfēcerant.

2. *The genitive is often used after verbs of remembering and forgetting, but the accusative is sometimes used, regularly so with forms of neuter pronouns.*

Reminīscerētur et *veteris incommodī* populī Rōmānī et *prīstinae virtūtis* Helvētiōrum.

1. He will overtake the Helvetians within four days. 2. The Romans remembered this disaster. 3. Caesar crossed the river in one day. 4. The Gauls remembered the courage of their fathers. 5. The Helvetians could not lead their forces across the Rhone. 6. Divico set out from home with the rest of the Helvetians.

7. A bridge was made across (*in*) the Saone and the army was thus led across in one day. 8. The Helvetians, who had crossed this river with the greatest difficulty, were startled by the sudden approach of the Romans, and they sent an embassy to Caesar. 9. Divico, who remembered the war with Cassius (*adjective*) and the former disaster of the Romans, was leader of this embassy.

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1. A. 423; B. 231; H. 487; H.-B. 439; W. 152.
2. A. 350; B. 206; H. 454; H.-B. 350; W. 107.

LESSON XIV

(CHAPTER 14)

Indirect Discourse

The use of modes in indirect discourse is as follows: A main clause expressing a statement takes its verb in the infinitive with its subject in the accusative.

A main clause expressing a command takes its verb in the subjunctive.

Subordinate clauses have their verbs in the subjunctive.

1. Caesar said that the Roman people had been deceived. 2. We know that this was done by the Helvetians. 3. Divico replied that hostages had not been given. 4. The Aeduans remembered (held in memory) that envoys had been sent. 5. The Romans could not forget the recent injuries. 6. Hostages will be sent within twenty days.

7. The envoys said that the Helvetians had inflicted injuries on the Aeduans, who were allies of the Roman people, and that they had attempted a journey through the province; 8. that Caesar, who was leader of the Roman army, was witness of this fact (thing).

A. 580 ff.; B. 314 ff.; H. 642 ff.; H.-B. 534, 1, 2; W. 266-272.

LESSON XV

(CHAPTER 15)

1. Ablative of Separation

2. Indirect Question

1. *The ablative of separation is used with or without a preposition after words of privation, separation, removal, and the like.*

Caesar suōs ā *proeliō* continēbat.

2. *The verb of an indirect question is put in the subjunctive.*

Quī videant quās in partēs hostēs iter *faciant.*

1. The enemy will not be restrained from battle. 2. The Helvetians did not see in what direction Caesar was marching (making his march). 3. The enemy cannot prevent our cavalry from foraging. 4. We do not know in what place the Romans began battle with the cavalry of the enemy. 5. The Aeduans said that four thousand horsemen had been collected. 6. The envoys replied that the cavalry which had been sent ahead could not be restrained from battle.

7. The Helvetians began battle with Caesar's cavalry, which had been sent ahead, and routed them. 8. They were elated by this battle, because five hundred horsemen had been able to rout so large a number. 9. But on the next day our men stood their ground more boldly, and prevented the enemy from foraging and plundering.

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1. A. 400; B. 214; H. 461; H.-B. 408, 411; W. 134.
2. A. 574; B. 300; H. 649 II; H.-B. 537; W. 262.

LESSON XVI

(CHAPTER 16)

1. Two Accusatives with Verbs of Asking

2. Antecedent of Relative Pronoun Repeated

1. *Some verbs of asking and demanding take two accusatives, one expressing the thing asked for and the other the person of whom the request is made.*

Caesar *Aeduōs frūmentum* flāgitāre.

2. *The antecedent of a relative pronoun is sometimes repeated in the relative clause.*

Diem īnstāre quō *diē* frūmentum mīlitibus metīrī oportēret.

1. Caesar demanded cavalry of the Aeduans. 2. The enemy turned their course away from the river on which [river] Caesar was bringing his grain supplies (*frūmentum*). 3. The Romans will not demand ships of the Gauls. 4. The army will use the grain which the Aeduans are bringing. 5. The soldiers did not know on what day the enemy had moved camp. 6. The magistrates will restrain their people (*suōs*) from war.

7. The Romans undertook this war, influenced in large part by the entreaties of the Aeduans. 8. The Aeduans had promised cavalry and grain, and a large number of their leading men (*prīncipēs*) were in Caesar's camp. 9. But in so critical a situation (*tempus*) they did not assist him.

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1. A. 396; B. 178 *a*; H. 411; H.-B. 393; W. 125.
2. A. 307 *a*); B. 251 3; H. 399, 1; H.-B. 284 4; W. cf. p. 62.

LESSON XVII

(CHAPTER 17)

1. **Ablative of Agent**
2. **Use of Perfect Participle**

1. *The ablative with* ā *or* ab *is used to express the agent, with a passive verb.*

Ab *eīsdem* nostra cōnsilia ēnūntiārī.

2. *The perfect participle denotes an act taking place before the time of the verb with whose subject it agrees. It may be used as a brief expression for various ideas, such as cause, time, condition, and the like.*

Liscus ōrātiōne Caesaris *adductus* quod anteā tacuerat prōpōnit.

1. The common people were not hindered by Liscus. 2. Influenced by the authority of these men, they did not collect the grain. 3. These things will be reported by the Gauls. 4. Compelled by the authority of the magistrate, he kept silent. 5. The magistrates had demanded grain of the common people. 6. The Gauls have not sent the cavalry which they promised.

7. There were some of the Aeduans who were more influential than Liscus. 8. By disloyal talk, they hindered the common people from bringing the grain which they had promised. 9. Liscus could not restrain them, but he disclosed their plans to Caesar.

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1. A. 405; B. 216; H. 468; H.-B. 406 1; W. 137.
2. A. 496; B. 337 2; H. 638; H.-B. 604; W. 283.

LESSON XVIII

(CHAPTER 18)

1. Ablative of Price

2. Semi-deponents

1. *With verbs of buying and selling, and the like, price is expressed by the ablative.*

Parvō pretiō redēmpta habēre.

2. *Semi-deponents have active forms in the present system and passive forms in the perfect system. The only verbs belonging to this class are* audeō, gaudeō, soleō, fīdō, *and some compounds of the last.*

1. Dumnorix bought the taxes for a small price. 2. We do not dare to send the cavalry. 3. No one could buy the taxes for a large price when Dumnorix bid (*abl. abs.*). 4. These tribes (*cīvitās*) did not dare to favor the Romans. 5. Diviciacus was restored to his former position of honor by Caesar. 6. Liscus, retained by Caesar, spoke more freely.

7. Dumnorix was a man of great boldness and of great popularity. 8. He supported a large number of cavalry at his own expense, and he was very powerful among the neighboring tribes. 9. He had favored Orgetorix, because he hated Caesar and the Romans. 10. His brother, Diviciacus, did not dare disclose these things to Caesar.

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1. A. 416; B. 225; H. 478; H.-B. 427; W. 147.
2. A. 192; B. 114 1; H. 224; H.-B. 161; W. 74.

LESSON XIX

(CHAPTER 19)

1. **Constructions with Verbs of Fear**
2. **Subjective Genitive**

1. *Verbs and phrases expressing fear, anxiety, or danger are followed by the subjunctive introduced by* ut *or* nē. *In such sentences* nē *means that and* ut *means that . . . not.*

Nē Dīviciācī animum *offenderet* verēbātur.

2. *The subjective genitive refers to the subject of the action implied in the noun on which the genitive depends.*

Dīviciācī summum in populum Rōmānum studium.

1. They feared that Dumnorix would lead the forces of the Helvetians through the country of the Sequani. 2. The Gauls knew the great devotion of Diviciacus to Caesar. 3. Diviciacus fears that the magistrate of the Aeduans will accuse his brother. 4. At the coming of Caesar envoys were sent. 5. All these things were bought for a small price. 6. The Gauls had not dared to offend Diviciacus (the mind of Diviciacus).

7. The Helvetians had been led through the country of the Sequani by Dumnorix, who had also arranged that hostages should be exchanged (given) between them. 8. He had done these things without the order of the Aeduans and he was accused by the magistrate, Liscus. 9. But Caesar feared that he would offend his brother by punishing him (by his punishment).

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1. A. 564; B. 296 2; H. 567; H.-B. 502, 4; W. 228 *b*.
2. A. 343, n. 1 (2); B. 199; H. 440, 1; H.-B. 344; W. 98.

LESSON XX

(CHAPTER 20)

1. **Locative Case**
2. **Clauses of Purpose with *ut* and *ne***

1. *The locative case, expressing place where, is seen in the forms* domī, *at home,* rūrī, *in the country, and a few other common nouns. Names of cities and small islands in the first and second declension, singular number, have their locative forms identical with the genitive.*

Cum ipsī plūrimum *domī* atque in reliquā Galliā posset.

2. *The subjunctive introduced by* ut *or* nē *is used to express purpose.*

Custōdēs pōnit ut quae agat scīre *possit.*

1. Dumnorix was very influential at home. 2. Diviciacus summoned his brother in order that he might warn him. 3. They cannot avoid suspicion (*plural*) at home. 4. Caesar excused these acts (*haec*) that the state might not complain. 5. He feared that Diviciacus would be influenced by the opinion of the common people. 6. The Gauls knew that these things were true.

7. No one felt (*capere*) more regret over this than Diviciacus, because he was influenced by love for his brother (*adjective*) and by friendship for (of) Caesar. 8. But he knew these things were true, and he summoned Dumnorix. 9. Caesar comforted him, since he knew these things had not happened with his consent (*voluntās*).

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1. A. 427, 3; B. 232; H. 483, 484; H.-B. 449; W. 151 *a*.
2. A. 531; B. 282; H. 568; H.-B. 502, 2; W. 225.

LESSON XXI

(CHAPTER 21)

1. **Genitive with Adjectives**
2. **Relative Clause of Purpose**

1. *The genitive may be used with adjectives expressing desire, knowledge, memory, fulness, power, and the like.*

Quī *reī mīlitāris* perītissimus habēbātur.

2. *A relative clause with its verb in the subjunctive is sometimes used to express purpose.*

Quālis esset nātūra montis quī *cognōscerent* mīsit.

1. Titus Labienus was very familiar with military affairs (*not ablative*). 2. We shall send two legions to ascend who shall ascend) the mountain. 3. The Gauls were familiar with the nature of the mountain. 4. The scouts were sent ahead to learn the nature of the road. 5. This man was considered very brave (*fortis*) at home. 6. The enemy encamped at the foot of the mountain that our men might not ascend.

7. In the third watch Titus Labienus, with two legions, was sent ahead to ascend the mountain. 8. The ascent of the mountain was easy and Labienus had with him guides who knew the road. 9. Publius Considius was also sent with scouts who were familiar with the nature of the place.

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1. A. 349; B. 204; H. 450; H.-B. 354; W. 106.
2. A. 561 2; B. 282 2; H. 590; H.-B. 502, 2; W. 225.

LESSON XXII

(CHAPTER 22)

1. **Use of *ut* with Indicative**
2. **Substantive Use of Possessives (*nostri, sui,* etc.)**

1. Ut, *meaning as, or when, is followed by the indicative.*

Ut posteā ex captīvīs *comperit.*

2. *Possessives are frequently used as nouns.*

Montem ā *suīs* tenērī.

1. The soldiers, as Caesar had directed, refrained from battle. 2. The mountain was held by our men. 3. The Romans had moved their camp, as the enemy afterward learned. 4. Caesar ordered his men to follow the enemy. 5. The captives were very familiar with the plan of the enemy. 6. We shall send soldiers to seize the mountain.

7. At daybreak the mountain was held by Labienus, and Caesar's forces were not far away, as was afterward discovered. 8. But Considius reported that the mountain was held by the Gauls, and Caesar refrained from battle. 9. Considius had seen our (own) men whom Caesar had sent ahead with Labienus.

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1. A. 543; B. 287; H. 602; H.-B. 550, 562, 563; W. cf. p. 60.
2. A. 302 *d*; B. 236 1; H. 494; H.-B. 250, 2; W. 158.

LESSON XXIII

(CHAPTER 23)

1. **Accusative of Limit**
2. **Genitive with *postridie***

1. *Place to which is expressed by the accusative with* in *or* ad. *But names of towns and small islands, and* domum *and* rūs *omit the preposition.*

Bibracte īre contendit.

2. *The adverbs* postrīdiē *and* prīdiē *are often followed by the genitive.*

Postrīdiē *eius diēī* reī frūmentāriae prōspiciendum exīstimāvit.

1. Caesar set out for Bibracte with his army. 2. On the day following [this day] runaway slaves of Lucius Aemilius reported this fact to the Helvetians. 3. Envoys of the Aeduans hastened to go to Rome. 4. On the day following, the enemy seized the higher position (places). 5. The Romans turned their course (*iter*), as was reported to the Helvetians. 6. The Gauls attacked our men from the rear line.

7. Bibracte, a large town of the Aeduans, was not more than eighteen miles distant from the camp of the Romans. 8. This fact was reported to Caesar through scouts, and on the day following he turned his course. 9. The Helvetians also hastened to go to Bibracte, in order to cut off our men from grain supplies.

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1. A. 427, 2; B. 182, 1 *a*); H. 418; H.-B. 385, *b*; W. 131.
2. A. 359 *b*; B. 201 3 *a*; H. 446 5; H.-B. 380 *c*.

LESSON XXIV

(CHAPTER 24)

1. Adjectives Denoting a Part

2. Construction with *iubeo*

1. *The adjectives* summus, medius, īmus, prīmus, *and some others are frequently used to specify a particular part of that which is expressed by the noun modified.*

In colle *mediō;* in *summō* iugō.

2. Iubeō *and* vetō *regularly take the infinitive with subject accusative.*

Tōtum montem hominibus *complērī* iussit.

1. Four legions were drawn up half way up the hill. 2. He ordered the cavalry to withstand the attack of the enemy. 3. The auxiliaries were stationed on the top of the mountain. 4. Caesar had ordered these men to fortify the camp. 5. Caesar set out for Geneva with two legions. 6. On the day following, the Helvetians drove back our cavalry. 7. Caesar fortified the place in which the baggage was, and stationed two legions on the top of the hill. 8. The cavalry had been sent to make an attack upon (*in w. acc.*) the enemy, and the four veteran legions had been drawn up half way up the hill. 9. But the cavalry were driven back by the enemy.

1. A. 293; B. 241 1; H. 497 4; H.-B. 244; W. 160.
2. A. 563 *a*; B. 331, II; H. 614; H.-B. 587; W. 280.

LESSON XXV

(CHAPTER 25)

1. Dative of Purpose

2. Constructions with *mille*

1. *The dative may be used to denote the purpose or end for which a thing is intended or which it serves.*

Gallīs magnō ad pugnam erat *impedīmentō*.

2. Mīlle *may be used in the singular either as an adjective or as a noun. The plural form is always a noun and is followed by the partitive genitive.*

Hominum *mīlibus* circiter XV.

1. The shields of the enemy were a great hindrance to our men. 2. Two thousand soldiers began to retreat. 3. This legion served as a guard (was for a guard) to the baggage. 4. Five thousand Helvetians resisted our men (*dative*). 5. The Gauls, who were on top of the mountain, saw this. 6. Caesar ordered the horses to be removed.

7. The shields of the Gauls were pierced and fastened together by the javelins of our men so that they could not fight to advantage (*satis commodē*), and many threw down their shields. 8. The Helvetians retreated to the mountains, but the Boii and Tulingi, who served as a guard to the rear line of the enemy, made an attack on the Romans and began to surround them.

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1. A. 382; B. 191; H. 425 3; H.-B. 360; W. 119.
2. A. 134 *d*; B. 80 5; H. 168, 1; H.-B. 131 3; W. 48.

LESSON XXVI

(CHAPTER 26)

1. **Adversative (Concessive) Clause with *cum***
2. **Pronominal Adjectives**

1. *Adversative or concessive clauses introduced by* cum *take the subjunctive.*

Cum ab hōrā septimā ad vesperum *pugnātum sit*, āversum hostem vidēre nēmō potuit.

2. *The following adjectives have the genitive ending* -īus *and the dative ending* -ī *in all genders:*

alius	ūnus	alter
sōlus	tōtus	uter
ūllus	nūllus	neuter

1. Although they piled up (*obicere*) their wagons as a rampart, they could not withstand our attack. 2. They captured the baggage of one legion. 3. Although the Helvetians had arrived in the country of the Lingones, Caesar followed them. 4. The attack of no part of our army could be withstood. 5. Many thousand men were killed in this battle. 6. The enemy left part of their forces as a guard to the baggage. 7. The battle lasted (*impersonal*) from the seventh hour till evening. 8. Many Roman soldiers were wounded by the javelins which the enemy hurled upon them as they came up (coming up), but they gained possession of the enemy's camp. 9. In this place they captured a son and a daughter of Orgetorix. 10. Those who escaped (*superesse*) from the battle set out for the country of the Lingones.

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1. A. 549; B. 309; H. 598; H.-B. 526; W. 239.
2. A. 113; B. 66; H. 93; H.-B. 112; W. 32.

LESSON XXVII

(CHAPTER 27)

1. ***Cum* Clauses of Description**
2. **Tense Use with *dum***

1. *The imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive may be used in clauses introduced by* cum, *describing the situation or circumstances under which an act takes place.*

Cum eōs suum adventum exspectāre *iussisset*, pāruērunt.

2. Dum, *meaning while, is regularly followed by the present indicative.*

Dum ea *conquīruntur* et *cōnferuntur*.

1. When the Helvetians sent envoys, Caesar demanded hostages. 2. While they were awaiting our coming, six thousand men set out (*ēgredī*) from the camp. 3. They were not punished (visited with punishment) when they had given up their arms. 4. Caesar's army arrived there while the enemy were collecting the arms. 5. Although they set out at night, their flight could not be concealed. 6. Six thousand men of one division (*pāgus*) did not surrender their arms.

7. The envoys who had been sent, met Caesar on the march, and threw themselves at his feet. 8. He ordered them to collect their arms and await his coming. 9. But when he had demanded hostages they were overwhelmed (*perterritus*) with fear that they should be punished, and many fled.

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1. A. 546; B. 288, *B*; H. 600 II; H.-B. 524; W. 240.
2. A. 556; B. 293 I; H. 533 4; H.-B. 559; W. 234 *a*.

LESSON XXVIII

(CHAPTER 28)

1. **The Irregular Verbs *volo, nolo, malo***
2. **The Ablative of Description**

1. *For the forms of* volō *and its compounds, see p.* 109.

2. *The ablative when modified by an adjective (or a genitive) may be used to describe a person or thing by expressing some quality.*

Bōiōs, quod *ēgregiā virtūte* cognitī erant, ut in fīnibus suīs collocārent concessit.

1. He is unwilling that the Germans shall cross (*present infin.*) the Rhine. 2. The Boii who were of unusual valor, set out with the Helvetians. 3. The leader of the Gauls is willing to give hostages. 4. The country of the Helvetians was of great extent (*lātitūdō*). 5. When the Gauls had brought back the runaway slaves, Caesar treated them as enemies (regarded them in the number of enemies). 6. While the arms were being given up, these men set out for home.

7. The Helvetians, Tulingi, and Latobrigi after surrendering their arms returned to their own country, and rebuilt (*restituere*) the towns which had been burnt. 8. The Allobroges furnished (*facere*) them a supply of grain, as Caesar directed. 9. The Boii, who were of unusual valor, were located in the country of the Aeduans.

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1. A. 199; B. 130; H. 295; H.-B. 192; W. 82.
2. A. 415; B. 224; H. 473 2; H.-B. 443; W. 141.

LESSON XXIX

(CHAPTER 29)

1. **Numerals**
2. **Place Constructions with *domus***

1. (*For the list of numerals see p.* 86.)

2. *With the noun* domus *place to which is expressed by the accusative without a preposition, place from which by the ablative without a preposition, and place where by the locative form* domī.

1. The Helvetians set out from home with their women and children. 2. One hundred and ten thousand returned home, as Caesar commanded. 3. The Romans found muster rolls, written in Greek characters, in the camp of the Gauls. 4. Many old men who were in the camp were not able to bear arms. 5. The Helvetians and Boii were (men) of great bravery. 6. They were willing to return home, as was ordered.

7. The records which the soldiers found in the camp of the Gauls and brought to Caesar were written in Greek characters. 8. From these records Caesar found out (*reperīre*) what number of Helvetians, Boii, and Tulingi had set out from home. 9. The aggregate of all who returned home amounted to (was of) one hundred and ten thousand.

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1. A. 133; B. 79; H. 163; H.-B. 130; W. 47.
2. A. 427; B. 182 1, *b*); H. 419, 1, 462, 4, 484, 2; H.-B. 449-451; W. 131, 134 *a*.

LESSON XXX

(Book II, Chapter 1)

1. **Partitive Genitive**
2. **Gerundive Construction**

1. *The genitive is used to express the whole, of which a part is denoted by the word on which the genitive depends.*

Quam tertiam esse *Galliae* partem dīxerāmus.

2. *The gerundive in agreement with a noun forms the gerundive construction which is commonly used in place of the gerund with a direct object.*

Ad *condūcendōs hominēs.*

1. Part of the Gauls were unwilling to conspire against the Roman people. 2. Caesar had resources for hiring men. 3. Our army will be led against (*ad*) this part of the Germans. 4. The more powerful (men) will have means to seize (resources for seizing) the supreme authority. 5. The Gauls because of their fickleness of mind had desired a revolution. 6. We fear that they will conspire against us.

7. Caesar who was in hither Gaul was informed by rumors that one part of Gaul was conspiring against the Romans, and Labienus also sent letters. 8. Our army had not been led against them, but they feared that we would remain (*versārī*) in Gaul. 9. Also those who had opportunities for seizing royal power feared that they could not do this under our authority.

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1. A. 346; B. 201; H. 440, 5; H.-B. 346; W. 101.
2. A. 503; B. 339; H. 623; H.-B. 609, 610; W. 285 *II.*

LESSON XXXI

(CHAPTER 2)

1. The Subjunctive by Attraction

2. Prepositions Governing the Accusative or Ablative

1. *Sometimes a verb which would otherwise stand in the indicative is put in the subjunctive, because its clause depends on a subjunctive or infinitive.*

Dat negōtium Senonibus reliquīsque Gallīs utī ea quae apud eōs *gerantur* cognōscant.

2. *The prepositions* in *and* sub *take the accusative after verbs expressing motion, and the ablative after verbs expressing rest or mere existence.*

1. Caesar sent the lieutenant to bring the legion which had been levied. 2. This army will be led into Gaul. 3. The Senones set out in order that they might inform Caesar as soon as (*cum prīmum*) there was a supply of grain. 4. This camp was in lower (*citerior*) Gaul. 5. Part of the enemy had reached (arrived at) the country of the Gauls. 6. They have set out to collect an army (*gerundive constr. w. ad.*).

7. Two legions had been levied in lower Gaul, and Quintus Pedius had been sent with these legions into upper Gaul. 8. At this time Caesar was informed that the Belgians were collecting an army, and he did not hesitate to move his camp (*quīn w. subj.*) and set out toward the enemy. 9. He reached their country at the beginning of summer.

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1. A. 593; B. 324; H. 652; H.-B. 539; W. 274.
2. A. 220, *c*; B. 143; H. 420, 3; H.-B. 457; W 154.

LESSON XXXII

(CHAPTER 3)

1. **Contracted Perfects**
2. **Comparison of Adverbs**

1. *In the perfect system of verbs which form their perfects* in -vī, *the* v *is sometimes lost and the vowels thus brought together contracted.*

2. (*For the comparison of adverbs see page p.* 85.)

1. The Remi said the other (*reliquī*) Belgians had conspired against the Romans. 2. The legion will arrive there sooner than any one anticipates (sooner than the expectation of all). 3. They did his commands very quickly (*superlative*). 4. The Remi had not conspired with the other Gauls. 5. They came that they might aid the Suessiones who were their kinsmen. 6. The legions which had been levied in lower Gaul came into the country of the Belgians.

7. The envoys who were sent by the Remi said that the Remi had not conspired against Caesar. 8. But the Suessiones, their kinsmen, who enjoyed (*ūtī*) the same laws, were in arms and had aided the other Belgians with grain. 9. The Germans were also ready to aid them.

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1. A. 181; B. 116, 1; H. 238; H.-B. 163; W. 72.
2. A. 213; B. 76 2; H. 311; H.-B. 128 129; W. 40 *b*, *c*.

LESSON XXXIII

(CHAPTER 4)

1. **The Ablative of Source**
2. **Passive Use of Compounds of *trans***

1. *The ablative may be used with participles expressing birth or parentage. To denote more remote origin, the preposition is used.*

Plērōsque Belgās esse ortōs ā *Germānīs.*

2. *When compounds of* trāns *governing two accusatives are used in the passive voice, the object of the verbal idea becomes the subject and the object of the preposition is retained in the accusative.*

Plērōsque Belgas *Rhēnum* trāductōs ibi cōnsēdisse.

1. Most of the Belgians have sprung from the Germans. 2. The army had been led across the Rhine. 3. These men have descended from the Cimbri. 4. Two legions will be led across the river. 5. The Nervii are farthest distant. 6. The Cimbri and Teutons had overrun all Gaul.

7. The Belgians, who had sprung from the Germans, had been led across the Rhine in early times, and the Gauls, who inhabited these regions, had been driven out. 8. From the memory of these events (*rēs*) the Belgians assumed great authority in military affairs.

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1. A. 403; B. 215; H. 467; H.-B. 413; W. 135.
2. A. 395, note 2; B. 179, 3; H. 413; H.-B. 386, *a*; W. 1[fw] *a*. .

LESSON XXXIV

(CHAPTER 5)

1. **Construction with *interest* and *refert***
2. **Genitive of Measure**

1. *With the impersonal verbs* interest *and* rēfert *the genitive of nouns is used to refer to the person concerned. The ablative singular feminine form of the possessive pronoun is used instead of the genitive of personal pronouns in this construction.*

Reī pūblicae commūnisque salūtis intersit.

2. *The descriptive genitive is sometimes used to express measure.*

Castra in altitūdinem *pedum duodecim* vallō mūnīre iubet.

1. It is of importance to the Remi to give hostages. 2. They fortified the camp with a rampart twelve feet in height. 3. It is of importance to Caesar to send scouts. 4. The camp will be fortified with a rampart eight feet high. 5. Six cohorts were led across the river by the lieutenant. 6. The Aeduans had not sprung from the Germans.

7. After the forces of the Belgians had been collected (*perfect tense*) in one place Caesar led his army across the river Aisne and fortified his camp. 8. The Aedui had already (*iam*) led their troops into the country of the Bellovaci and were laying waste their lands. 9. This was done because it was of importance that the forces of the enemy should be kept apart.

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1. A. 355; B. 211; H. 449; H.-B. 345; W. 110.
2. A. 345 *b*; B. 203 2; H. 440 3; H.-B. 355; W. 100.

LESSON XXXV

(CHAPTER 6)

1. **Passive Forms of *coepi***
2. **The Ablative Used with Preposition in Place of the Partitive Genitive**

1. *The passive forms of the verb* coepī *are used by Caesar whenever the infinitive depending upon them is passive.*

Lapidēs iacī *coeptī sunt.*

2. *The ablative with* dē *or* ex *is sometimes used in place of the partitive genitive, regularly so with cardinal numerals and* quīdam.

Ūnus *ex eīs* quī lēgātī vēnerant.

1. Javelins began to be thrown by the Belgians. 2. Iccius had been one of the envoys. 3. Stones had begun to be thrown by the defenders. 4. One of the Remi sent a messenger to Caesar. 5. This wall was twenty feet in height. 6. It is of importance to Iccius that aid be sent (*infinitive*).

7. The enemy are attacking a town of the Remi which is eight miles distant from our camp. 8. They are throwing stones and javelins at the wall, and they have cleared (*nūdāre*) it of defenders. 9. Iccius, who is in command of the town, will send a messenger to Caesar when night has put (*fut. perf.*) an end to the attack.

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1. A. 205 *a*; B. 133 1; H. 299 1; H.-B. 199 2; W. 86 *a*.
2. A. 346 *c*; B. 201 1 *a*; H. 444; H.-B. 346 *e*; W. 101 *b*.

LESSON XXXVI

(CHAPTER 7)

1. **Participles of Deponent Verbs**
2. **Position of Monosyllabic Prepositions**

1. *Deponent verbs have the participles of both voices. The perfect participle is sometimes active, sometimes passive.*

2. *A monosyllabic preposition governing an object modified by an adjective is frequently placed between the adjective and the noun.*

eādem dē causā.

1. The enemy came there with great hope of capturing the town. 2. After laying waste (having laid waste) the lands of the Belgians, Caesar hastened toward this town. 3. For the same reason, messengers came from Iccius. 4. Using (*perf. part.*) the Gauls as guides, we shall send aid. 5. Aid had begun to be sent. 6. One of these guides was a Gaul.

7. The Cretan archers were sent thither by Caesar about midnight as aid to the townsmen. 8. But the enemy had already laid waste the lands of the Remi and were burning their towns and villages. 9. Caesar had pitched his camp eight miles from this place, and the enemy hastened toward him.

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1. A. 190 *a*; B. 112 *a*; H. 222 1; H.-B. 160; W. 73.
2. A. 599 *d* 2; B. 350 7 *b*; H. 671 5; H.-B. 627 4.

LESSON XXXVII

(CHAPTER 8)

1. **Participle Translated by Clause**
2. **Review of Cases with Prepositions**

1. *A Latin participle is often best expressed in English by a clause.*

Cōpiās ex castrīs *ēductās* īnstrūxit.

2. (*For summary of case use with prepositions see p.* 112.)

1. Caesar led out the legions and stationed them in ine of battle. 2. This place before the camp was advantageous or forming a line of battle. 3. The legion which had been ed out of camp was drawn up in line of battle. 4. The enemy nade an attack on those who had been left in camp. 5. This amp had been pitched in a suitable place. 6. The cavalry aving set out from the camp were surrounded by the enemy. 7. At first Caesar refrained from battle on account of the reat numbers of the enemy. 8. But our men were not inferior n courage, and so he stationed six legions before the camp. . He left in camp the two legions which had been levied last, nd he placed artillery so that his men might not be surounded by the enemy.

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1. A. 496 n. 2; B. 337; H. 639; H.-B. 604 1; W. 283.
2. A. 220 *a*, *b*, *c*; B. 141-143; H. 420, 490; H.-B. 455-457; W. 153-155.

LESSON XXXVIII

(CHAPTER 9)

1. **Impersonal Use of Intransitive Verbs**
2. **Use of *et*, *-que*, and *atque***

1. *Many intransitive verbs are used impersonally in the passive voice.*

Inter duās aciēs *contendēbātur*.

2. *Of the three conjunctions,* et, -que, *and* atque, et *merely connects,* -que *indicates a closer relation, and* atque *emphasizes what follows.*

1. A battle was going on (*impersonal verb*) in this place. 2. Caesar led back to camp the legion and also the cavalry. 3. A battle is going on behind the camp of the Romans. 4. The enemy tried to storm the redoubt and the bridge. 5. Our men attacked the enemy, while they were impeded (*participle*). 6. The cavalry were between the marsh and the river.

7. The enemy did not try to cross this marsh because our men were in arms. 8. They hastened toward the redoubt and the bridge in order that they might lead part of their forces across there. 9. But Quintus Titurius, who was in command of the redoubt, prevented them.

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1. A. 208 *d*; B. 138, IV; H. 518 1; H.-B. 290 *a* 1); W. 87 *d*.
2. A. 324 *a*, *b*; B. 341 1 *a*), *b*), *c*); H. 657 1; H.-B. 307, 1, 2.

LESSON XXXIX

(CHAPTER 10)

1. **Genitive of Quality or Description**
2. **Passive Use of Verbs which Govern the Dative**

1. *The genitive when modified by an adjective may be used to describe a person or thing by expressing some quality.*

Levis armātūrae Numidās.

2. *Verbs which govern the dative are used in the passive only impersonally; the dative is retained.*

Hīs persuādērī nōn poterat.

1. The light armed soldiers killed a great number of the enemy. 2. The enemy cannot be persuaded. 3. The Bellovaci were men of great courage. 4. The archers will not be persuaded to cross (*not infinitive*). 5. A fierce fight took place in the river. 6. Diviciacus and the Aeduans were approaching the country of the Bellovaci.

7. The cavalry and light armed Numidians were led across the river by Caesar, and a fierce fight took place. 8. A large number of the enemy were killed and the others were driven back. 9. Our men returned to camp and the Belgians who had gathered from all sides returned home.

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1. A. 345; B. 203; H. 440 3; H.-B. 355; W. 100.
2. A. 372; B. 187, II, *b*; H. 426 3; H.-B. 364 2; W. 115 *d*.

LESSON XL

(CHAPTER 11)

1. Substantive Clause of Result

2. Accusative of Extent of Space

1. *A substantive clause of result is introduced by* ut *or* ut nōn *and takes its verb in the subjunctive. Such clauses may be used after words denoting accomplishment or as the subject of impersonal verbs, or with such phrases as* mōs est, vērum est, *and the like.*

Fēcērunt ut cōnsimilis fugae profectiō *vidērētur.*

2. *The accusative is used to express extent in space.*

Multa mīlia passuum prōsecūtī.

1. The departure of the enemy made Caesar fear ambush (made that Caesar feared). 2. The scouts followed for three miles. 3. The confusion made the enemy seem like fugitives (*pres. participle*). 4. We shall follow for many miles. 5. The light armed Numidians attacked the cavalry. 6. The lieutenant could not be persuaded to delay (it could not be persuaded to the lieutenant, etc.).

7. When the enemy set out from camp, Caesar sent ahead the scouts to see for what reason they were leaving (*discēdere*), but he kept the army in the camp. 8. At daybreak the lieutenants were ordered to follow with three legions and the cavalry. 9. The enemy sought safety in flight (placed their protection in flight) but a large number of them were killed.

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1. A. 568; B. 297; H. 571; H.-B. 521, 3; W. 229.
2. A. 425; B. 181; H. 417; H.-B. 387; W. 130.

LESSON XLI

(CHAPTER 12)

1. **Anticipatory Subjunctive**
2. **Dative with Adjectives**

1. *The anticipatory subjunctive represents an act as looked forward to. Its use is especially common in clauses with* antequam, priusquam, dum, donec, *and* quoad.

Priusquam sē hostēs ex terrōre *reciperent.*

2. *The dative is used with many adjectives expressing attitude, similarity, equality, fitness, nearness, and the like.*

Proximī *Rēmīs* erant.

1. Caesar pushed on to this town before the enemy could attack it. 2. The Remi are nearest the country of the Suessiones. 3. The Romans fortified their camp before the enemy assembled (*convenīre*). 4. This camp is very near (*superl.*) the town. 5. The soldiers made this town seem like a camp (made that this town seemed, etc.). 6. Caesar led the army ten miles on that day.

7. Before Caesar could capture Noviodunum, the enemy had arrived there with all their forces. 8. The Romans fortified their camp and prepared what was necessary for an assault. 9. When the rampart had been constructed and the towers set up, envoys were sent by the Gauls, who were frightened (*permovēre*) by the speed of the Romans.

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1. A. 550-553; B. 292, 293 III 2; H. 603 II, 605; H.-B. 506; W. 235 *d*, 235 *b*.
2. A. 384; B. 192; H. 434; H.-B. 362 ft. note 3; W. 122.

LESSON XLII

(CHAPTER 13)

1. **The Ablative of Accordance**

2. **Declension of Numerals**

1. *The ablative may be used to express that in accordance with which something is or is done.*

Suō mōre pācem ab Rōmānīs petiērunt.

2. (*For declension of numerals see p.* 87.)

1. According to their custom the Gauls sent hostages. 2. Two states begged for peace. 3. According to their custom the women and children held out their hands. 4. Caesar, with two legions, was three miles distant (*abesse*). 5. Caesar led his army into the country of the Bellovaci before the enemy assembled (*sē cōnferre*) in Bratuspantium. 6. This camp was very near the wall of the enemy's town.

7. The Suessiones sent as hostages the two sons of Galba, and surrendered all their arms. 8. The Roman army was then (*deinde*) led into the country of the Bellovaci who had collected (*sē cōnferre*) in Bratuspantium. 9. The old men of this town held out their hands to Caesar and made known by cries that they gave themselves up (*venīre*) to his power.

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1. A. 418 *a*; B. 220 3; H. 475 3; H.-B. 414; W. 142 *a*.
2. A. 134; B. 80; H. 166; H.-B. 131; W. 49.

LESSON XLIII

(CHAPTER 14)

1. **Antecedent of Relative Pronoun Omitted**
2. **Simple Conditional Sentences, Future Time (Future More Vivid)**

1. *The antecedent of the relative is sometimes omitted in Latin when the English idiom requires that it be expressed in translation.*

Quī eius cōnsilī prīncipēs fuissent in Britanniam prōfūgisse.

2. *Non-committal conditional sentences (sometimes called simple or fact conditions) referring to future time take their verbs in the future or future perfect indicative. In indirect discourse the verb of the conclusion becomes a future infinitive and that of the condition becomes subjunctive, the tense depending on the general rules for tense use and sequence.*

Quod sī *fēcerit* Aeduōrum auctōritātem *amplificātūrum* (esse).

1. Those who have been reduced to slavery are enduring all sorts of outrages (all outrages). 2. If Caesar dismisses the forces of the Aeduans, Diviciacus will return to him. 3. Those who brought disaster upon the state have fled to Britain. 4. If Caesar reduces the Aeduans to slavery, the Gauls will make war on the Roman people. 5. In accordance with his custom Caesar will show (use) compassion toward the Belgians. 6. These two states have made war on the Roman people.

7. The Bellovaci, influenced by their leaders, had made war on the Roman people. 8. But Diviciacus spoke on their behalf, and Caesar showed compassion toward them. 9. He did this in order that he might increase the influence of Diviciacus and the Aeduans to whom the Bellovaci had been friendly (in whose friendship the Bellovaci had been).

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1. A. 307 *c*; B. 251 1; H. 399 4; H.-B. 284 1.
2. A. 516 *a*; B. 302; H. 574, 2; H.-B. 579 *a*; W. 256.

LESSON XLIV

(CHAPTER 15)

1. Causal Clauses with *quod*

1. *Causal clauses introduced by* quod *take the indicative to express a reason given on the authority of the writer or speaker, and the subjunctive to express a quoted reason.*

Quod *erat* cīvitās magnā inter Belgās auctōritāte sexcentōs obsidēs poposcit.

1. Caesar spared (*cōnservāre*) the Belgians because they surrendered their arms. 2. The Belgians surpassed in influence and in courage. 3. The Nervii did not allow wine to be imported because they thought the courage was lessened by it. 4. Caesar said that this state was of great influence among the Gauls. 5. Those who have given themselves up to the Roman people, have laid aside their ancestral valor. 6. If the enemy surrender (*future tense*) without delay we will receive them under our protection.

7. Because the Bellovaci were of great influence among the Belgians, Caesar spared them, but demanded a large number of hostages. 8. The Nervii, who were men of great courage, taunted the Bellovaci and the Ambiani who had surrendered their arms, and said they would not send hostages.

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1. A. 540; B. 286, 1; H. 588; H.-B. 535 2 *a*, 554, 555; W. 244.

LESSON XLV

(CHAPTER 16)

1. **Construction with *plus, minus, amplius,* etc.**
2. **Substantive Volitive Clauses**

1. *The comparatives* plūs, minus, amplius, *and* longius, *are often followed by the same construction which would be employed with* plūs quam, minus quam, *etc.*

Inveniēbat ex captīvīs Sabim flūmen ā castrīs suīs nōn amplius *mīlia* passuum *X* abesse.

2. *A clause introduced by* ut *or* nē *with its verb in the subjunctive, is sometimes used as subject or object of a verb or equivalent expression denoting an action of the will.*

Hīs utrīsque persuāserant utī eandem bellī fortūnam *experīrentur.*

1. The army is more than five miles distant from the town. 2. The Nervii persuaded their neighbors to make (that they should make) this march. 3. This river is not more than two miles from the country of the Viromandui. 4. The lieutenant persuaded the army to encamp in this place. 5. We are waiting in this place because envoys have been sent. 6. When the enemy discovered this, they collected their women in this town.

7. The Nervii, who had encamped across this river, were awaiting the coming of the Romans, together with the Viromandui whom they had persuaded to make this journey with them. 8. When Caesar learned this he pitched (*pōnere*) his camp not more than ten miles from that place.

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1. A. 407 *c*; B. 217 3; H. 471 4· H.-B. 416 *d*; W. 139 *b*.
2. A. 563; B. 295; H. 565; H.-B. 502, 3; W. 238.

LESSON XLVI

(CHAPTER 17)

1. **Substantive Clauses Introduced by *quod***
2. **Purpose Clauses with *quo***

1. *A clause introduced by* quod, *with its verb in the indicative, is sometimes used as the subject or object of a verb, or as an appositive of a neuter pronoun.*

Adiuvābat cōnsilium eōrum *quod* Nervii *effēcerant* ut hae saepēs mūnīmentum praebērent.

2. *Purpose clauses containing a comparative are introduced by* quō *instead of* ut.

Quō facilius fīnitimōrum equitātum *impedīrent.*

1. It aided the plan of the Nervii, that the march of our army was hindered. 2. The enemy sent scouts that they might the more easily observe the order (*cōnsuētūdō*) of our march. 3. It will aid our plans that this place is suitable for a camp. 4. The enemy had come to this place by night that they might the more easily attack our legions. 5. The cavalry of the enemy were more than five miles away. 6. They persuaded the other Gauls to hinder (that they should hinder) our march.

7. The centurions and scouts who had been sent ahead had chosen a suitable place for a camp. 8. But between this camp and our army were hedges, by which our march was hindered. 9. Some of the Gauls, who were marching with Caesar, reported (*dēferre*) this fact (*rēs*) to the Belgians.

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1. A. 572 note; B. 299 1; H. 588 3; H.-B. 552; W. 248.
2. A. 531 *a*; B. 282 1 *a*; H. 568 7; H.-B. 502 2 *b*; W. 225 2.

LESSON XLVII

(CHAPTER 18)

1. **Formation of Adverbs**
2. **Formation of Perfect Stem**

1. *Adverbs are regularly formed from adjectives of the first and second declensions by putting* -ē *in place of the genitive ending, and from adjectives of the third declension by replacing the genitive ending by* -iter *or* -ter. *Other endings, as* ō, tim, tus, *are sometimes used.*

2. *The different types of perfect stems may be classified as follows:*

1. *Perfects ending in* -vī.
2. *Perfects ending in* -uī.
3. *Perfects ending in* -sī (cs *and* gs *give* x).
4. *Reduplicated stems,* +ī.
5. *Stems with lengthened vowel,* +ī.
6. *Stems unchanged,* +ī.

1. This place sloped uniformly toward our camp. 2. The enemy had pitched their camp on the top of the hill. 3. We saw a few detachments of cavalry along the river. 4. A large number of the enemy (*plural*) were kept in concealment within these woods. 5. It aided the enemy that this place was covered with woods. 6. The Gauls chose this place that they might the more easily attack (*adorīrī*) the legions.

7. The place which had been chosen for a camp was across (*trāns*) the river Sambre which has been mentioned above. 8. The enemy could not be seen (*cōnspicere*) because the hill which was opposite our men was covered with woods on the upper part.

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1. A. 214; B. 76, 77; H. 306 ff.; H.-B. 126, 129; W. 46 *a*.
2. A. 177; B. 118; H. 248 ff.; H.-B. 173.

LESSON XLVIII

(CHAPTER 19)

1. **Ablative of Manner without *cum***
2. **Adjectives with Adverbial Force**

1. *Manner is expressed by the ablative, usually with* cum. *But* cum *may be omitted when the noun is modified by an adjective.*

Incrēdibilī celeritāte dēcucurrērunt.

2. *Adjectives agreeing with the subject are often used in Latin when the English idiom would require adverbs.*

Interim legiōnēs sex quae *prīmae* vēnerant castra mūnīre coepērunt.

1. The enemy retreated to the forest with incredible speed. 2. The soldiers, who had come first, were fortifying the camp. 3. The Belgians hastened toward our camp with great courage. 4. The enemy made an attack on the legion which first came into camp. 5. Our men easily routed and defeated this part of the enemy. 6. In accordance with his custom Caesar will place the baggage behind the legions.

7. Caesar had sent the cavalry ahead because he was approaching the enemy, and the baggage of the entire army had been placed behind the six legions [which were] ready for action. 8. He ordered the two remaining legions to bring up (*claudere*) the rear and to serve as a guard to the baggage.

1 A. 413 *a*; B. 222 1; H. 474; H.-B. 420; W. 142.
2. A. 290; B. 239; H. 497; H.-B. 245; W. 159.

LESSON XLIX

(CHAPTER 20)

1. Second Periphrastic Conjugation

2. Dative of Agent

1. *The gerundive is used with forms of* sum *to make the second periphrastic conjugation, expressing obligation or necessity.*

Vexillum *prōpōnendum* (*erat*).

2. *With the second periphrastic conjugation, agency is regularly expressed by the dative.*

Caesarī omnia ūnō tempore erant agenda.

1. This camp ought to be fortified by the Romans. 2. The soldiers ought to wait for Caesar's command (*use passive form*). 3. This soldier ought to have been recalled by the lieutenant. 4. When the signal had been given, the soldiers were recalled. 5. The knowledge and experience of the soldiers were helpful to the lieutenant. 6. The soldiers who were summoned came with great speed.

7. The standard was advanced and the signal was given with the trumpet in order to recall the soldiers who had gone a little too far. 8. The battle line had to be formed by the lieutenants, because they could not wait for Caesar's command, on account of the nearness and speed of the enemy.

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1. A. 194 *b*; B. 337 7, *b*); H. 237; H.-B. 162; W. 285 *a*.
2. A. 374; B. 189; H. 431; H.-B. 373; W. 118.

LESSON L

(CHAPTERS 21 AND 22)

1. **Genitive of Gerund with *causa***
2. **Indefinite Pronouns**

1. *The gerund or gerundive construction followed by the ablative* causā *is often used to express purpose.*

Cohortandī causā profectus.

2. (*For the indefinite pronouns see p.* 91.)

1. This legion set out for the purpose of fighting. 2 When the signal had been given, each man threw his javelin. 3. These legions were drawn up for the purpose of resisting. 4. Caesar saw that each man was prepared to fight (for fighting). 5. The army ought to be drawn up by Caesar. 6. The soldiers ought to put on their helmets. 7. We have before shown that these hedges hindered the view.

8. The soldiers remembered (retained the memory of) their old-time valor, and bravely resisted the enemy. 9. They had not put on their helmets or removed the covers from their shields because time was lacking. 10. The view was hindered by dense hedges, and reserves had not been stationed, but the enemy's attack was withstood bravely.

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1. A. 504 *b*; B. 338 1 *c*); H. 626; H.-B. 612 I; W. 138 *a*.
2. A. 149, 151; B. 252; H. 185 ff.; H.-B. 142; W. 62.

LESSON LI

(CHAPTER 23)

1. Use of Perfect and Imperfect Tenses in the Indicative

1. *The imperfect tense represents an action as going on in past time. It may be used to express repeated action, habitual action, or, occasionally, attempted action.*

The perfect has two uses; it may be equivalent to the English present perfect with the auxiliary have or has, or it may represent an act as belonging to the past, without reference to its progress or state of completion.

1. The cohorts were driving the Atrebates from the higher position. 2. This legion crossed the river and advanced into an unfavorable position. 3. The soldiers of that cohort were brave men. 4. The Viromandui who had crossed the river were resisting this legion (*dative*). 5. The enemy hastened to this place for the purpose of crossing (*causā w. gerund.*). 6. Each part of the enemy hastened toward this place.

7. The Atrebates, exhausted by wounds, were driven from their higher position into the river, and a large part of them were killed. 8. The legions which had crossed the river advanced into an unfavorable position, and put the enemy to flight. 9. But meanwhile (*interim*) the Nervii had surrounded the camp, which was unprotected.

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1. A. 470, 473; B. 260, 262; H. 534, 537; H.-B. 468 2, 4; W. 191, 193.

LESSON LII

(CHAPTER 24)

1. **Tenses of the Infinitive**
2. **Elliptical Use of *alius***

1. *The tenses of the infinitive represent an act as present, past, or future, with reference to the verb on which the infinitive depends*

2. *The Latin frequently employs a clause in which the adjective* alius *is twice used, the second occurrence being in a different construction from the first, where the English idiom requires two parallel clauses or phrases.*

Aliī aliam in partem ferēbantur.

1. Those who were on top of the hill saw that the enemy had crossed the river. 2. The camp followers took to flight, one in one direction, another in another. 3. The light armed infantry who were routed at the first attack of the enemy retreated to camp. 4. The legions were resisting the enemy, some in one part, others in another. 5. The Treveri, whose reputation for courage was extraordinary, had sent cavalry to Caesar. 6. The Nervii had gained possession of the Roman camp. 7. When our men had crossed the river, the camp followers set out for the purpose of plundering.

8. The enemy at their first attack routed the cavalry and light-armed infantry who were with them. 9. At the same time those who were coming with the baggage fled panic-stricken, some in one direction, others in another. 10. When the Treveri saw this, they set out for home.

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1. A. 486; B. 270, H. 617; H.-B. 472; W. 205.
2. A. 315 *c*; B. 253 2; H. 516 1; H.-B. 279 3.

LESSON LIII

(CHAPTER 25)

1. **Relative Clause of Characteristic**
2. **Dative of Separation**

1. *A descriptive relative clause with its verb in the subjunctive is frequently used to characterize an antecedent otherwise indefinite or incomplete. This use is regular after negative antecedents.*

Neque ūllum esse subsidium quod submittī *posset.*

2. *The dative is sometimes used with words expressing the idea of taking away.*

Scūtō *mīlitī* dētractō.

1. There was no cohort which withdrew from the battle. 2. Caesar snatched a shield from this soldier. 3. There is no legion which can be sent up. 4. The soldier snatched the sword from the centurion. 5. Since the soldiers were crowded together, they could not use their swords. 6. By his coming hope was aroused in the soldiers and courage renewed. 7. The soldiers were withdrawing, some from one legion, others from another.

8. Caesar set out to the fourth cohort of the twelfth legion when he saw that all the centurions and the standard bearer of this cohort were killed. 9. His coming inspired hope in the soldiers, and the enemy were checked a little. 10. But some were withdrawing from the battle and avoiding the weapons.

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1. A. 535; B. 283; H. 591 1; H.-B. 521 1; W. 230.
2. A. 381; B. 188 2 *d*; H. 427; H.-B. 371; W. 116.

LESSON LIV

(CHAPTER 26)

1. **Construction with Verbs of Hindering**
2. **Dative of Reference**

1. *Verbs of hindering usually take the subjunctive with* quōminus, nē, *or* quīn. Quīn *is only used when a negative is expressed or implied.*

2. *The dative is sometimes used to denote the person (or thing) with reference to whom a statement is true or to whom it refers as a whole.*

1. The tribunes could not hinder (*dēterrēre*) the legion from being surrounded (*quīn w. subj.*). 2. These two legions will serve as a guard to the baggage. 3. The enemy hindered the seventh legion from sending aid (*nē w. subj.*). 4. We shall send these cohorts as aid to the commander. 5. There are no soldiers who fear these enemies. 6. The commander snatched the weapon (*tēlum*) from the soldier.

7. The seventh legion, which was hard pressed, was resisting the enemy and fighting bravely, but the soldiers were afraid that the enemy would surround them from the rear (*āversus*). 8. Titus Labienus at this time had gained possession of the enemy's camp, and he saw in how great difficulty the soldiers were involved (*versārī*).

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1. A. 558, *b*, note; B. 295, 3; H. 566, 568, 595 2; H.-B. 502, 3 *b*); W. 228 *a*.
2. A. 377; B. 188 1; H. 425 4, note; H.-B. 366; W. 120.

LESSON LV

(CHAPTER 27)

1. **Ablative of Material**
2. **Present Infinitive with *debui***

1. *The ablative with* ex *or* dē *is sometimes used to express the material from which something is made.*

2. *The present infinitive is used with* dēbuī *although the English idiom suggests the perfect infinitive in translation.*

1. These javelins were made of wood (*rōbur*). 2. The Roman soldiers ought to have crossed this river. 3. Courage often makes difficulties easy (*Translate: makes easy things from very difficult things*). 4. The cavalry ought to have renewed the battle. 5. We cannot hinder the enemy from crossing. 6. Caesar will send aid for the soldiers who have crossed the river.

7. The coming of this legion made so great a change that those who had been overcome by wounds renewed the battle. 8. The enemy, however, stood upon the fallen and hurled javelins as from a mound. 9. They had not dared advance into an unfavorable position without good reason (*nēquīquam*).

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1. A. 403, 2; H. 467; H.-B. 406 4; W. 136.
2. A. 486 *a*; B. 270 2; H. 618 2; W. 205 *a*.

LESSON LVI

(CHAPTER 28)

1. **Dative of Possessor**
2. **The Superlative with *quam***

1. *The dative is often used with forms of the verb* sum *to denote the possessor.*

2. *The superlative with* quam *is often used to express the highest possible degree of the quality referred to.*

1. The Nervii had many towns. 2. The Belgians sent as large a number of hostages as possible. 3. This state has sixty thousand men who can bear arms. 4. Caesar protected the suppliants as carefully as possible. 5. By this battle the nation of the Nervii was almost exterminated (reduced to extinction). 6. Caesar ought to have spared those who surrendered.

7. Hostages were sent to Caesar by the old men of the Nervii who had been placed in the swamps and marshes, together with the women and children. 8. They thought there was no hindrance in the way of the victors (for the victors) and they wished to give themselves up to Caesar. 9. They were ordered to occupy their own towns and territories.

1. A. 373; B. 190; H. 430; H.-B. 374; W. 117.
2. A. 291 *c*; B. 240 3; H. 159 2; H.-B. 241 4; W. 161 *a*.

LESSON LVII

(CHAPTER 29)

1. **Review of Possessive Pronouns**
2. **Agreement with Words of Different Gender**

1. (*For possessive pronouns, see p.* 89.)

2. *With nouns of different gender, an attributive adjective or participle generally agrees with the nearest of the two nouns. A predicate adjective or participle is usually put in the masculine if the nouns denote persons and in the neuter if they denote inanimate objects. If one noun refers to a person and the other to a thing the adjective is sometimes masculine, sometimes neuter, and sometimes agrees with the nearest noun.*

1. We shall abandon this town and return home with all our forces. 2. Stones and beams had been placed on the wall by the Gauls. 3. The soldiers will not be able to defend your province. 4. The women and children had been left in this town. 5. The Aduatuci said that they were descendents of (sprung from) the Teutons and Cimbri. 6. This battle was announced to the Aduatuci, who were coming to aid the Nervii (as aid to the Nervii).

7. The Aduatuci, who were descendents of the Cimbri and Teutons had collected all their property in one town which was especially well fortified. 8. This town had high cliffs on all sides and was defended by a double wall on which stones of great weight had been placed.

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1. A. 145; B. 86; H. 176; H.-B. 136; W. 53.
2. A. 287; B. 235 2 *b*) y; H. 395 2; H.-B. 323, 2; W. 157 2.

LESSON LVIII

(CHAPTER 30)

1. **The Supine**
2. **Construction with *oportet***

1. *The supine in* -um *is used to express purpose after verbs of motion. The supine in* -ū *is used as an ablative of specification after a few adjectives.*

2. *The verb* oportet *may take as subject a clause with the subjunctive, with or without* ut, *or an infinitive.*

1. The Gauls thought that this was best [to do]. 2. Our small stature ought not to be a source of contempt to the Gauls. 3. The envoys came to ask (*supine of petere*) aid. 4. A tower ought to be constructed by the Romans. 5. Our men fought with the Aduatuci in slight skirmishes. 6. The Gauls saw that the Romans were constructing a mound and setting up a tower.

7. When Caesar saw that the enemy were making sorties from the town and fighting (*contendere*) with our men, he surrounded (*circummūnīre*) the town with a rampart and numerous redoubts. 8. But the enemy jeered and taunted our men because they were of so small stature.

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1. A. 509, 510; B. 340; H. 633, 635; H.-B. 618, 619.; W. 295, 396.
2. A. 565, n. 3; B. 295 6, 8, 330; H. 302 1; H.-B. 513, 5, 585; W. 278.

LESSON LIX

(CHAPTER 31)

1. **Superlative with *quisque***
2. **Commands in Indirect Discourse**

1. Quisque *with a superlative adjective is frequently used when the English idiom requires "all" with a positive, e.g.,* Quisque fortissimus vir, *"all brave men."*

2. *Imperatives of direct discourse become subjunctives in indirect. Subjunctives expressing command or exhortation in direct discourse are retained as subjunctive in indirect discourse.*

1. All brave men will defend themselves. 2. The envoys asked for one thing: (namely) that Caesar would spare (*cōnservāre*) the Aduatuci. 3. All good men have given themselves up to the power of the Romans. 4. The Gauls will ask for one thing: (namely) that the Romans will not deprive them of their arms. 5. These men ought (*oportēre*) not to be killed by their enemies. 6. We have always thought this was the best thing to do (best to be done).

7. Envoys were sent to Caesar by the Gauls, who were frightened when the tower was moved. 8. They had not thought the Romans could move forward devices of so great height. 9. The envoys begged for one thing: that he would not allow (*patī*) them to be killed by their enemies who had always envied their valor.

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1. A. 313 *b*; B. 252 5 *c*); II. 515 2; H.-B. 278 2, *b*).
2. A. 588; B. 316; H. 642 4; H.-B. 538; W. 267.

LESSON LX

(CHAPTER 32)

1. **Defective Verbs**
2. **Methods of Expressing Purpose**

1. (*For list of defective verbs see p.* 110.)

2. *The following ways of expressing purpose are found in Caesar.*

1. *A clause introduced by* ut *or* nē *with its verb in the subjunctive.*
2. *A clause introduced by a relative pronoun with its verb in the subjunctive.*
3. *The gerund (or gerundive construction) used as the object of the preposition* ad.
4. *The genitive of gerund (or gerundive construction) with* causā.
5. *The supine in* um *(after verbs of motion).*

1. The Gauls began to throw their weapons from the wall. 2. They surrendered their arms that Caesar might spare them. 3. Caesar began to reply to these things. 4. They concealed these weapons for the purpose of inflicting injury on the Romans. 5. Caesar spared all the brave men. 6. The piles of arms which were thrown from the wall reached to (equaled) the top of the rampart.

7. Caesar spared the Aduatuci according to his custom, because the weapons were surrendered before the battering ram had touched (*subjunctive*) the wall. 8. He also commanded the neighboring peoples not to make war upon them. 9. But they kept part of their arms and concealed them in the town.

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1. A. 205, 206; B. 133-137; H. 299-301; H.-B. 198-200; W. 86.
2. A. 533; B. 282, 338 1 *c*), 3, 339 6, 340 1; H. 634; H.-B. 502 2, 612 I, III, 618.

LESSON LXI

(CHAPTER 33)

1. Conditional Sentences, Future Less Vivid

1. *Future less vivid conditional sentences, or conditional sentences of the second type as they are sometimes called, take the present (occasionally the perfect) subjunctive in both clauses.*

1. If the soldiers should come out of the town, the townspeople would not suffer (*accipere*) injury. 2. If we should withdraw the guards they would close the gates. 3. The enemy concealed these weapons that they might make a sortie. 4. If these men should be killed the rest would be driven back into the town. 5. On the next day Caesar ordered the gates to be broken down. 6. The enemy fought bravely that they might defend the town (*Translate in two ways*).

7. Toward evening, when the soldiers had come out of the town, the gates were closed, but Caesar did not withdraw the guards (*praesidia*) for he feared that the enemy would make a sortie. 8. The enemy had made shields from bark and woven osiers, in order that they might make an attack on our men.

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1. A. 516 *b*; B. 303; H. 576; H.-B. 580; W. 527.

LESSON LXII

(CHAPTER 35)

1. Conditional Sentences Contrary to Fact

1. *Conditional sentences contrary to fact (conditional sentences of the third type) take the imperfect subjunctive to express present time and the pluperfect subjunctive to express past time.*

1. If the barbarians had been conquered (*superāre*) these nations would have sent envoys. 2. If our army were in Italy the enemy would be waging war. 3. If the hostages had been given Caesar would have set out for Italy. 4. If hostages should be given Caesar would set out for Italy. 5. These nations promised that they would obey (do) our commands. 6. Caesar will lead the legions into winter quarters in these places (*accusative*) where war has been waged.

7. The nations which live across the Rhine will send envoys to Caesar and will obey his commands because the reputation of this war has reached (been borne to) them. 8. The legions will be led into winter quarters among the tribes (states) near these places where war has been waged and Caesar will set out for Italy.

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1. A. 517; B. 304; H. 579; H.-B. 581; W. 254.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION PAPERS

PRINCETON, 1908

1. While Caesar was staying in this place for the sake of supplies, he learned that the Morini would do what he had ordered.

2. He commanded the soldiers to throw away their spears so as to be able to use their swords more easily.

3. Crassus feared that the auxiliaries, in whom he did not have much confidence, would desert him.

4. But if Catiline had remained in the city to this day, we should have had to fight with him and should never have freed the state from danger.

PRINCETON, JUNE 1909

1. On seeing the enemy, he ordered his men to close the gates (*Express the phrase* "on seeing the enemy" *in three ways.*)

2. Cn. Pompeius is the only man who has surpassed in valor the glory of our ancestors.

3. While this was going on, a message was brought to Caesar that the Germans had crossed the Rhine and were marching through the territory of the Haedui. Fearing that he would not be able to resist them if he waited longer for supplies, he collected his forces as quickly as possible.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL

JULY, 1909

When this battle had been fought, Caesar led his forces across the Rhine and had a bridge built. When the Helvetians learned that he had done this, they sent envoys to ask for peace. On the tenth day afterwards, Caesar set out for Italy with the sixth legion. The rest of the army went into winter quarters.

SEPTEMBER, 1909

The town which the Roman general began to attack was five miles distant. On the next day he crossed the river with all his cavalry and drew up in line of battle. The soldiers threw rocks at the walls in order that the defenders might be driven away. This was done before sunset.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

1908.—ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS

While Caesar was discussing the question of peace with the Germans, the latter treacherously attacked the Roman cavalry, although a truce (*indutiae*) had been agreed upon for that day. Thus our men were taken by surprise and more than eighty of them were killed. In view of this Caesar thought that he ought not to listen longer to the German envoys nor wait until their forces should be still further increased. Having decided to assault the German camp at once, he drew up his men in triple line of battle and marched the eight miles to the camp so quickly that the enemy could not decide what to do. They had not even time to seize their arms before the Romans, inflamed by the treachery of the day before, burst into the camp. The resistance of the Germans was of short duration, for most of them were thoroughly frightened and sought safety in flight.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1907

(TIME ALLOWED—ONE HOUR)

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN (marking all long vowels):

1. Caesar sent men to Ariovistus to ask him why he had come into Gaul.

2. Although the enemy were in Geneva, a fortified town, they could not withstand the attack of Caesar's army for three days.

3. Having taken this town Caesar marched so rapidly that he reached Bibrax in four days.

4. If the soldiers had persuaded Caesar not to attack Ariovistus, the Germans would have remained in Gaul.

5. If reinforcements should come we should adopt a plan for taking the city.

6. The men used the provisions they had brought with them, because the grain in the fields was not ripe.

7. (*a*) Caesar said that the enemy were fighting bravely. (*b*) Caesar said that the enemy would fight bravely.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1908

(TIME ALLOWED—ONE HOUR)

WRITE IN LATIN:

1. Caesar advised his soldiers not to cross this swamp, in order that they might not be attacked in an unfavorable position.

2. If these forces had been with us, we should not have awaited your arrival, but should have attacked you of our own accord.

3. When neither army began to cross, Caesar ordered the lieutenants to lead their men back to camp.

4. The enemy had for so long a time kept within the walls, that the Romans thought they had accepted the terms of peace.

5. The soldiers are mindful of their duty to Caesar and will not forget their former valor.

6. Since everything had to be done at one time, the general persuaded the lieutenants to come to his assistance.

VOCABULARY

Abandon, **dēserō, -serere, -seruī, -sertum.**
able, be able, **possum, posse, potuī.**
about, **dē,** *prep. w. abl.*
above, **suprā,** *prep. w. acc.*
acceptable, **acceptus, -a, -um.**
accomplish, **faciō, -ere, fēcī, factum.**
according to, *expressed by ablative of accordance.*
(account), on account of, **propter,** *prep. w. acc.*
accuse, **accūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
across, **trāns,** *prep. with acc.*
(action), ready for action, **expedītus, -a, -um.**
adopt, see "use."
advance, (*transitive*) **prōpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum;** (*intrans.*) **prōgredior, prōgredī, prōgressus sum.**
advance into, **subeō, subīre, subiī, subitum.**
advantageous, **opportūnus, -a, -um.**
affair, **rēs, reī,** F.
afraid, be afraid, **timeō, -ēre, timuī.**
after, (*prep.*) **post,** *with acc.;* (*conj.*) **postquam.**
afterward, **posteā,** *adv.*
against, **contrā,** *adv., and prep. w. acc.*
aggregate, **summa, -ae,** F.
aid, (*noun*) **auxilium, -ī,** N.; **subsidium, -ī,** N.; (*verb*) **iuvō, -āre, iūvī, iūtum; adiuvō, -āre, adiūvī, adiūtum.**
all, **omnis, -e.**
allow, **patior, patī, passus sum.**
be allowed, **licet, licēre, licuit.**
ally, **socius, -ī,** M.
almost, **prope,** *adv. and prep. w. acc.*
along, **secundum,** *prep. w. acc.*
already, **iam,** *adv.*
also, **quoque, etiam,** *conjs.;* **item,** *adv.;* and also **atque,** *conj.*
although, **cum,** *conj.*
always, **semper,** *adv.*
ambush, **īnsidiae, -ārum,** F. *pl.*
among, **apud,** *prep. with acc.;* **in,** *prep. w. abl.*
ancestral, **patrius, -a, -um.**
and, **et, atque, ac, -que,** *conjs.*
and so, **itaque,** *conj.*
announce, **nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
another, **alius, alia, aliud.**
appoint, **cōnstituō, -stituere, -stituī, -stitūtum.**
approach, (*noun*) **adventus, -ūs,** M.; (*verb*) **adpropinquō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
archer, **sagittārius, -ī,** M.
arms, **arma, -ōrum,** N. *pl.*
army, **exercitus, -ūs,** M.
around, **circum,** *prep. w. acc.*

arouse, **incitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; inferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum; permoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum.**
arrange, bring about, **cūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
arrival, **adventus, -ūs,** M.
arrive, **perveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum.**
artillery, **tormenta, -ōrum,** N. *pl.*
as, **ut,** *conj.;* **prō,** *prep. w. abl.*
as . . . as possible, **quam,** *followed by superlative.*
ascend, **ascendō, -scendere, -scendī, -scēnsum.**
ascent, **ascēnsus, -ūs,** M.
ask, **rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
ask for, **petō, -ere, petīvī, petītum.**
assault, **oppugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
assemble, **conveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum.**
assert, carry out, **adsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum.**
assist, **sublevō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
assume, **sūmō, -ere, sūmpsī, sūmptum.**
at the foot of, **sub,** *prep. w. acc. or abl.*
attack, (*noun*) **impetus, -ūs,** M.; (*verb*) **adgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum; lacessō, -ere, lacessīvī, lacessītum; oppugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; adorior, -īrī, adortus sum.**
attempt, **cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum; temptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
authority, **auctōritās, -tātis,** F.; **imperium, -ī,** N.
auxiliaries, **auxilia, -ōrum,** N. *pl.*
avenge, **ulcīscor, ulcīscī, ultus sum.**
avoid, **vītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
await, **exspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
away, turn away, **āvertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum.**
be away, **absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus.**

Baggage, **impedīmenta, -ōrum,** N. *pl.*
barbarians, **barbarī, -ōrum,** M. *pl.*
bark, **cortex, corticis,** M.
battering ram, **ariēs, arietis,** M.
battle, **proelium, -ī,** N.; **pugna, -ae,** F.
battle line, **aciēs, aciēī,** F.
be, **sum, esse, fuī, futūrum.**
beam, **trabs, trabis,** F.
bear, carry, **ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus; perferō, -ferre,** *etc.*
because, **quod,** *conj.*
before, (*prep.*) **prō,** *w. abl.;* (*adv.*) **anteā;** (*conj.*) **priusquam.**
beg, beg for, **petō, -ere, petīvī, petītum.**
began, **coepī, coepisse.**
begin battle, **proelium committere.**
(beginning), the beginning of summer, see *"summer."*
(behalf), on behalf of, **prō,** *prep. w. abl.*
behind, **post,** *prep. w. acc.*
best, **optimus, -a, -um.**
between, **inter,** *prep. w. acc.*
bid, **liceor, -ērī, licitus sum.**
boldly, **audācter,** *adv.*
boldness, **audācia, -ae,** F.
bound, **contineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum.**
brave, **fortis, -e.**
bravely, **fortiter,** *adv.*
bravery, **virtūs, -tūtis,** F.

break down, **rescindō, -scindere, -scidī, -scissum; refringō, -fringere, -frēgī, -frāctum.**
bridge, **pōns, pontis,** M.
bring, **comportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; addūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum; cōnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum; referō, -ferre,** *etc.*
bring back, **redūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum.**
bring upon, **īnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum.**
bring up the rear, **agmen claudere.**
brother, **frāter, frātris,** M.; for (his) brother, brotherly, **frāternus, -a, -um.**
burn, **incendō, -cendere, -cendī, cēnsum.**
but, **autem, sed,** *conjs.*
buy, **redimō, -imere, -ēmī, -ēmptum.**
by, **ā, ab,** *prep. w. abl.*

Call, **appellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
camp, **castra, -ōrum,** N. *pl.;* camp follower, **calō, -ōnis,** M.
can, am able, **possum, posse, potuī.**
captive, **captīvus, -ī,** M.
capture, **capiō, -ere, cēpī, captum; potior, -īrī, potītus sum; expugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
carefully, **dīligenter,** *adv.*
carry away, **abdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum.**
case, **causa, -ae,** F.
cause, **causa, -ae,** F.
cavalry, **equitātus, -ūs,** M.; **equitēs, -um,** M. *pl.*
centurion, **centuriō, -ōnis,** M.
chain, **vinculum, -ī,** N.
change, **commūtātiō, -ōnis,** F.
character, **littera, -ae,** F.
check, **tardō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
children, **līberī, -ōrum,** M. *pl.;* **puerī, -ōrum,** M. *pl.*
choose, **dēligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctum.**
city, **urbs, urbis,** F.
client, **cliēns, clientis,** M.
cliff, **rūpēs, rūpis,** F.
close, **claudō, -ere, clausī, clausum.**
cohort, **cohors, cohortis,** F.
collect, **cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctum; condūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum; cōnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum.**
come, come up, **veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventum.**
come upon, **pervenīre ad.**
come out, **exeō, -īre, -iī, -itum.**
comfort, **cōnsōlor, -ārī, -ātus sum.**
coming, **adventus, -ūs,** M.
command, (*noun*) **imperātum, -ī,** N.; **imperium, -ī,** N.; (*verb*) **imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
be in command of, **praesum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrum.**
commander, **imperātor, -ōris,** M.
common people, **plēbs, plēbis,** F.; **vulgus, -ī,** N.
compassion, **clēmentia, -ae,** F.
compel, **cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctum.**
complain, **queror, querī, questus sum.**
complete, **perficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum.**
conceal, **occultō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; cēlō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
concealment, in concealment, **in occultō.**

arouse, **incitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; īnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum; permoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum.**
arrange, bring about, **cūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
arrival, **adventus, -ūs,** M.
arrive, **perveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum.**
artillery, **tormenta, -ōrum,** N. *pl.*
as, **ut,** *conj.;* **prō,** *prep. w. abl.*
as . . . as possible, **quam,** *followed by superlative.*
ascend, **ascendō, -scendere, -scendī, -scēnsum.**
ascent, **ascēnsus, -ūs,** M.
ask, **rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
ask for, **petō, -ere, petīvī, petītum.**
assault, **oppugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
assemble, **conveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum.**
assert, carry out, **adsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum.**
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attempt, **cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum; temptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
authority, **auctōritās, -tātis,** F.; **imperium, -ī,** N.
auxiliaries, **auxilia, -ōrum,** N. *pl.*
avenge, **ulcīscor, ulcīscī, ultus sum.**
avoid, **vītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
await, **exspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
away, turn away, **āvertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum.**
be away, **absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus.**

Baggage, **impedīmenta, -ōrum,** N. *pl.*
barbarians, **barbarī, -ōrum,** M. *pl.*
bark, **cortex, corticis,** M.
battering ram, **ariēs, arietis,** M.
battle, **proelium, -ī,** N.; **pugna, -ae,** F.
battle line, **aciēs, aciēī,** F.
be, **sum, esse, fuī, futūrum.**
beam, **trabs, trabis,** F.
bear, carry, **ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus; perferō, -ferre,** *etc.*
because, **quod,** *conj.*
before, (*prep.*) **prō,** *w. abl.;* (*adv.*) **anteā;** (*conj.*) **priusquam.**
beg, beg for, **petō, -ere, petīvī, petītum.**
began, **coepī, coepisse.**
begin battle, **proelium committere.**
(beginning), the beginning of summer, see *"summer."*
(behalf), on behalf of, **prō,** *prep. w. abl.*
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boldly, **audācter,** *adv.*
boldness, **audācia, -ae,** F.
bound, **contineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum.**
brave, **fortis, -e.**
bravely, **fortiter,** *adv.*
bravery, **virtūs, -tūtis,** F.

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bring back, **redūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum.**
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but, **autem, sed,** *conjs.*
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by, **ā, ab,** *prep. w. abl.*

Call, **appellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
camp, **castra, -ōrum,** N. *pl.;* camp follower, **calō, -ōnis,** M.
can, am able, **possum, posse, potuī.**
captive, **captīvus, -ī,** M.
capture, **capiō, -ere, cēpī, captum; potior, -īrī, potītus sum; expugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
carefully, **dīligenter,** *adv.*
carry away, **abdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum.**
case, **causa, -ae,** F.
cause, **causa, -ae,** F.
cavalry, **equitātus, -ūs,** M.; **equitēs, -um,** M. *pl.*
centurion, **centuriō, -ōnis,** M.
chain, **vinculum, -ī,** N.
change, **commūtātiō, -ōnis,** F.
character, **littera, -ae,** F.
check, **tardō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
children, **līberī, -ōrum,** M. *pl.;* **puerī, -ōrum,** M. *pl.*
choose, **dēligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctum.**
city, **urbs, urbis,** F.
client, **cliēns, clientis,** M.
cliff, **rūpēs, rūpis,** F.
close, **claudō, -ere, clausī, clausum.**
cohort, **cohors, cohortis,** F.
collect, **cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctum; condūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum; cōnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum.**
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come upon, **pervenīre ad.**
come out, **exeō, -īre, -iī, -itum.**
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coming, **adventus, -ūs,** M.
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be in command of, **praesum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrum.**
commander, **imperātor, -ōris,** M.
common people, **plēbs, plēbis,** F.; **vulgus, -ī,** N.
compassion, **clēmentia, -ae,** F.
compel, **cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctum.**
complain, **queror, querī, questus sum.**
complete, **perficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum.**
conceal, **occultō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; cēlō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
concealment, in concealment, **in occultō.**

confusion, **tumultus, -ūs,** M.
consider, **habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.**
conspiracy, **coniūrātiō, -ōnis,** F.
conspire, **coniūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
construct, **perdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum; iaciō, -ere, iēcī, iactum; exstruō, -struere, -strūxī, strūctum.**
consul, **cōnsul, cōnsulis,** M.
contempt, **contemptus, -ūs,** M.
country, **fīnēs, -ium,** M. *pl.*
courage, **virtūs, -tūtis,** N.
course, **iter, itineris,** N.
cover, **tegimentum, -ī,** N.
covered with woods, **silvestris, -e.**
critical, **necessārius, -a, -um.**
cross, **trānseō, -īre, -iī, -itum.**
crowded together, **cōnfertus, -a, -um.**
cry, **vōx, vōcis,** F.
culture, **cultus, -ūs,** M.
custom, **īnstitūtum, -ī,** N.; **mōs, mōris,** M.; **cōnsuētūdō, -dinis,** F.
cut off, **interclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsum.**
cut to pieces, **concīdō, -cīdere, -cīdī, -cīsum.**

Dare, **audeō, -ēre, ausus sum.**
daughter, **fīlia, -ae,** F.
day, **diēs, diēī,** M. *and* F.
the day following, **postrīdiē,** *adv.*
daybreak, **prīma lūx.**
death, **mors, mortis,** F.
debtors, **obaerātī, -ōrum,** M. *pl.*
deceive, **dēcipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum.**
defeat, **pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsum.**
defend, **dēfendō, -ere, dēfendī, dēfēnsum; mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum.**
defender, **dēfēnsor, -ōris,** M.
delay, (*noun*) **mora, -ae,** F.; (*verb*) **moror, -ārī, morātus sum.**
demand, **flāgitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; poscō, -ere, poposcī.**
dense, **dēnsus, -a, -um.**
departure, **profectiō, -ōnis,** F.
deprive, **dēspoliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
descend from, **orior, orīrī, ortus sum.**
descendant of, **prōgnātus, -a, -um.**
deserve, **mereor, -ērī, meritus sum.**
desire, **studeō, -ēre, -uī.**
desirous, **cupidus, -a, -um.**
detachment, **statiō, -ōnis,** F.
devastate, **vāstō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
device, **machinātiō, -ōnis,** F.
devotion, **studium, -ī,** N.
differ, **differō, differre, distulī, dīlātum.**
difficult, **difficilis, -e.**
difficulty, **perīculum, -ī,** N.
with the greatest difficulty, **aegerrimē;** *superlative adv.*
direct, **praecipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum; imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
direction, **pars, partis,** F.
disaster, **calamitās, -tātis,** F.
disclose, **ēnūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
discover, **comperiō, -īre, comperī, compertum; inveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum.**
disloyal, **sēditiōsus, -a, -um.**
dismiss, **dīmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum.**
disposition, **animus, -ī,** M.
distant, be distant, **absum, abesse, āfuī āfutūrus.**
ditch, **fossa, -ae,** F.

division, **pāgus, -ī,** M.
do, **faciō, -ere, fēcī, factum.**
double, **duplex, duplicis.**
draw up, **instruō, -struere, -strūxī, -strūctum.**
drive, **compellō, -ere, compulī, compulsum.**
drive back, **repellō, -ere, reppulī, repulsum; reiciō, -ere, reiēcī, reiectum.**
drive out, **expellō, -ere, expulī, expulsum.**

Each, each man, each thing, **quisque, quidque.**
each other, differ from each other, **inter sē differre.** Give to each other, **inter sē dare.**
eagerness, **cupiditās, -tātis,** F.
early, in early times, **antīquitus,** *adv.*
easily, **facile,** *adv.*
easy, **facilis, -e.** Very easy, **perfacilis, -e.**
eight, **octō,** *numeral adj.*
eighteen, **duodēvīgintī,** *numeral adj.*
elate, **tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātum.**
embassy, **lēgātiō, -ōnis,** F.
encamp, **cōnsīdō, -sīdere, -sēdī, -sessum.**
end, **fīnis, fīnis,** M.
endure, **perferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum.**
enemy, **hostis, hostis,** M. *and* F.
entire, **tōtus, -a, -um.**
entreaty, **prex, precis,** F.
envoy, **lēgātus, -ī,** M.
envy, **invidia, -ae,** F.
equal, **adaequō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
escape, **sē ēripere.**
especially well, **ēgregiē,** *adv.*
evening, **vesper, vesperī,** M.
every, **omnis, -e.**
excuse, **condōnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
exhausted, **cōnfectus, -a, -um.**
expectation, **opīniō, -ōnis,** F.
expense, **sūmptus, -ūs,** M.
experience, **ūsus, -ūs,** M.
extend, **pertineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum.**
extinction, **interneciō, -ōnis,** F.
extraordinary, **singulāris, -e.**

Fact, **rēs, reī,** F.
fallen, *pres. ptcp.* of **iaceō.**
familiar with, **perītus, -a, -um.**
far, **longē,** *adv.*
fasten together, **colligō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
father, **pater, patris,** M.
father-in-law, **socer, socerī,** M.
favor, **faveō, -ēre, fāvī, fautum.**
fear, (*noun*) **timor, -ōris,** M.; (*verb*) **vereor, -ērī, veritus sum; timeō, -ēre, -uī.**
few, **paucī, -ae, -a.**
fickleness, **mōbilitās, -tātis,** F.
field, **ager, agrī,** M.
fiercely, **ācriter,** *adv.*
fight, **pugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; contendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentum.**
find, **reperiō, -īre, repperī, repertum.**
first, **prīmus, -a, -um.**
at first, **prīmō,** *adv.*
five, **quīnque,** *numeral adj.*
five hundred, **quīngentī, -ae, -a,** *numeral adj.*

flee, **fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitum; perfugiō, -ere,** *etc.;* **profugiō, -ere,** *etc.*
flight, **fuga, -ae,** F.
flow, **fluō, -ere, flūxī.**
follow, **sequor, secūtus sum; subsequor, -secūtus,** *etc.*
following, the day following, **postrīdiē,** *adv.*
foot, **pēs, pedis,** M.; at the foot of, **sub,** *prep. w. acc. or abl.*
for, (*conj.*) **nam;** (*prep.*) **ad,** *w. acc.;* **in,** *w. acc.;* (*because of*) **dē,** *w. abl.*
foraging, **pābulātiō, -ōnis,** F.
force, **vīs, vīs,** F.
forces, **cōpiae, -ārum,** F. *pl.*
fording, ford, **vadum, -ī,** N.
forest, **silva, -ae,** F.
forget, **oblīvīscor, oblītus sum.**
form, **īnstruō, -struere, -strūxī, -strūctum.**
former, **vetus,** *gen.* **veteris; antīquus, -a, -um.**
fortifications, **mūnītiō, -ōnis,** F.
fortify, **mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum; commūniō, -īre,** *etc.*
four, **quattuor,** *numeral adj.*
fourth, **quārtus, -a, -um.**
freely, **līberē,** *adv.*
friend, **amīcus, -ī,** M.
friendly, **amīcus, -a, -um.**
friendship, **amīcitia, -ae,** F.
frighten, **commoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum.**
from, **ā, ab, dē, ē, ex,** *preps. w. abl.*
from each other, **inter sē.**
from all sides, **undique,** *adv.*
from there, **inde,** *adv.*
fugitives, **fugientēs, -ium,** M. *and* F. *pl.*

Gain possession of, **potior, -īrī, potītus sum.**
garrison, **praesidium, -ī,** N.
gate, **porta, -ae,** F.
gather, **conveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum.**
give, **dō, dare, dedī, datum.**
give up, **trādō, -dere, -didī, -ditum; dēdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum; permittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum.**
go, **eō, īre, īvī,** *or* **iī, itum; prōcēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum.**
go forth, **exeō, -īre, -īvī,** *or* **-iī, -itum.**
grain, **frūmentum, -ī,** N.
grain supplies, **rēs frūmentāria.**
grandfather, **avus, -ī,** M.
great, **magnus, -a, -um.**
guard, **praesidium, -ī,** N.
guide, **dux, ducis,** M.

Half way, half way up, **medius, -a, -um,** *in agreement with noun.*
hand, **manus, -ūs,** F.
happen, **accidō, -cidere, -cidī.**
hard pressed, be hard pressed, *passive of* **urgeō, -ēre, ursī.**
harm, **maleficium, -ī,** N.
hasten, **contendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentum.**
hate, **ōdī, ōdisse.**
have, **habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.**
he, (*esp. in oblique cases*) **is, ea, id; hīc, haec, hoc; ille, illa, illud.**
hedge, **saepēs, saepis,** F.
height, **altitūdō, -inis,** F.
helmet, **galea, -ae,** F.

ul, *dative of* **ūsus, -ūs.**
in, **contineō, -tinēre, -tinuī,**
ntum.
ate, **dubitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
altus, -a, -um.
r, **superior, -ius.**
collis, collis, M.
r, **prohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum;**
erreō, **-ēre, -uī, -itum; im-**
liō, **-īre, -īvī, -ītum.**
ance, **impedīmentum, -ī,** N.
condūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -duc-
n.
uus, **-a, -um;** *genitive of* **is,**
, **hīc.**
r, **citerior, -ius.**
teneō, -ēre, -uī, -tum; ob-
eō, **-tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum.**
out, **pandō, -ere, pandī, pas-**
n.
, **domus, -ūs,** F.
, **honor, honōris,** M.
spēs, spei, F.
, **equus, -ī,** M.
man, **eques, equitis,** M.
ge, **obses, obsidis,** M. *and* F.
hōra, -ae, F.
ver, **autem,** *conj.*
great, **quantus, -a, -um.**
red, one hundred, **centum,**
neral adj.
coniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum.

, *conj.*
le, **impediō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum.**
rt, **īnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum.**
rtance, is of importance, **in-**
est.
, *prep. w. abl.*
ains, **ex vinculīs.**

in order that, **ut,** *conj.*
increase, **amplificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
incredible, **incrēdibilis, -e.**
infantry, **peditēs, -um,** M. *pl.*
inferior, **īnferior, -ius.**
inflict, **īnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum.**
influence, (*noun*), **auctōritās, -tātis,** F.; (*verb*), **addūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum; commoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum; impellō, -ere, impulī, impulsum.**
influential, to be more influential, **plūs posse.** To be very influential, **plūrimum posse.**
inform, **certiōrem (-ēs) facere.**
inhabit, **incolō, -ere, -uī.**
injury, **iniūria, -ae,** F.
inspire, **īnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum.**
into, **in,** *prep. w. acc.*

Javelin, **pīlum, -ī,** N.; **tēlum, -ī,** N.
jeer, **inrīdeō, -rīdēre, -rīsī, -rīsum.**
journey, **iter, itinerīs,** N.

Keep, **contineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum; retineō, -tinēre,** *etc.*
keep away, **prohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.**
keep apart, **distineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum.**
keep silent, **taceō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.**
kill, **occīdō, -cīdere, -cīdī, -cīsum; interficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum.**
king, **rēx, rēgis,** M.
kinsmen, **cōnsanguineī, -ōrum,** M. *pl.*

know, **intellegō, -tellegere, -tellēxī, -tellēctum; cognōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nitum; sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītum.**
knowledge, **scientia, -ae,** F.

Lack, be lacking, **dēsum, deesse, dēfuī.**
lake, **lacus, -ūs,** M.
land, **ager, agrī,** M.
large, **magnus, -a, -um.**
large number, **multitūdō, -dinis,** F.
last, **proximē,** *superlative adv.*
lavish giving, **largītiō, -ōnis,** F.
law, **lēx, lēgis,** F.
lay waste, **populor, -ārī, -ātus sum; dēpopulor, -ārī,** *etc.;* **vāstō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
lay aside, **prōiciō, -icere, -iēci, -iectum.**
lead, **dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductum.**
lead through, lead across, **trāducō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum.**
lead against, **addūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum.**
lead out, **ēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum.**
lead back, **redūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum.**
leader, **dux, ducis,** M.
leadership, **prīncipātus, -ūs,** M.
learn, **cognōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nitum; inveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum.**
leave, leave behind, **relinquō, -linquere, -līquī, -lictum;** (go from) **exeō, -īre, -iī, -itum.**
legion, **legiō, -ōnis,** F.
lessen, make less, **remittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum.**
letter, **litterae, -ārum,** F. *pl.*
levy, **cōnscrībō, -scrībere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptum.**
lieutenant, **lēgātus, -ī,** M.
light, **levis, -e.**
light armed, **levis armātūrae.**
like, **cōnsimilis, -e.**
line of battle, **aciēs, aciēī,** F.
little, a little, **paulō, paulum,** *advs.*
live, **incolō, -colere, -coluī.**
locate, **conlocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
love, **amor, amōris,** M.
lower (nearer), **citerior, -ius.**

Magistrate, **magistrātus, -ūs,** M.
make, **faciō, -ere, fēcī, factum.**
make war on, **bellum īnferre.**
make known, **significō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
man, **homō, hominis,** M.
many, **multī, -ae, -a.**
march, (*noun*) **iter, itineris,** N.; (*verb*) **iter facere.**
marsh, **palūs, palūdis,** F.; **aestuārium, -ī,** N.
meal, **molita cibāria.**
meet, **conveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum.**
memory, **memoria, -ae,** F.
mention, **nōminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
messenger, **nūntius, -ī,** M.
midnight, **media nox.**
mile, **mille passūs.**
military, **mīlitāris, -e.**
military affairs, **rēs mīlitāris.**
mind, **animus, -ī,** M.
month, **mēnsis, mēnsis,** M.
more, **plūs,** *comp. of* **multus; amplius,** *comp. adv.*
most of, **plērīque, -aeque, -aque.**

mound, **tumulus, -ī,** M.; **agger, aggeris,** M.
mountain, **mōns, montis,** M.
move, **moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtum.**
move forward, **prōmoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum.**
multitude, **multitūdō, -dinis,** F.
muster-rolls, **tabulae, -ārum,** F. *pl.*

Nation, **gēns, gentis,** F.; **nātiō, -ōnis,** F.
nature, **nātūra, -ae,** F.
near, **propinquus, -a, -um.**
nearest, **proximus, -a, -um.**
nearness, **propinquitās, -tātis,** F.
necessary, *dative of* **ūsus, -ūs,** M.
neighboring, **fīnitimus, -a, -um.**
neighbors, neighboring people, **fīnitimī, -ōrum,** M. *pl.*
next, **posterus, -a, -um.**
next day, **postrīdiē,** *adv.*
night, **nox, noctis,** F.; **by night, noctū,** *adv.*
no, **nūllus, -a, -um.**
no one, **nēmō,** (*no gen.*), *dat.* **nēminī.**
not, **nōn,** *adv.*
not yet, **nōndum,** *adv.*
number, **numerus, -ī,** M.; great number, **multitūdō, -dinis,** F.
numerous, **crēber, crēbra, crēbrum.**

Obey, do, **faciō, -ere, fēcī, factum.**
observe, **perspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectum.**
occupy, use, **ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum.**
ocean, **Oceanus, -ī,** M.
offend, **offendō, -fendere, -fendī, -fēnsum.**
often, **saepe,** *adv.*
old, old time, **prīstinus, -a, -um.**
old man, **senex, senis,** M.
old men, **maiōrēs nātū.**
on, **in,** *prep. w. abl. or acc.*
on one side, **ūnā ex parte.**
on account of, **propter,** *prep. w. acc.*
on this side of, **citrā,** *prep. w. acc.*
one, **ūnus, -a, -um.**
one . . . another, *expressed by forms of* **alius, -a, -ud.**
opinion, **exīstimātiō, -ōnis,** F.
opportunity, **facultās, -tātis,** F.
opposite, **adversus, -a, -um.**
order, **iubeō, -ēre, iussī, iussum; imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum;** in order that, **ut;** without the order, **iniussū.**
osier, **vīmen, vīminis,** M.
other, **reliquus, -a, -um.**
ought, **dēbeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.**
our, **noster, nostra, nostrum.**
out of, **ē, ex,** *prep. w. abl.*
outrage, **indignitās, -tātis,** F.
outside, outside of, **extrā,** *prep. w. acc.*
over, (because of) **ex,** *prep. w. abl.*
overcome, **cōnficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum.**
overrun, **vexō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
overtake, **cōnsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum.**
own, one's own, **suus, -a, -um.**

Panic-stricken, **perterritus, -a, -um.**
part, **pars, -partis,** F.
pass, **angustiae, -ārum,** F. *pl.*
peace, **pāx, pācis,** F.
people, **populus, -ī,** M.
persuade, **persuādeō, -suādēre, -suāsī, -suāsum.**

pierce, **trānsfīgō, -fīgere, -fīxī, fīxum.**

pile, **acervus, ī,** M.

pitch, **pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positum.**

place, (*noun*), **locus, -ī,** M. (*pl.* **loca,** N.); (*verb*), **conlocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; pōnō, -ere, posuī, positum; coniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum.**

place in command of, **praeficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum.**

plan, **cōnsilium, -ī,** N.

plead, **dicō, -ere, dīxī, dictum.**

pleading, **dictiō, -ōnis,** F.

plunder, **praedor, -ārī, -ātus sum.**

plundering, **populātiō, -ōnis,** F.

popularity, **grātia, -ae,** F.

position, **locus, -ī,** M. (*pl.* **loca,** N.)

power, **potestās, -tātis,** F.

powerful, the more powerful, **potentiōrēs, -um,** M. *pl.;* to be very powerful, **plūrimum valēre; largiter posse.**

prepare, **comparō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**

prevent, **prohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.**

price, **pretium, -ī,** N.

private, **prīvātus, -a, -um.**

promise, **polliceor, -ērī, pollicitus sum.**

property, *neuter plur. of* **suus, -a, -um.**

protect, **cōnservō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**

protection, **praesidium, -ī,** N.; **fidēs, -eī,** F.

province, **prōvincia, -ae,** F.

public, **pūblicus, -a, -um.**

punish, visit with punishment, **suppliciō adficere.**

punishment, **poena, -ae,** F.; **supplicium, -ī,** N.

purpose, for the purpose of, **causā,** *preceded by genitive;* **ut** *with subjunctive.*

push on, **contendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentum.**

put, (make) **faciō, -ere, fecī, factum.**

put on, **induō, -ere, induī, indūtum.**

put to flight, **in fugam conicere.**

Quickly, **celeriter,** *adv.*

Raft, **ratis, ratis,** F.

rampart, **vāllum, -ī,** N.; **agger, aggeris,** M.; **mūrus, -ī,** M.

reach, *see "arrive."*

ready, **parātus, -a, -um.**

ready for action, **expedītus, -a, -um.**

rear, **novissimus, -a, -um.**

rear line, **novissimum agmen; novissimī.** Bring up the rear, **agmen claudere.**

reason, **causa, -ae,** F.

recall, **revocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**

receive, **recipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum.**

recent, **recēns, recentis.**

records, **tabulae, -ārum,** F. *pl.*

redoubt, **castellum, -ī,** N.

reduce, **redigō, -igere, -ēgī, -āctum.**

refrain, **temperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; abstineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum; supersedeō, -sedēre, -sēdī, sessum.**

regard, **habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.**

region, **locus, -ī,** M., (*pl.* **loca. -ōrum,** N.).
regret, **dolor, dolōris,** M.
remaining, **reliquus, -a, -um.**
remarkable, **incrēdibilis, -e.**
remember, **reminīscor, reminīscī.**
remove, **removeō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum; detraho, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum.**
renew, **redintegrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
reply, **respondeō, -spondēre, -spondī, -spōnsum.**
report, **nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; renūntiō, -āre,** *etc.*; **ēnūntiō, -āre,** *etc.*
reputation, **opīniō, -ōnis,** F.
reserves, **subsidia, -ōrum,** N. *pl.*
resist, **resistō, -ere, restitī, restitūrus.**
resources, **facultātēs, -um,** F. *pl.*
rest of, **reliquus, -a, -um**; the rest, **reliquī, -ōrum,** M. *pl.*
restore, **restituō, -stituere, -stituī, -stitūtum.**
restrain, **contineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum; coerceō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.**
retain, **retineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum.**
retreat, **pedem referre; sē recipere.**
return, **revertor, revertī, reversus sum; redeō, -īre, -iī, -itum.**
revolution, **rēs novae.**
right, **iūs, iūris,** N.
river, **flūmen, flūminis,** N.
road, **iter, itineris,** N.
rout, **pellō, -ēre, pepulī, pulsum; prōpellō, -ere, prōpulī, prōpulsum; prōturbō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
royal power, **rēgnum, -ī,** N.
rumor, **rūmor, rūmōris,** M.
runaway slave, **fugitīvus, -ī,** M.

Same, **īdem, eadem, idem.**
say, **dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictum.**
scout, **explōrātor, -tōris,** M.
see, **videō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsum; perspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectum; cōnspiciō, -ere,** *etc.*; **cōnspicor, -ārī, -ātus sum.**
seem, **videor, -ērī, vīsus sum.**
seize, **occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
self, himself, themselves, (*reflexive*) **suī, sibi, sē** *or* **sēsē.**
senate, **senātus, -ūs,** M.
send, **mittō, -ere, mīsī, missum.**
send ahead, **praemittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum.**
send up, **submittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum.**
separate, **dīvidō, -ere, dīvīsī, dīvīsum.**
serve, be, **sum, esse, fuī futūrus.**
set out, **proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum; ēgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum.**
set up, **cōnstituō, -stituere, -stituī, -stitūtum.**
seventh, **septimus, -a, -um.**
several, **nōn nūllī, -ae, -a.**
shield, **scūtum, -ī,** N.
ship, **nāvis, nāvis,** F.
show, **ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum; dēmōnstrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
side, **pars, partis,** F. On all sides, **omnibus ex partibus.**

signal, **signum, -ī, N.**
silent, keep silent, **taceō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.**
since, **cum, quod,** *conjunctions.*
six, **sex,** *numeral adj.*
sixty, **sexāgintā,** *numeral adj.*
slavery, **servitūs, -tūtis, F.**
skirmish, **proelium, -ī, N.**
slight, **parvulus, -a, -um.**
slope, **vergō, -ere.**
sluggishness, **lēnitās, -tātis, F.**
small, **parvus, -a, -um.**
small stature, **brevitās corporum.**
snatch, **dētrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum.**
so, **ita, tam,** *advs.;* and so, **itaque,** *conj.;* so large, so great, **tantus, -a, -um;** so that, **ut,** *conj.*
soldier, **mīles, mīlitis,** M.
some, **nōn nūllī, -ae, -a; quīdam, quaedam, quoddam** *or* **quiddam.**
son, **fīlius, -ī,** M.
soon, promptly, **celeriter,** *adv.*
sortie, **excursiō, -ōnis,** F.; **ēruptiō, -ōnis,** F.
source, source of contempt, *dative of* **contemptus, -ūs,** M.
spare, **cōnservō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
speak, **dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictum; verba facere.**
speed, **celeritās, -tātis,** F.
spring from, **orior, -īrī, ortus sum.**
sprung from, **prōgnātus, -a, -um.**
stand one's ground, **subsistō, -sistere, -stitī.**
stand upon, **īnstō, -stāre, -stitī, -stātum.**
standard, **vexillum, -ī, N.**
standard bearer, **signifer, -erī,** M.
startle, **commoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum.**
state, **cīvitās, -tātis,** F.
station, **dispōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum; conlocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; cōnstituō, -stituere, -stituī, -stitūtum.**
stature, **statūra, -ae,** F.
stone, **lapis, lapidis,** M.; **saxum, -ī,** N.
storm, take by storm, **expugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
sudden, **repentīnus, -a, -um.**
suitable, **īdōneus, -a, -um.**
summer, **aestās, -tātis,** F.; at the beginning of summer, **initā aestāte.**
summon, **adhibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum; arcessō, -ere, -īvī, -ītum.**
suppliant, **supplex, supplicis,** M. *and* F.
supply, **cōpia, -ae,** F.
support, **alō, alere, aluī, altum.**
supreme authority, **rēgnum, -ī,** M.
surpass, **praecēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum; praestō, -stāre, -stitī, -stātum.**
surrender, **trādō, -dere, -didī, -ditum; dēdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum; sē dēdō,** *etc.*
surround, **circumveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum.**
suspicion, **suspiciō, -ōnis,** F.
swamp, **palūs, palūdis,** F.
sword, **gladius, -ī,** M.

Take, **portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
take to flight, **sē fugae mandāre.**
talk, **ōrātiō, -ōnis,** F.
taunt, **increpitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**

tax, vectīgal, vectīgālis, N.
ten, **decem,** *numeral adj.*
tenth, **decimus, -a, -um.**
territories, **fīnēs, -ium,** M. *pl.*
than, **quam,** *adv.*
that, (*demonstrative*) **is, ea, id;** (*conjunction*) **ut.**
that not, **nē,** *conj.*
their, *genitive plur. of* **is, hīc,** *or* **ille; suus, -a, -um.**
then, **deinde,** *adv.*
there, **eō, ibi,** *advs.*
thing, **rēs, reī,** F.
think, **existimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; arbitror, -ārī, -ātus sum.**
third, **tertius, -a, -um.**
this, **hīc, haec, hoc; is, ea, id.**
thither, **eō,** *adv.*
thousand, **mīlle,** *numeral adj.* (*pl.* **mīlia, -ium** *noun*).
three, **trēs, tria.**
through, **per,** *prep. w. acc.*
throw, **prōiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum; iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactum; adigō, -igere, -ēgī, āctum.**
throw down, **manū ēmittere.**
thus, **ita,** *adv.*
ten, **decem,** *numeral adv.*
till, **ad,** *prep. w. acc.*
time, **tempus, temporis,** N.
to, **ad,** *prep. w. acc.*
together, **ūnā,** *adv.*
top, the top of, **summus, -a, -um** *in agreement with noun.*
touch, **attingō, -ere, attigī, attāctum.**
toward, **in, ad, sub,** *preps. w. acc.*
tower, **turris, turris,** F.
town, **oppidum, -ī,** N.
townsmen, townspeople, **oppidānī, -ōrum,** M. *pl.*
transport, **subvehō, -vehere, -vexī, -vectum.**
tribe, **cīvitās, -tātis,** F.
tribune, **tribūnus, -ī,** M.
troops, **cōpiae, -ārum,** F. *pl.*
true, **vērus, -a, -um.**
trumpet, **tuba, -ae,** F.
try, **cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum.**
turn, **convertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum.**
turn away, **āvertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum.**
twelfth, **duodecimus, -a, -um.**
twelve, **duodecim,** *numeral adj.*
twenty, **vīgintī,** *numeral adj.*
two, **duo, duae, duo.**

Unawares, **inopīnāns, -antis.**
under, **sub, in,** *preps. w acc. or abl.*
undertake, **suscipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum.**
unfavorable, **inīquus, -a, -um.**
unfriendly, **inimīcus, -a, -um.**
uniformly, **aequāliter,** *adv.*
unprotected, **nūdātus, -a, -um.**
unusual, **ēgregius, -a, -um.**
unwilling, be unwilling, **nōlō, nōlle, nōluī.**
upon, **in,** *prep. w. acc. or abl.*
upper, **superior, -ius.**
upper Gaul, **Gallia ulterior, Galliae ulteriōris.**
use, **ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum.**

Valor, **virtūs, -tūtis,** F.
very, *often expressed by putting the word it modifies in the super-*

lative, e.g., very brave, **fortissimus, -a, -um.**
very easy, **perfacilis, -e.**
veteran, **veterānus, -a, -um.**
victor, **victor, -ōris,** M.
view, **prōspectus, -ūs,** M.
village, **vīcus, -ī,** M.
visit with punishment, **suppliciō adficere.**

Wage, **gerō, -ere, gessī, gestum.**
wagon, **carrus, -ī,** M.
wait, wait for, **exspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
wall, **mūrus, -ī,** M.
war, **bellum, -ī,** N.; carry on war, **bellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum;** to make war on, **bellum īnferre.**
warn, **moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itum.**
waste, lay waste, **populor, -ārī, -ātus sum; vāstō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
watch, **vigilia, -ae,** F.
weapon, **tēlum, -ī,** N..
weave, **intexō, -texere, -texuī, -textum.**
weight, **pondus, ponderis,** N.
what, **quis, quid; quī, quae, quod.**
when, **cum,** *conj.;* **ubi,** *adv.*
who, which, **quī, quae, quod.**
while, **dum,** *conj.*
willing, be willing, **volō, velle, voluī..**
wine, **vīnum, -ī,** N.
winter, spend the winter, **hiemō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
winter quarters, **hīberna, -ōrum,** N. *pl.*
wish, **volō, velle, voluī.**
with, **cum,** *prep. w. abl.*
withdraw, (*intransitive*) **excēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum;** (*transitive*) **dēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum.**
within, **in,** *prep. w. abl.*
without, **sine,** *prep. w. abl.*
withstand, **sustineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum.**
witness, **testis, testis,** M. *and* F.
woman, **mulier, mulieris,** F.
woods, **silva, -ae,** F.
work, **opus, operis,** N.
wound, (*noun*) **vulnus, vulneris,** N.; (*verb*) **vulnerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**
written, made out, **cōnfectus, -a, -um.**
wrong, **iniūria, -ae,** F.

Year, **annus, -ī,** M.
yoke, **iugum, -ī,** N

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